THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PUBLIC ORGANIZING TO MEET THE STRIKE PERIL

THE "HELPLESS PUBLIC," pictured by cartoonists as always receiving the brick, or the kick, or whatever bad luck a strike has to bestow, has recently been revealing some of that very desirable quality described by the late Samuel Smiles as "self-help." When the Boston police struck, citizen-police patrolled the city; when the Kansas coal-miners struck, volunteers dug the coal; when the railroad firemen quit work, commuters themselves stoked the locomotives. The "indignation specials" which carried many commuters in and out of New York during the railroad strike did more than merely furnish unwonted exercise to the volunteer crews; they proved, in the judgment of some metropolitan dailies, that the unorganized public has decided to abandon the rôle of passive third party in the strife between capital and labor. The appearance of these volunteer workers means, in the opinion of *The Sun and New York Herald*, "that the public, sweeping aside all other considerations, has proclaimed its intention to protect itself in its peace and well-being, and to use not only the force of its opinion, but its strength in man-power, to defend itself against a mad minority which has attempted to destroy the instrumentalities of civilization." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* considers various other recent manifestations of consumer class-consciousness, such as the incorporated "Middle Class Union," it observes that these new unions, if perfected, will range themselves beside organized employers and organized labor to "complete the circle." "Organized strength will meet organized resistance all the way around it, and the contest for advantage will be reduced to the level of the immemorial struggle between individuals." The movement in and around New York to make permanent organizations of volunteers prepared to keep trains running and supplies moving in future industrial crises has been called "the Plattsburg of industrial preparedness" and "the first blow at the industrial revolution planned by the Communists." Says one New York banker who took his turn at stoking an Erie locomotive:

> "We are organizing to meet the threats of 'Red' revolution, of the 'one big union,' and of 'industrial chaos' that we hear on all sides.
>
> "Our citizens are enrolling themselves for training as street-car conductors and motormen, as railroad brakemen, switchmen, firemen, and the like.
>
> "Our girls are volunteering to learn how to operate telephone switchboards and to become telegraph-operators, and others are ready to learn the work necessary to keep in operation other public-service utilities."

The New York State Chamber of Commerce has been getting names by the hundreds in response to its appeal for "volunteers to enroll themselves and take a pledge to remain in readiness to serve in any capacity in an effort to keep the usual methods of travel and communication going, both in the transportation of passengers and of food commodities." Of a slightly different character from this "Citizens' Protective Union" are bodies like the "Middle Class Union" recently incorporated in Brooklyn to look after the interest of the consuming public. Organizers are mindful of recent British action along both lines. The "tremendously significant fact" the Rochester *Post-Express* sees in it all is that public lethargy over affairs of public concern is broken, and this "will do more to call a halt to wild proposals and ill-considered action than any force coming into being to meet the trying conditions of the hour."

In the volunteer industrial army, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is the answer to the "outlaw" strike. College men have already a loose sort of standing organization, and—

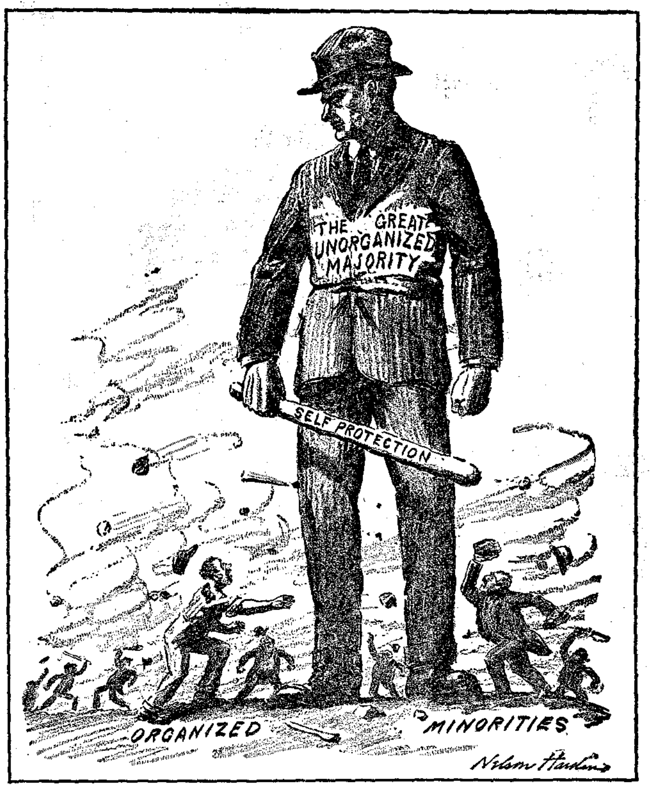
> "A system of voluntary registration would do the same thing for the rest of us. The central 'headquarters' would know where the citizens were to be had who could and would meet the need of the moment. They could then move them to the point where the common enemy had 'broken through' with the smallest delay.
>
> "If, led by the flying wedge of the college men, the public-spirited citizens of every community were thus organized to rally at once at the call of danger, it is quite on the card, that the very existence of this informal 'militia' to repell attacks upon the public peace and welfare would effectively dissuade the 'calling' of 'outlaw' strikes. It might prove to be 'the answer' before the question was ever again asked. The strength of the 'outlaw' strike is the paralysis and inaction of every agency which might move against it. But it would become a poor and personally perilous adventure if hundreds or thousands of capable citizens were waiting at the other end of the telephone to be mobilized overnight to repair the breaches in our economic system caused by such a strike.
>
> "It must, of course, be imperatively understood that any such body of volunteer effort would never, never be employed in a purely domestic dispute inside an industry. We could not drill ourselves into a nation of 'strike-breakers.' But, as against 'the borers from within,' it might prove the one ally able to bring the victory to the loyal labor organizations, to the cruelly ill-used public, and to the tranquillity of the nation."

The New York *Tribune* agrees that "a nation-wide protective association designed to keep trains running will deter strikes"; and it ought to do more than just keep trains running in an emergency—"it should bring pressure to bear on Congress to recognize the true community nature of railroad service and to pass laws guaranteeing the country against tie-ups." *The Tribune* thinks that it might also help "to modify the short-sighted policy which the Interstate Commerce Commission has followed in dealing with the railroads." Railroad-workers deserve good pay, but the Commission "long kept their wages down by denying the roads adequate revenues. The railway managements would have been willing to pay the men better if the Government had allowed them the wherewithal to do so." The New York *Times* sees in the organization of bodies like the Citizens' Protective Union "a new form of civic betterment." The Providence *Journal* finds in it "renewed proof of the essential vitality of present-day Americanism." This development has proved to the satisfaction of *The Wall Street Journal* "that the skilled workman in almost any trade is by no means so irreplaceable as he thinks himself or as his union-leaders claim." Of course, it says, "there are many employments that require long practise and even some benefit by hereditary skill." But—

"The craft of the carpenter, the plumber, the house-painter, the bricklayer, the driver of a motor-truck is no mystery. It can be learned in boyhood, certainly in the secondary-grade schools, better and in far less time than the period of apprenticeship designed by labor-union strategy to keep skilled labor scarce. The plumber's apprentice spends five years running unnecessary errands to bring the union plumber the tools for his job which he has designedly forgotten. He could be a better man than his moderately skilled associate in a tenth of the time. Universal military training is by no means so necessary as universal manual training. If we make it a point of personal pride that every one of us is a tolerable carpenter in a pinch, a fairly good emergency electrician; that every woman can at least run a sewing-machine or an electric washer without prejudice to her proficiency on the piano, the intensely stupid and trouble-breeding dictation of the 'proletariat,' so called, will disappear. We shall all be proletariat."

No longer, thinks the New York *Evening Mail*, shall we need to fear threats of "a general strike, a nation-wide strike," for we now know that it could only "cause temporary inconvenience" and loss—

"It could paralyze nothing. Other classes of the community, if they had to, would perform the vital functions which the workers had abandoned. They would keep the wheels of transportation and industry moving."



LILLIPUTIANS AROUSING THE GIANT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

If the volunteer labor-reserve idea spreads through the country, labor, says the New York *Commercial*, "will think twice before it undertakes to tie up public utilities. Governor Allen demonstrated in Kansas that volunteers could mine coal, and in the present state of public dissatisfaction with labor exactions, there will be no difficulty in finding all the volunteers necessary to care for public necessities." Once the obligation of public service in an industrial emergency is "universally or even generally recognized," then "the power of any public-be-damned labor organization to paralyze public business and hold up the people's food or fuel or other necessaries will be a thing of the past," in the Boston *Transcript's* opinion. And evidently, adds this paper, "all that is needed in this country to bring about such an offering of willing and public-spirited service is the general realization of the need and of the danger of wanton interference with industry."

But the Springfield *Republican* is not so sure that this volunteer labor reserve could be counted on for more than a very short time—

"Even if the lawyer or broker could turn yardman with facility, it is not certain that their temperaments would be satisfied with a steady dose of it, to say nothing of the compensation. The irruption of amateurs into the lighter phases of railroad work in an emergency is hardly more than a delightful and useful experience. It shows little as to the possibility of recruiting a permanent new force of employees sufficient to carry on the arduous processes of railroading."

It is a fine idea, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, to make a reserve army out of young men "for peaceful use when or if unionists or anarchists attack food transportation," but, it reflects,

"In practise it would be necessary to submit such an army of registrants to voluntary drill, so as to have some portion of the number fitted to drive trains as engineers. In this, we are sure, the railroad managers would be glad to cooperate, and the boys would find none of their school-time quite so useful to their real education. The practical difficulty would be with the unions, even the so-called conservative unions."

To recruit an industrial militia for emergencies seems an innocent enough movement at first glance, but the Boston *Globe* thinks that "in practise it is almost sure to prove either ineffective or vicious," and it proceeds to argue against the plan as follows:

"The railroad strike might have succeeded if there had not been a fight within the ranks of labor. It is true that athletic young men fired trains on some runs, but they formed a small part of the corps which kept some of the trains moving. Had all the railroad men folded their arms the volunteers would have found their task almost impossible. It is not likely that an industrial militia would be efficient.

"To be able to cope with a serious strike situation any volunteer organization would be obliged to give supreme authority into the hands of a very small group. This means that the proposed antistrike weapon would be controlled at the top. The result would almost certainly be a 'white collar' flying squadron, which would be used indiscriminately against any strike, no matter what its justice. In States where the militia has been largely made up of gunmen controlled by sinister interests the results have been, in many cases, horrible. Would an industrial militia be used with greater fairness?

"Unless a strike in a key industry has the whole force of organized labor behind it, the public becomes in an effective sense the arbiter. It is wise, in the light of what has happened, to leave the public unorganized, because its acts are then spontaneous and expressive of the sense of justice which resides in most people."

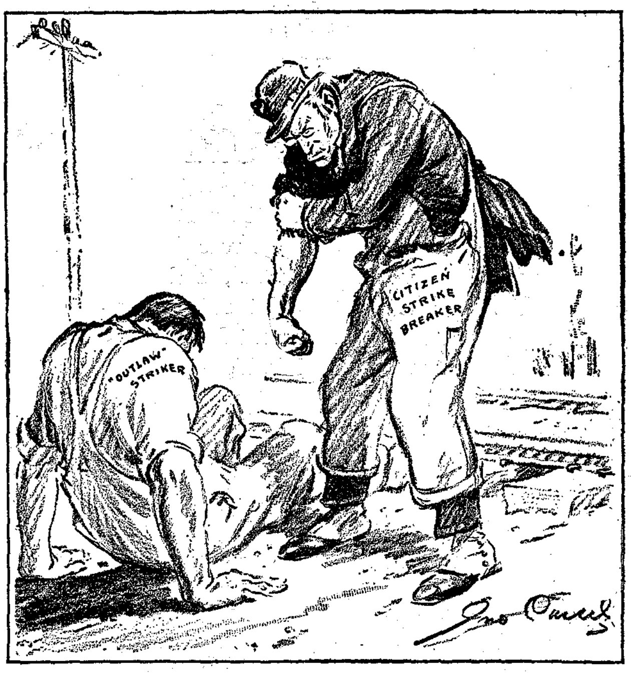
The Socialist New York *Call* refuses to take the movement seriously. It does not agree with papers like *The Wall Street Journal* and the New York *Times* that the volunteers could readily take the places of strikers. It thinks that the only punishment railroad-workers "would like to see meted out to these 'respectable' scabs would be to have them kept at work for a year on the railroads at the present rate of wages received by the rail-workers." *The Call* pays its respects to "The Suburban Strike-Breaker" as follows:

"These strike-breakers are dependent upon employment or have business connections in New York City. Their contact with the big financial institutions and corporations of the city has given them an intellectual cast reflecting the psychology of the powerful magnates of capital and finance. They live by sufferance, like the dependents of the feudal barons in the Middle Ages. . . . . .

"Compounded of Middle Ages serfdom and modern intellectual pretensions, this is the thing that volunteers aid against workingmen who rebel against intolerable conditions. He is a hybrid born of American 'democracy,' and is first cousin to his ne-sucking British cousins who played the same rôle in a ritish strike some months ago. Isn't he charming?"

The Call is somewhat more bitter in its denunciation of "The ah-Rah Scabs." Observing that "the practise of universities nd colleges in supplying strike-breakers from among the tudents is becoming notorious in this country," it continues:

> "It is noticeable that these snobs care not what issues are nvolved in the strike. It is nothing to them that wages are ow and hours long, that men with families find it almost im- ossible to maintain a bare standard of comfort and decency. he rah-rah scabs are only interested in breaking the strike nd sending the strikers back into their former service, cowed, eaten, and submissive.
>
> "The highest product of American 'education' is coming to e these rah-rah scabs. They re a legitimate by-product of utocracy and reactionary fficialdom in the schools. All ense of shame has been edu- ated out of them, and they re available for any dirty asks the exploiting classes and heir teaching shepherds may ssign them. A select few hould be exhibited abroad as n addition to our exports of democracy' during the past ew years."



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THE COME-BACK!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

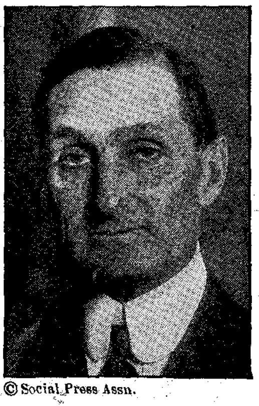
As opposed to the volunteer industrial army which might be thought of as preparing to take the offensive against strikes widely involving the public, are the plans for a defensive organization of the so-called "middle class," including "the white-collar man," salaried workers, professional men and women, clerks, persons living on small fixt incomes, and that great body whom we speak of collectively as "the ultimate consumer." The only thing to do, said ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew recently, is to have "a new union of the middle-class men and women of this country, who constitute 80 or 90 per cent. of our population. Let them form a union which shall declare that all classes shall be treated fairly, squarely, rightly, justly, and righteously." Some weeks ago a Brooklyn lawyer brought about the incorporation of "The Middle-Class Union of New York State," its object being to "secure fair play for all classes and to render class tyranny impossible." One of the directors defines the term "middle class" as "that host of refined, intelligent, but unorganized individuals who are neither labor-unionists, politicians, nor capitalists, and whose immense power is inchoate because it lacks mass action." These, says Mr. Morehouse, the organizer, "are the 'in-betweens,' the ham in the sandwich. We intend to give them a voice." While wealthy men are putting their money in untaxable places and the laborer is increasing his wages, "the middle-class man is standing the brunt," but Mr. Morehouse believes this union will solve the problem. The Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* calls attention to an organization in Chicago of a similar body to be known as "The Federation of Professions and Business of the State of Illinois." The Brooklyn *Eagle* proudly declares that "Mr. Morehouse's Middle-Class Union is not a Brooklyn flash in the pan, but has been nationally incorporated" and "work for branches is going on in thirty-six States." We have here, as in England, says *The Eagle*, "The New Poor." "They may be slow to join an organization labeled 'Middle Class' in its title, but facts are stronger than prejudices in the long run, and if the present high cost of living continues indefinitely, our New Poor will be forced to some defensive alliance along class-lines." Even tho the membership of this union may be small at the start, its organizers, according to the New York *World*, have nevertheless "raised a question which vitally interests from sea to sea and from Gulf to Great Lakes, many millions of America's most thoughtful and useful citizens." If these unions "can be organized in sufficient numbers," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "large material benefits will undoubtedly result from the movement, and in addition millions now inarticulate will be given a channel for expressing themselves on public matters of vital importance to their interests." The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* sees possibilities in the Brooklyn move. Suppose fifty thousand members were enlisted "actively in a struggle to secure, by 'industrial, civic, and political action,' 'fair play for all' "—

> "What a scare it would throw into timid and time-serving politicians who trim their sails to catch the organized-labor vote, or to win the support of 'big business.' Suppose similar unions were organized in other cities where other organized classes wave the 'big stick' and demand special consideration and special privileges. Suppose these unions not only profest a desire for—but actually insisted upon and fought at the polls for—fair play to all."

This, says the Louisiana daily, is "a consummation millions of Americans devoutly wish—but one which only the most vivid imaginations can visualize. For even now, when the middle class is caught and pinched between the upper and the nether millstones of other-class aggressions, there is nothing to indicate that it is developing militant 'class consciousness' or the instinct for 'mass action.'" The Columbus *Dispatch* believes that the Middle-Class Union movement will be a failure from the start because it recognizes class, and "class organizations where it is expected that through the organization the members can profit at the expense of some other class—that is not fundamentally sound and will ultimately fail." Since the country is already "suffering from a multiplicity of unions," the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks that "adding another to the list, and one which would be so big as to be unwieldy, would hardly help."

Those who think "the present belated turning of the middle-class worm might prove effective" are cheered by the progress of the movement in Great Britain, the history of which is presented as follows in the Washington *Herald:*

> "Burdened by heavy taxation upon incomes, aghast at the steady progress of nationalization of industries, ground between the upper millstone of the profiteers and the lower of labor-union exactions, a number of representatives of the British middle classes undertook, about a year ago, to form a union of their own.
>
> "Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., its most eminent propagandist, said it was to be composed of Englishmen who neither dropt their initial h's nor their final g's—thus eliminating 'Arry and 'is 'Arriet, and the languid swell who finds everything 'rippin'.' . . . .
>
> "This union was established quite as much as a defense against what its projectors describe as the exactions of organized labor as to check the exactions of the profiteers. It is interesting, therefore, to note that within less than two years of its establishment the forces of organized labor are undertaking to win it to their support, and to make it part of their militant body."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WM. G. M'ADOO
18,032

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GOV. EDW. I. EDWARDS.
16,340

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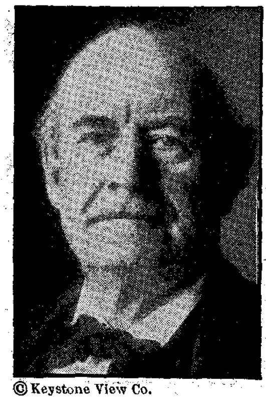
PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
14,758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WM. J. BRYAN.
9,768

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
9,310

THREE WEEKS' RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S"

THE POLITICAL ATTITUDE of the nation as a whole, judging, among other signs, by the manner in which successive State primaries harmonize with THE DIGEST'S figures, is beginning to be bodied forth in the huge total of ballots received in the first three weeks of this greatest of all unofficial polls of the nation. The votes which arrived up to and including the final press-day of this issue include 25,000 received in the first week, 125,000 in the second, and considerably over 300,000 in the third. Due to the enormous and increasing number of ballots, the tabulation has been able to take care of the returns for only five days of the third week, making a total of 381,056, distributed as shown by the table below. The next two weeks' returns, it may safely be prophesied on the basis of the present increase, will place the poll's total beyond the million mark. Among the important localities still largely unrepresented are Pennsylvania, New England, Kansas, and most of the Southern States.

The accompanying table will tell its own story, either in detail or with regard only to salient points, according as it is examined by the political expert or the casual reader. In the interest of strict non-partizanship, THE DIGEST will leave conjecture to others, noticing only such facts as will not be subject to question by the partizans of any candidate. Chief among these is the large vote shown, in the present and in the two preceding tables as well, to the credit of Gen. Leonard Wood. It is only fair to point out, however, the interesting development that in the recent daily totals of votes received at this office, General Wood, Mr. Hoover, and Senator Johnson are shown running on a practical equality. On the Monday before this week's tabulation closed, for instance, the day's returns gave Wood 14,888, Hoover 14,342, and Johnson 13,620. The following day, Wood received 6,865, Hoover 6,663, and Johnson 5,361. On the day on which the tabulation closed, the tally ran: Wood 7,786, Hoover 6,274, Johnson 5,470.

In California, where it is a common boast that the coming primary will determine the next President of the United States, Johnson is pulling ahead, with a total of 10,236 against 8,805 for Hoover. The Pacific coast States outside of California, however, favor Hoover to a sufficient extent to make the total vote for this section stand, Hoover 12,915, Johnson 12,718. In the case of close votes of this sort, special importance attaches to the second-choice votes, a number of which would, in the event of a nominating convention or an election, be thrown to the candidate polling them, thus becoming equivalent to first-choice ballots.

						NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES							
	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wis.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.	Total
DEM.																														
Bryan....(1)	9768	6720	7674	613	1481	49	4	....	36	2	23	114	862	186	36	1084	2190	99	1007	70	254	3620	48	31	187	20	9	1266	77	1638
Clark.....(2)	4041	6551	3526	100	415	51	9	1	25	3	37	126	664	87	22	773	365	32	565	12	54	1028	17	9	142	5	3	137	22	335
Cox......(3)	9310	5942	7915	681	714	7	2	4	12	....	13	48	266	34	36	336	7563	112	426	9	29	8139	5	11	70	....	2	56	7	151
Edwards..(4)	16340	7956	10428	3773	2139	158	9	4	137	11	251	570	5981	3092	138	6211	1140	99	1865	50	458	3612	41	51	108	8	10	259	18	495
Marshall..(5)	1841	3836	1579	63	199	21	3	1	7	1	13	46	281	36	8	325	203	205	149	8	39	604	2	1	15	....	....	43	3	64
McAdoo..(6)	18032	19094	15302	869	1861	215	29	2	99	11	155	511	2671	494	137	3302	1456	375	2139	116	390	4476	65	40	440	11	6	289	143	994
Palmer...(7)	3449	6293	3025	84	340	48	6	1	14	2	18	89	295	62	157	514	210	30	300	31	99	670	13	9	58	2	4	62	18	166
Wilson...(8)	14758	5865	12074	1063	1621	273	29	8	129	10	156	605	2812	684	147	3643	1096	123	1222	78	363	2882	49	30	156	2	4	293	33	567
REP.																														
Coolidge..(9)	8134	17721	1342	5625	1167	417	65	28	1529	35	419	2493	3108	637	125	3870	373	34	192	28	98	725	33	7	25	9	2	117	22	215
Harding .(10)	16007	12410	1416	12827	1764	33	2	1	19	3	43	101	608	221	104	933	13388	197	165	15	44	13809	13	4	49	2	2	73	21	164
Hoover..(11)	62420	31758	24649	28123	9648	1208	217	36	1612	127	1186	4386	15203	4400	1476	21079	7201	256	2689	520	2477	13143	570	179	404	88	69	1284	189	2783
Hughes .(12)	16166	24659	1509	12475	2182	360	29	11	460	59	263	1182	7036	877	259	8172	2215	82	842	74	432	3645	107	25	94	19	10	600	38	893
Johnson .(13)	60419	43034	13495	37876	9048	911	76	9	802	109	762	2669	17957	4453	441	22851	4513	337	6350	954	2032	14186	408	99	252	96	108	1977	167	3107
Lowden..(14)	27908	28009	3068	22537	2303	130	17	....	93	19	267	526	2888	375	106	3369	993	393	14118	395	590	16489	211	645	395	111	110	726	165	2363
Taft.....(15)	8881	17353	1746	5783	1352	157	19	5	125	7	264	577	2358	567	282	3207	1322	57	527	49	414	2369	79	40	56	14	21	539	59	808
Wood...(16)	75835	51894	6636	59701	9498	1942	273	56	1532	188	1502	5493	25869	6978	1458	34305	11711	874	6453	731	1658	21427	642	137	480	101	134	1680	575	3749
Debs *Soc.*(17)	4084	153	785	357	2942	13	2	....	40	4	47	106	2022	215	37	2274	449	4	269	8	67	797	4	2	5	....	1	62	8	82
Others...(18)	23663	31123																												

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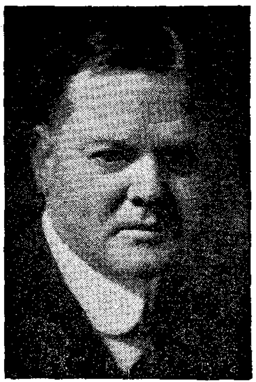
GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
75,835



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HERBERT HOOVER.
62,420

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SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
60,419

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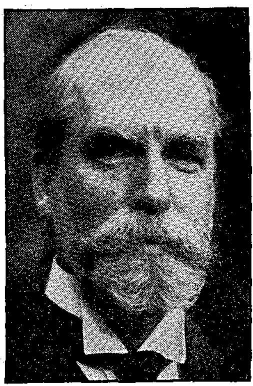
GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN.
27,908



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CHAS. E. HUGHES
16,166

POLL—TOTAL, NEARLY HALF A MILLION

Johnson's second-choice vote of 43,034, as compared with Hoover's second choice ballots to the number of 31,758, must be taken into consideration in determining the national popularity of the candidates. The task of tabulating these second-choice ballots is now under way according to a system proposed by Daniel S. Remsen, author of "Primary Elections" (Putnams), and the results are expected to throw new light not only upon THE DIGEST'S poll but upon election systems in general. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. McAdoo's large second-choice vote, much of it coming from ballots carrying President Wilson as a first choice, makes the ex-Secretary a far more popular candidate than would appear from the consideration of his first-choice ballots alone.

The disparity between the total of Republican and Democratic votes continues large, General Wood's vote practically equaling the vote cast for all the Democratic candidates. It must be pointed out in this connection, however, that the "solid South," with the exception of the State of Texas, remains, for the most part, to be heard from. At the same time, the table reveals that a total of 53,861 declared Democratic voters have voted for Republican candidates, as against a total of only 7,246 Republicans who voted for Democrats. Hoover and Johnson are receiving the bulk of this Democratic-Republican vote, while the hyphenated Republican-Democrats favor Governor Edwards.

General Pershing, among the nearly five hundred candidates not mentioned on the table, has developed the most strength, with a total vote of 4,647 for first and 7,510 for second choice. Governor Capper, of Kansas, has 3,506, La Follette 3,299, and Senator Poindexter 1,047. Senator Hitchcock leads the unlisted Democrats with 1,785, Mr. Gerard has 1,302, Secretary Baker 826, and Senator Owen 661. Among the interesting scattered votes may be mentioned 254 for Charles M. Schwab, 123 for Senator Borah, 160 for Judge Gary, 7 for Edward M. House, 2 for Charles F. Murphy, 2 for Billy Sunday, 2 for Emma Goldman, and 1 for Douglas Fairbanks.

To the considerable volume of country-wide newspaper comment on the poll, the Boston *Globe* contributes the following observation:

> "When THE LITERARY DIGEST poll is completed every one should have a pretty clear hint as to how the country is going. If we know how 11,000,000 voters are going it will not be hard to guess how the balance of the ballots will be cast. In 1916 there were not many more than 18,000,000 votes cast for President. Eleven millions are too big a slice of the total to be ignored by any dopester."

	SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES										EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES					WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES					MOUNTAIN STATES									PACIFIC STATES				
	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Total	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Total	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas	Total	Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada	Total	Wash.	Ore.	Cal.	Total	Source unknown
(1)	4	24	....	18	35	20	3	23	28	155	22	19	71	23	135	75	14	214	1332	1635	89	68	16	284	3	28	40	3	531	412	77	360	849	7
(2)	4	20	1	16	10	8	5	32	9	105	10	11	65	9	95	38	21	62	901	1022	60	26	18	122	1	22	7	1	257	83	25	190	298	3
(3)	1	19	....	12	43	10	3	14	7	109	104	7	54	4	169	14	6	43	155	218	13	10	3	28	1	8	3	2	68	29	3	41	73	9
(4)	7	68	4	24	22	14	15	145	28	327	13	22	60	8	103	28	27	83	723	861	63	54	14	259	1	49	18	4	462	122	41	534	697	2
(5)	3	8	....	10	8	15	7	37	34	122	6	10	49	6	71	13	5	16	416	450	2	19	....	37	....	8	2	1	69	44	3	39	86	4
(6)	9	71	8	85	51	169	99	164	25	681	62	121	289	40	512	129	98	243	4013	4483	85	216	77	603	3	106	87	26	1203	618	376	824	1818	42
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(8)	7	59	2	47	37	46	54	126	32	410	40	46	167	24	277	70	42	178	3845	4135	79	121	28	349	2	31	69	10	689	475	165	871	1511	39
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(10)	7	27	5	5	39	6	1	3	5	9[illegible]	24	3	21	4	52	5	2	37	307	351	19	13	36	181	....	6	5	4	264	63	26	142	231	4
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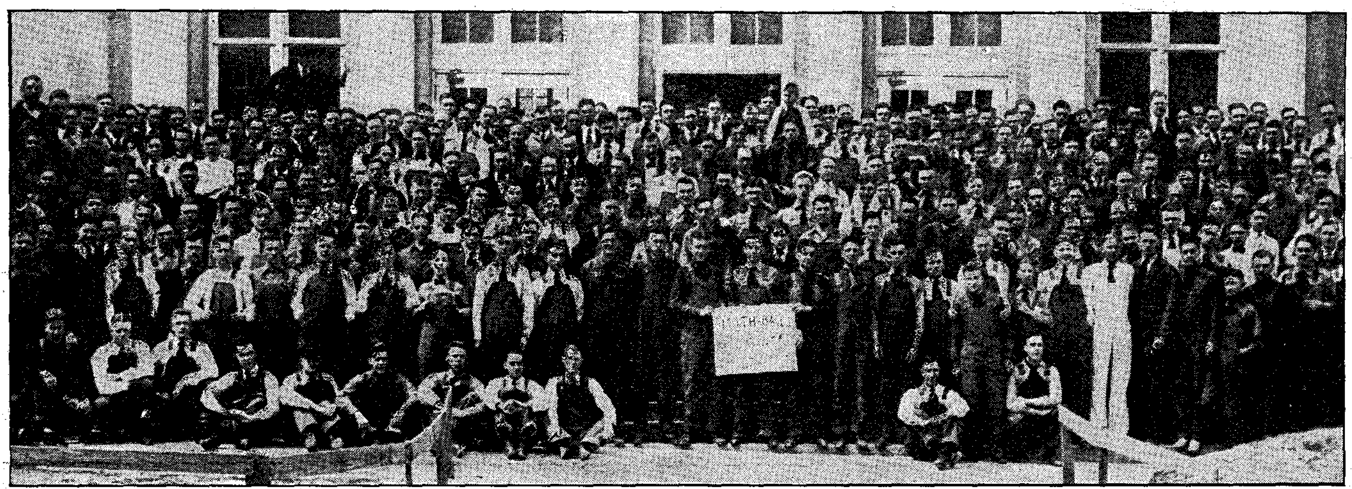
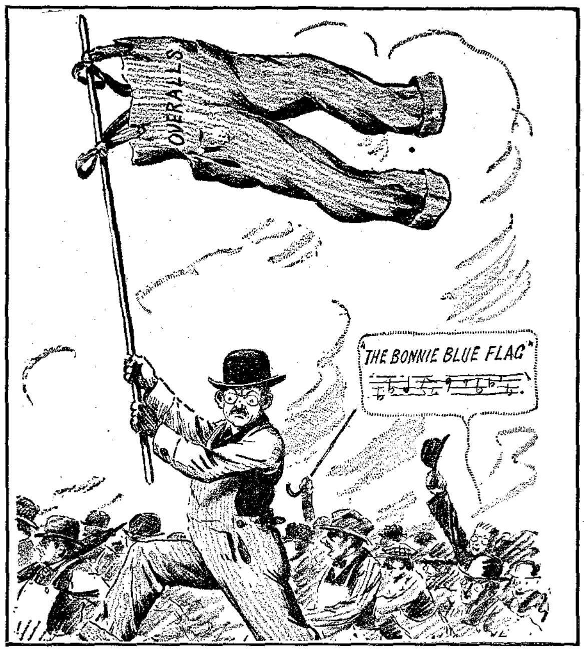
(16)	32	171	12	34	163	36	14	70	53	585	26	52	55	6	139	51	39	482	2047	2619	410	467	93	1530	3	172	127	16	2818	2350	819	1477	4646	18
(17)	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	25	207	233	28	10	3	44	1	13	5	1	105	174	29	278	481	....



THE OVERALLS MOVEMENT STRIKES THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A NATION IN OVERALLS

IN DEFENSE OF THE FAMILY PURSE, and in emphatic protest against the high cost of clothing, scores of "overalls clubs" were formed during the past two weeks in cities, smaller towns, naval bases, colleges, industrial plants; and overalls have been worn even in the sacred confines of the nation's Capitol. The people have gone on strike against profiteering in clothes. Overalls are now correct for all occasions; ministers drest in them perform the marriage ceremony and deliver their sermons on Sunday; mayors parade in them; judges preside in them; Senators save the country in blue denims instead of the traditional frock-coat and gray trousers; students do their profoundest thinking in the garb formerly thought suitable for the horny-handed son of toil, and even the younger Rockefeller and other millionaires have declared that they will don blue jeans if need be. In New York elephants have paraded in blue denims; for once in its life the metropolis finds itself catching up with a style set by a lesser city. Overalls in the past two weeks have been worn above brilliant green silk stockings (not socks) in Broadway, and above brogans salvaged from army outfits in Birmingham, where the overalls movement got its impetus after Tampa had furnished the idea. The State Capitols of Texas and Michigan have welcomed overalls. True, showers here and there have caused a trickling of bluing to add bizarre and futuristic patterns to otherwise fancy colored silk shirts, underneath the jeans of blue, but the wearers grin and bear it; there must be martyrs in every cause. At Yale it is a "serious breach of social etiquette" to wear a new suit. In some Southern cities many men who adopted the new fashion explained, rather apologetically, that they were not of the ranks of wealthy hod-carriers; that they were merely salaried professional men. This is the first revengeful blow the salaried man ever has been able to deal organized labor, for, of course, the overwhelming demand for overalls has caused prices to soar to such heights that even plumbers are concerned. Clothiers have asked for mercy by offering to sell at reduced prices.



THE STANDARD OF REVOLT.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Altho the National League of Overalls Clubs has been formed, each club seems to have individual peculiarities. In Hartford, for instance, the members agree not to buy during the present year anything not absolutely necessary in the line of overcoats, suits, shoes, hats, underwear, shirts, stockings, skirts, collars, and gloves. In other words, clothing. In Birmingham they will do business only with men who wear overalls. In Sharon, Pa., a member who fails to wear overalls at all times is to be ducked in the canal.

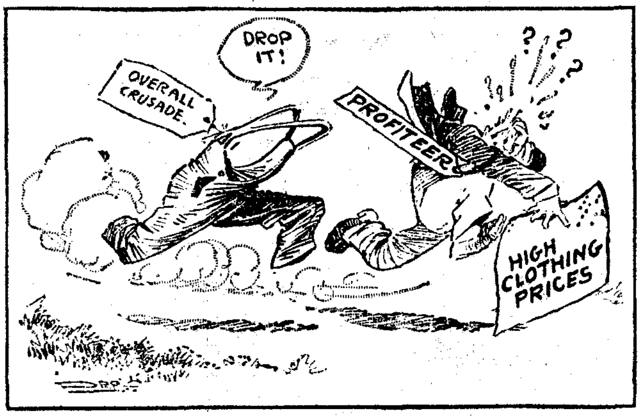
In many States women indicate their willingness to back up the determined stand of the sterner sex by wearing gingham dresses, but in Dallas women have asked the district attorney for permission to don overalls along with the men. "Overalls make the man" is the slogan of the Richmond club, and "To h— with H. C. L." that of New York. From San Diego to Seattle, from Tampa to Maine, and in all the country between, the overalls movement, without the aid of propaganda of any kind, has spread as fast as the staid, conservative Associated Press and the telegraph could carry the news. The movement is not backed by any "overalls trust," the Birmingham *Age-Herald* assures us. A deputation of retail clothiers waited upon the newspaper publishers of Birmingham and requested them not to spread the revolt by printing articles and editorials about it, but these gentlemen were told that the movement furnished legitimate news, and that was what the people liked to read in the newspapers.

Other papers have printed editorials—scores of them—for and against the movement. For it is generally admitted that it is past the "fad" stage. So far as we have been able to learn, the only city that has not been enthusiastic about overalls is New Orleans, and the only high State official who has gone on record against overalls clubs is the Governor of North Carolina, who fears that the exorbitant demand for the azure garments will place them beyond the means of workingmen. Said the Governor of North Carolina to the—no; to the people of his State, "So long as people are willing to pay any price for the things they want, and are not willing to practise self-denial, the talk about cutting down the high cost of clothing is gabble."

SOME MEMBERS OF THE OVERALLS CLUB OF PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

In one of New York's best-known restaurants the waiters wear overalls; even the head-waiter wears them! Proceeding upon the philosophy that nothing can hit high prices as hard a blow as popular and concerted economy, high schools, policemen, firemen, and postal employees throughout the country either have adopted overalls or are pleading for the privilege. Only the cooperation of the entire nation as shown in the overall movement will "scratch the tough hides of the clothing manufacturers," says the Providence *News*. As to the numerous advantages of wearing "Teddy-bear" overalls, we are told in the Richmond (Va.) *News-Dispatch:*

"If cold truth be told, some thousands of Richmond men would be very glad to wear overalls—not so much to save money as to revert to species. A real he-man was born for overalls. Or to put it differently, overalls were conceived for man. They are of all clothes the most comforting and comfortable. They breed democracy. They encourage ease. Wearing overalls, you have handy pockets for whatever you may wish to carry and you never have to worry about creases in your trousers. You can sit where you please in the sweet assurance that all the stains will 'come out in the wash.' An unadulterated man in overalls is as happy as a boy who has been able to cast aside his shoes and to go barefoot."



AFTER HIM.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Sun and New York Herald goes more exhaustively into the vital matter of pockets:

"Overalls contain more pockets to the square inch than any other human garb. High on the apron is a little pocket designed for the pencil of the carpenter and easily adapted to the fountain pen of the banker. Near it is a larger and squarer pocket wherein the toiler has been known to convey plug tobacco and which may be used to hold a watch or a cigaret-box.

"The spectacle case of the student will find a home in the place which is built into ordinary overalls for the purpose of carrying a carpenter's folding rule. Keys and handkerchief have ample room in the large hip pockets. On either side in front is a large pocket, put there for hands, or money, or both of these necessaries. They are good, old-fashioned pockets, opening from the north and consequently hard to lose things from.

"The college professor who buys a pair of standard overalls may find himself puzzled by the little loop at the waistline in the center of the back. This is intended for the occasional carrying of the carpenter's square, but it could be employed to hold a nicely rolled thesis, a tennis-racket, or a brace of frankfurters.

"The only discouraging thing about the present overalls wave is the thought that the demand will run the price up beyond the New Poor's purse."

In the Columbia (S. C.) *State* we are assured that, altho Fashion is a despot, the jade is not all-powerful, and can "easily be kicked over and trampled upon." The way to do this is pointed out by different newspapers all over the country, but they agree in the main that the overalls movement offers a good vehicle of protest against profiteering in clothing. "Judgment in expenditures and increased production" is the suggestion of the Savannah *News*, and the Raleigh *News and Observer* agrees in this conclusion, even to the extent of "riding in last year's flivver instead of this year's something-else." "Overalls have become the blue badge of honor for men who have the courage of their convictions," declares the Providence *Bulletin*, and goes on:

"As it is, a suit of overalls at six dollars may be regarded as far cheaper than a twenty-two-dollar suit of regular clothes at seventy-five dollars. A sudden demand for overalls from all quarters is likely to eliminate the demand for regular clothing and leave the dealers with so much surplus stock on hand that it will again be possible to buy an ordinary suit of clothes for not more than twice what it is worth."

Such papers as the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Globe* are emphatically in favor of the new movement. "What could be more comfortable on a hot summer day than a pair of overalls—and very little else?" asks *The Globe*, and it goes on to predict that "all the salesmen and haberdashers in the country will have no influence against the overalls tide, once it really sets in." Its contemporary, *The Tribune*, chortles with glee over the new movement; prays that "more power" may be given to it, and that it may "spread and prosper not only in the matter of clothes, but in every item on the family budget." Continues *The Tribune:*

"The country can stand a lot of economy and thrift and old clothes and older shoes. We should wear simpler, more economical clothes. The overalls spirit should pervade our entire mode of living.

"What the overall clubs can do is to tame the vicious and needless and extravagant spending of which nine Americans out of ten are guilty. The one-tenth will benefit from the return of common sense quite as much as the nine-tenths. So will every legitimate business."

Chief among the newspapers which oppose the movement is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which reminds us that "wearing celluloid collars will reduce the price of that linen commodity; living in tents will reduce the price of houses," etc. Most of the papers which disapprove overalls clubs recommend "consistent economy as the only effective means of combating the high cost of clothing." We are assured by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that "organized 'stunts' will never bring relief from the present situation." But a real broadside, as if in reply to the New York *Tribune's* praise of the overalls movement, comes from the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*. We read:

> "Of all the foolish things that have been set forth before the American people in the last few years the overalls ebullition is the worst. That portion of the population which does not need overalls in their work will not wear overalls, and they would be foolish if they did.
>
> "What is needed for the country's real prosperity is more men in overalls who are entitled to wear them by virtue of their occupation.
>
> "The promoters of the overalls fad have about the intelligence of the much-bewhiskered Soviet peasant who is going to make a new world where all the wisdom of the ages has failed. They know as much about arithmetic as a Hottentot."

Altho the Baltimore *Sun* does not disapprove the formation of overalls clubs, it questions the longevity of the movement. "Where are the snows of yesteryear?" *The Sun* asks, in effect, and then goes on:

> "Whether the movement will die as suddenly as it was born remains to be seen. Yet where are the 'patch clubs' of yesterday? Where are the turned-pants-and-coats brigade which set out so bravely under the leadership of the optimistic Mark Sullivan a short while ago to smash old H. C. L.? Where are the heroes of the old-shoes battalions who were going to make monkeys of the leather profiteers? Where are the leaves of last autumn?
>
> "Alas for human resolution; it is not equal to human vanity. We 'cuss' the profiteer at first and end by embracing him."

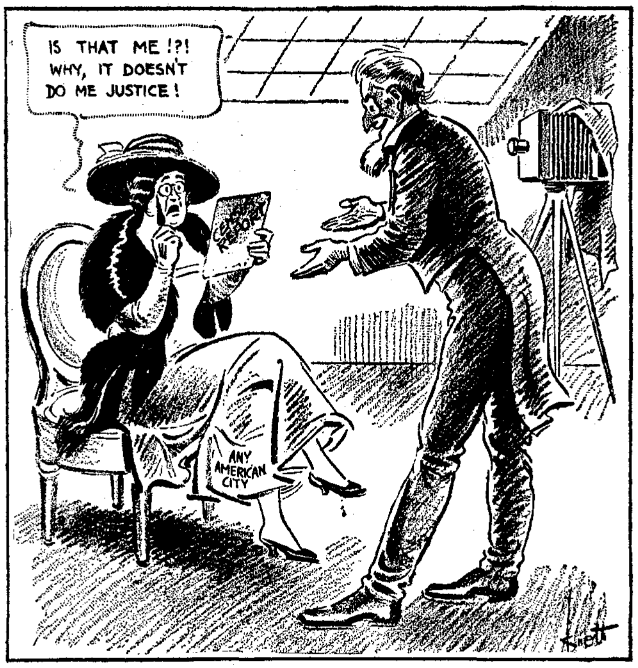
After all, the Newark *Evening News* concludes, "overalls are just another form of uniform; the symbol of honest work, service, and sacrifice." "The small beginnings that lead to great achievement are associated with them in fact and in fancy; the denim is as leveling as the khaki," declares this paper, and it continues:

> "Putting on overalls is putting on democracy. Every one who has ever worn them knows something of this. The man who wears them for the first time feels at once a new sense of freedom and of fellowship. He draws nearer to earth and to man; he sloughs off some of the restraints of convention; he experiences a certain exhilaration of spirit, a certain recklessness and confidence. He breathes deeper and his pulse quickens. And he is proud of the discovery that, after all, all men are much alike."

Whether or not the overalls movement will "flivver" is the burden of scores of editorials. *The Haberdasher* (New York), a trade organ, thinks it will, but the New York *World*, after reminding us that leading department stores of Brooklyn and other cities have lowered their clothing prices since the movement began, says "it is not to be explained away as a frivolous whim or a craze for notoriety. . . . The overalls movement is the expression of a deep-seated resentment."

CENSUS DISAPPOINTMENTS

UNCLE SAM'S ABILITY TO COUNT is questioned by several cities where the census-takers were unable to find the large increase in population of which these cities had been boasting. Disillusion has stalked in the wake of the census-enumerator, and Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies are passing hotly indignant resolutions, advocating a recount in their particular city. Cities that have made a good showing, however, such as Washington, Dayton, Syracuse, Los Angeles, and Detroit, apparently are satisfied with the returns. Preliminary reports indicate that the last two cities will be among the first eight in the United States, which in 1910 were New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, in the order named. Altho comparatively few complete reports have been published, there have been enough to prove that as a country we have suffered a decline in the percentage of increase of about 6 per cent. from 1910 to 1920, as compared to the 28.4 per cent. gain during the preceding decade. The fall-off in gain is ascribed to the world-war itself; the check to immigration due to the war; the influenza epidemic, and, in a lesser degree, to the fact that thousands of war-workers still are in Europe. Several cities offer as an alibi the fact that street-car lines and motor-vehicles have carried homeseekers to suburban localities.



SEEING THE PROOFS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"Indications point to only moderate growth in the general average," the Birmingham *Age-Herald* tells us, and this paper finds comfort in its conclusion that "everybody is not rushing from the farms to the cities." The Baltimore *News* admits that the desire for a large increase in population, bred of community pride, is all very well, and that Baltimore does not claim to be immune to it, but *The News* thinks cities should care more about "health, good government, and the general welfare of the people" than mere "bigness." The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* says this desire for size is due to the belief that an increase of population denotes progress and prosperity. Boston, however, evidently is losing neither her head nor her dignity in the mad scramble for "progress and prosperity," for *The Transcript* assures us that the people of Boston "do not care much whether they are the fourth, the third, the fifth, or the sixth city in the Union in population."

Milwaukee, on the other hand, altho it has registered an increase of 22.3 per cent., already is talking of a recount.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of "progress and prosperity" is furnished by Knoxville, which shows an increase of 114.1 per cent. Albany is credited with a 13.1 per cent. increase, but is not satisfied with the figures. St. Paul is demanding "a square deal." In that city, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, 25,000 homes have been constructed during the past ten years, there has been a shortage of housing, and in 1915 an industrial census credited the city with 270,000, yet the official returns give St. Paul a population of 234,594—a gain of only 19,851 in the past ten years. Other large cities which have questioned the government figures are Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va.

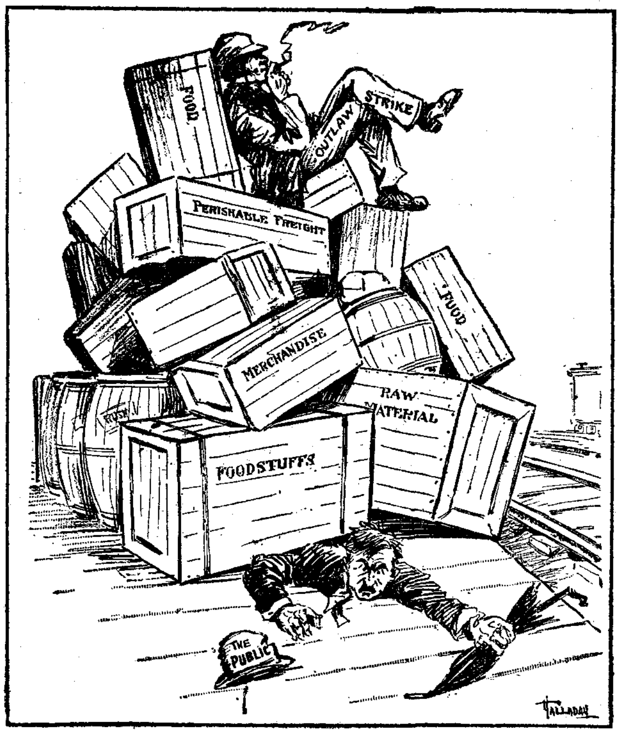
THE STRIKES AS REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH PRICES

THAT THE "OUTLAW" RAIL STRIKE and the "Overalls Clubs," two dissimilar but nearly simultaneous movements, swept over the country with such amazing celerity because they both express a revolt against high prices is the theory advanced by the Springfield *Republican*. In fact, it discovers rebellion against the burden of the cost of living behind all the strikes, big and little, which have troubled our industrial peace since the signing of the armistice. And as if our present troubles were not enough, the Canton *News* quotes Director Kerwin, of the Federal Conciliation Bureau, as predicting that "the strike spirit will continue to make itself manifest as long as the agitation continues about high-living costs." In passing, *The News* notes the ironic fact that one immediate effect of the rail strike was to send prices higher. "There must come a halt to ascending costs, or ultimate destruction can not be avoided," declares the Syracuse *Journal*, which goes on to say:

> "The 'outlaw' strike may have been only a symptom of unrest so far as it affected the rank and file, and have had no Bolshevik tendencies except among the Chicago leaders, but it is a straw of discontent that can only be ignored by those who have lost their sense of perspective. The 'overalls-club' movement is another symptom. One was aimed at the railroads, the other is directed ostensibly at the clothing men, but the real fact is that the trouble lies much deeper.
>
> "If the cost of high living did not have to be fought, the troublesome high cost of living could be more easily wiped out.
>
> "Why not shoulder to shoulder, all of us, in fighting economic abuses that must be beaten down. The enemy can be overcome only by general, earnest cooperation."

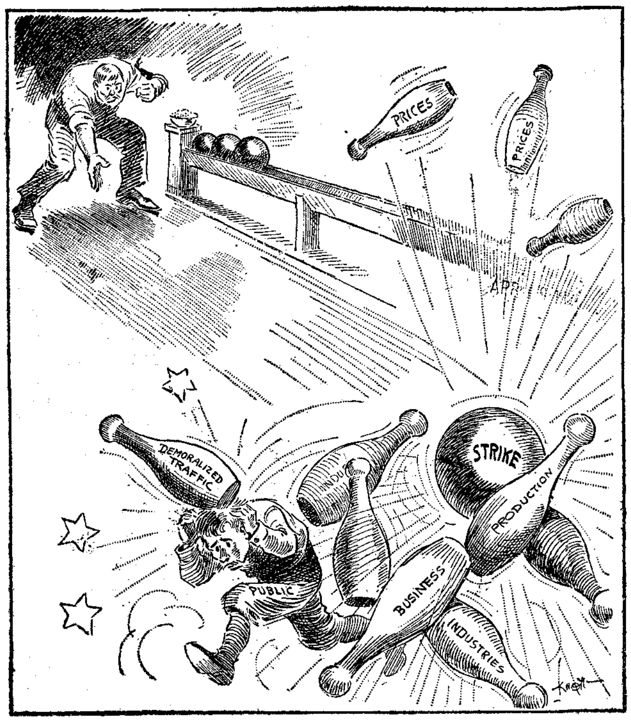
The apparent spontaneity of the rail strike gives it "a peculiarly significant character," in the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press*, which remarks:

> "It is a warning to the people of the United States to get back to earth and to become once more really industrious, reasonably frugal, and socially sane. The present strike, bad as it is in its immediate aspects and possibilities, is only a forecast of worse things that may come upon us unless we quit our laziness, our extravagance, and our profiteering, and exercise some of that common sense and self-restraint of which as Americans we have sometimes been inordinately boastful.
>
> "When we observe the size of the wage demands made by the strikers, and yet remember that the railroad men probably consider them fairly reasonable, we must begin to understand the falsity of the financial basis upon which the whole country is proceeding. We must begin to understand that instead of becoming better, conditions are growing worse; and that something much more far-reaching than a mere adjustment of a wage-scale here and there must be undertaken at once in a remedial way."



BOTH IN THEIR USUAL PLACES.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal.*



THE LITTLE PIN-BOY CATCHES IT AGAIN.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

Very disquieting, avers the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is the fact that the organizers of this rebel strike were able to find so much human raw material ready to their hands:

> "When strikes break out sporadically in this fashion, without any special local grievances and with no set of glowing 'demands' to arouse enthusiasm, it is impossible not to perceive that there must have existed a very alarming quantity of dissatisfaction throughout the classes so easily rallied to an empty cause. The workers so susceptible to secret appeal must have been laboring, rightly or wrongly, under a corroding sense of real wrong. . . . . . .
>
> "The strike will do good if it has startled our complacent, well-to-do people into looking searchingly into these matters. We must not permit a hotbed for the breeding of Bolshevik germs to be left in existence anywhere in this Republic. It is far too dangerous in a day when every east wind brings us exceedingly likely specimens of these germs from that fever ward of Europe which is divided between nations where Lenine rules and those where he is only feared."

During the last twelve months nearly ten thousand strikes have been reported, notes the New York *Tribune*, which fears that the public has learned little from these disturbances. We read:

> "What sort of thinking is going on in the minds of the average manufacturer and business man? Seemingly dominant is a feeling of dazed discouragement. He fears that prices have been pushed to such a height that they can not be sent much higher, yet his employees demand more. The employer, when he seeks to introduce economies, commonly finds himself stopt by labor rules. If wage expense per article is to be larger and recoupment through still higher prices is difficult and production economy is blocked, the employer sees no Elysium ahead.
>
> "A cross-section of the mind of labor does not reveal that much progress has been made in getting an understanding of the simple fact that a workman is not paid by his employer, but by

himself, according to the number of articles he produces in a particular period. The class-war doctrine has gained dangerous prevalence as a result of a ceaseless agitation which there is little effort to combat.

"The public is equally confused and fumbles about in its search for a policy. The only favorable sign is an increase of indignation and of determination to have an end to some kinds of foolishness. It is still as true as when Horace Greeley made the remark, 'The American people are a great people if you make them a little mad.'"

Turning specifically to the case of the railroad strike, the same paper in a later issue warns us against regarding it as "settled":

"There is no settlement—merely a postponement. The country has had a spasm from which it has recovered, but there is no cure.

"Fit One was the Adamson law capitulation. Fit Two came on last August, and with difficulty were the railroads restored to activity. Fit Three—the strike which, according to Mr. Gompers, was not a strike, but which the poor commuters thought was one—has just been endured, with the men who were out going back on the understanding, as they cognize it, that they are to get what they want from the Railroad Labor Board.

"Fit Four, if it occurs, promises to be the real thing. A decree of transportation paralysis is to be issued by the railroad czars and is to be executed unless the award of the Labor Board suits the minority, which thinks it has the country by the throat and proposes to 'cash in' on the fact. The word among those dominant in railroading is that there is to be no more fooling. Promises will not again be accepted.

"The country is thus to have a wage increase that will give another boost to the price of living and perhaps start a new cycle of wage increases, or there is to be a universal palsy of business and commerce that will bring hunger to millions and create profound political and social disturbances."

The demands of the "outlaw" railroad strikers include a wage increase of from 41 to 47 per cent., with a minimum of $150 a month, and time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays. The Detroit *News* offers this concise and sympathetic statement of their case:

"The men in August, 1918, were given a raise of 22 cents a day. They have been given no increase since that time. And they have been repeatedly promised a raise. That's all."

"As long as profiteering goes on, why should not wage demands?" asks the Topeka *Capital*.

"Is there any justice or common sense in urging labor to continue to wait patiently until profiteers get tired of raising their own profits? The 'vicious circle' will probably not be broken by labor alone. The demand that labor alone break it by abstaining from getting all it can extort implies that labor alone in industry is moved by unselfish and patriotic motives, while other forces in industry are confessedly selfish. But those who make this demand have no such illusory idea."

This same Kansas paper fears that the public will fail to give the railroad Brotherhoods due credit "for the very patriotic and loyal way they have handled the whole wage controversy during the last ten months." On this point it reminds us that—

"It was last June, nearly a full year ago, when the Brotherhoods brought to a head the demand for wage increases to compensate for the great rise in living costs that had already occurred. The controversy went on for two months, when President Wilson intervened, asking the Brotherhoods to hold off until the Government had a chance to see what could be done about bringing prices down. To this appeal the Brotherhoods listened and yielded. The President asked for three months, but the Brotherhoods gave him nearer six. By that time it became perfectly evident that the government drive on profiteering and the abstinence of railroad labor not only had not made a dent in the cost of living, but prices were still actually and steadily rising.

"After the interval allowed to the Government to show what it could do, there was the deferring of the question of the wages by Director Hines on the ground that it would be unwise for him to make a big increase or decide a difficult question when Congress was just on the point of turning the roads back to their owners. So the Brotherhoods again held off. Meantime Congress spent months getting the Cummins act through. Finally it became law, and then the wage question was revived.

"After a little negotiation, the railroad managements broke off discussion of the wage increases, stating that this was a matter that should properly be put up to the proposed Railroad Labor Board. The Brotherhoods protested, but negotiations were suspended and they were asked to wait on another body, which had not even been created.

"In spite of the many postponements of consideration of their claims, they patiently waited nevertheless for the creation of the Railroad Labor Board to which to take their demand.

"But another delay was the 'last straw' that broke the back of loyalty within the organization. The radical element, that is ever watchful for opportunities to destroy the Brotherhoods from within, played upon the feelings of the membership and succeeded in inducing a large number to go out on strike.

"Nobody of an unprejudiced mind can review this ten months of history without conceding to the Brotherhood management great loyalty to the Government and fidelity to their employment and patience under a constantly rising living cost. Yet they obtain little sympathy from a large element of people. And none at all from prospering business, which has continually raised its own charges, while condemning the Brotherhoods for demanding corresponding advances."

In *Labor*, an organ of the Plumb plan, which is published in Washington by fourteen railroad organizations, we read:

"The unauthorized railroad strike is a necessary result of conditions created by Congress, the Department of Justice, and railroad managers who have refused to adjust wage scales. For more than a year railroad employees have been seeking redress. Instead of granting relief, Congress passed the Cummins-Esch Bill guaranteeing protection to private corporate interests and which, inferentially at least, prohibits strikes until prolonged arbitration makes an award. Attorney-General Palmer's use of the Lever Act to secure injunctions to prevent strikes and failure of the Government to prosecute profiteers have brought discontent and discouragement to all classes of labor. The result has been to disintegrate orderly processes and destroy confidence in the Government and to stimulate restless forces all over the country, who feel that the present Government is exclusively an agent of the railroad and banking interests, and is willing to lend its aid to shackling organized labor, and thus destroy its power of collective action. Added to this, the railway-owners upon taking over the roads began to harass labor, to lay plans to destroy organization, and in thousands of ways take from labor the industrial freedom it had gained during the war. The managers bluntly broke off the bipartizan board conference which was called by President Wilson to adjust wage schedules pending since August, 1919.

"In the six weeks since the railroads were returned to private management a spirit of distrust, dissatisfaction, resistance, and revolt has taken the place of orderly cooperation which prevailed during Federal control. Had Congress passed the measure urged by organized labor and the farmers to retain government control for two years the present trouble would not have been precipitated."

To the question, "What is the strike about?" *The New Majority*, an organ of the Labor party published in Chicago, replies:

"The switchmen want a maximum of $1 an hour. They are wrong in asking this. They should have asked not less than a minimum of $1 an hour. At present they are getting $5 a day —an eight-hour day. That is to say, they are getting 62½ cents an hour. Theirs is the most hazardous occupation in the entire railroad industry. It is far more hazardous than the building trades, and the workers in the building trades will get $1.25 an hour beginning May 1.

"The switchmen have a right to $1 an hour.

"They want it now. They have a right to it now. They should have had it long ago. Their living cost has gone up more than 100 per cent., along with the living cost of every one else. That is to say, their dollar has shrunk to less than fifty cents, measured by prewar standards. That means that they are now getting the equivalent of 31¼ cents before the war."

The same journal goes on to explain that they resorted to an "outlaw" strike to gain these demands because "they are dissatisfied with the acquiescence of their leaders in the chloroforming tactics of the Government and the railroad officials, whereby the demands of the railroad-workers are to be put to a slow death."

A different explanation of our recent strikes is advanced by

Mr. Sherman Rogers, an investigator who has worked as a common laborer in the Northwestern lumber-camps, in shipyards, in factories, and in mines. His conclusions are thus summarized in the Stockton *Independent:*

> "1. The present unrest is not caused by economic necessity.
>
> "2. Workingmen, generally speaking, are saving more money than at any time in the period of American history, and in proportion to the cost of living are receiving the highest wages ever paid in this country.
>
> "3. Nine-tenths of the present epidemic of strikes is the result of a wide-spread campaign headed by a skilfully conducted, methodically organized body of revolutionary leaders, whose sole object is the disruption of the present social system. Their campaign of slanderous misrepresentation, intended to cause suspicion and class hatred, is being vigorously waged in every city, village, and hamlet throughout the United States.
>
> "4. Conditions will rapidly regain normality as soon as there is a concerted movement among loyal Americans to acquaint workingmen with the truth in the same manner that the radicals reach them with gross misrepresentation."

An optimistic view of the outlaw rail strike is taken by the Newark *News*, which gives the following catalog of benefits resulting from it:

> "First of all, it will have demonstrated public gumption, independence, and self-assertiveness that will not submit to being bulldozed.
>
> "Secondly, it will have taught those who would substitute radicalism for democracy and their dupes that aggressiveness is not a character that they alone possess, and if they want to try it out the general public will meet them.
>
> "Thirdly, it will have established in stronger authority, through public support, the Brotherhood unions and the evolutionary means of bettering industrial relations through legal means.
>
> "Fourthly, it will have established firmly the nucleus of common responsibility of operators, unions, and public in handling the roads through the Labor Board.
>
> "Fifthly, as has already been evidenced, there is more general public appreciation of the nature of the task that a railroad man has to do and a consequent better understanding of his problems and the proper compensation therefor.
>
> "Sixthly, this feeling will undoubtedly react on the Labor Board to a proper consideration of the needs of the men.
>
> "Seventhly, the bugaboo of the railroad strike has been laid. The public will not be so easily frightened, having sensed its own power and determination.
>
> "Eighthly, as the public has been ahead of the Government in every move taken to handle the strike, we may have made a start in breaking away from overreliance on the Government and all sorts of organizations for things we ought to go and do for ourselves."

Another cheerful view of the industrial situation is exprest by the Indianapolis *Star*, in which we read:

> "Numerous and threatening as labor complications are, there are nevertheless much sympathy, friendliness, and fraternization among workmen and their employers. They understand each other's problems and on each side are far more willing to help in the solution than the professional agitators and the writers who listen to them are willing to believe. This is because the great majority are Americans and all of them in one way or another are workers. Social and business lines are constantly merging and the worker of to-day is the employer of to-morrow. It is this condition that makes class troubles and disagreements less alarming than they might otherwise be. There is always the strong probability that universal American interests and the strong American common sense will rule in the end."

THE NEW DEAL IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA WILL MISS CABRERA, who has been ruling the Central American republic with an iron hand for twenty-two years. For Manuel Estrada Cabrera, it would seem from the dispatches, was a lesser Porfirio Diaz, who ruled like a despot for the general material welfare of his country, but at the same time slowly created a discontent which eventually became his undoing. Guatemala may have such a period of anarchy and strife as Mexico has experienced since the fall of Diaz. But whatever happens, the Buffalo *News* thinks, his country is well rid of Cabrera, for "all the good he did can not begin to balance the evils of his régime." In other papers we find hints that President Wilson may have a perplexing diplomatic problem on his hands. Herrera undoubtedly ousted Cabrera by force, even tho, to quote one dispatch, "the loss of life among the combatants in the fighting was not heavy, considering the amount of ammunition used." And since President Wilson is on record against the recognition of Latin-American governments established by force, this principle is at stake in his attitude toward the new régime in Guatemala. Furthermore, official Washington might not be altogether pleased with the fall of a ruler who, according to the New York *Globe's* correspondent at the capital, had always "enjoyed the backing of the United States Government," and who had in general favored American policies in Central America. Moreover, the anti-Cabrera movement is said to be composed largely of elements hostile to United States influence in that part of the continent. But against these reasons for withholding recognition is the fact which looms large in many editorial minds, that Cabrera, "the last of the famous Latin-American dictators," typified the worst kind of Latin-American political adventurer, and was a foe of all American political ideals, and these editors are confident that most Americans are glad to see him go. To quote the writer in *The Globe:*

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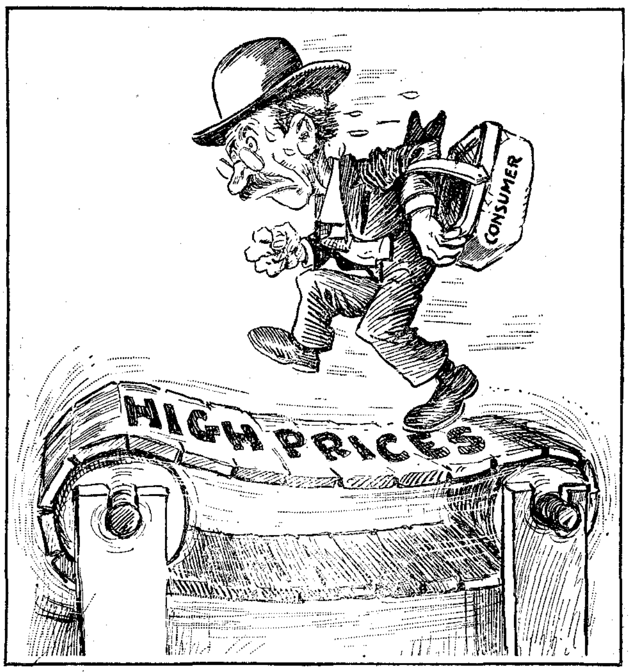
"THE LAST OF THE DICTATORS."

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who is now overthrown after ruling Guatemala twenty-two years—a longer tenure of office than was enjoyed by any of his kind, except only Diaz of Mexico and Francia of Paraguay.

> "Cabrera has been an evil influence in Central America ever since he came into power. He has represented, as Diaz did in Mexico, military force. To some extent, it is true, this long term of arbitrary authority was useful for his own country. Internal improvements were constructive. It is said that education and public works were advanced in a praiseworthy manner. But there was no freedom of thought or expression in Guatemala, unless the thought or expression was favorable to Cabrera. And all of the other little Central American republics stood in fear of his army and his sinister ambition."

The queerest feature of Cabrera's fall, in the opinion of this writer, "is that up to the very end, it would seem, this man, who was denounced by his own people as a bloody and ruthless tyrant, enjoyed the backing of the United States Government." And,

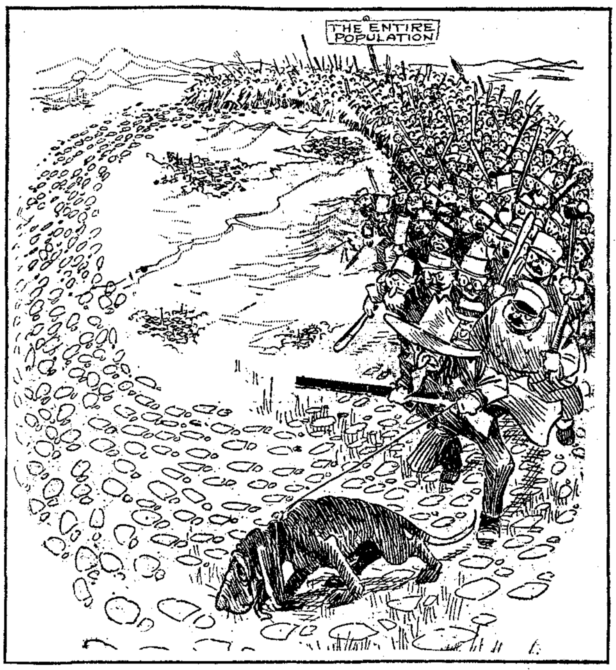
> "The whole Cabrera episode probably will go down in history as a rather unsavory interlude in our diplomacy in Latin America. Cabrera stood for everything which President Taft and President Wilson professed not to stand for; he represented iron force as much as the Kaiser; he laughed at the doctrine of self-determination; he exploited his country, it has been charged, to his own advantage; he believed in stark militarism. Yet President Taft's Administration tolerated him and Mr. Wilson's gave him eager regard in return for his gesture in declaring war on Germany and his truckling to our policy in Mexico and Central America. His fall is a distinct feather in the cap of President Carranza of Mexico, whose inveterate foe he was."



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

"THE TURN OF HIGH PRICES IS JUST AHEAD."—*News Bulletin.*

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



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HUNTING THE PROFITEER.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

WE ARE A PATIENT PEOPLE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DELAWARE handed a lemon to her peaches.—*Columbia Record.*

GERMANY'S place in the sun seems to be where the spots are.—*Albany Journal.*

MICHIGAN is the State where Flivvers boom and Booms flivver.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE farmer doesn't need to save daylight. He doesn't waste any.—*Grand Rapids Herald.*

THE unions must first learn to control themselves before they can aspire to control the world.—*Columbia Record.*

POLAND will be wise if she does not institute that proposed senate until the other wars are over.—*Canton News.*

PROHIBITION will never succeed in Wales. A sober man couldn't possibly speak the language.—*New York World.*

A LAW requiring that all shoes be made of leather might help some to relieve the paper shortage.—*Columbia Record.*

As we understand it, the Allies do not approve of the French move, but they think it a very good thing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL WOOD says, "The American people are as sound as a nut." Whaddyamean, sound as a "nut"?—*Peoria Transcript.*

DETECTIVE says prohibition has made thieves "slicker." Well, haven't the police been similarly benefited?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PARLIAMENT might reciprocate the compliment by passing a vote of sympathy for the down-trodden Filipinos.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT took nature several million years to make a ton of coal, and at present prices nature ought to feel fairly well repaid.—*New York World.*

PERHAPS when high prices actually reach the peak, Attorney-General Palmer may be able to roll 'em down the other side.—*Canton News.*

THERE may be a question to whom the watch on the Rhine belongs, but France points out that she holds the ticket.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"DOWN with the betrayers of the workers!" says the hand-bill issued by the Communist party. A good example of self-condemnation.—*New York Sun.*

THE plan for saving daylight makes but indifferent progress. In its present state of mind the public is disinclined to save anything.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LET'S not be too active about establishing communication with Mars. They might be desirous of floating a loan with us.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MANY of the Manhattan baseball fans can not understand why they should have to pay an amusement tax at the game when the Giants lose. —*New York Sun.*

THE man who writes a lengthy article to show how beer saved the Briton has not finished his job until he goes ahead and tells us how it didn't save the Germans.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

IT doesn't take nine tailors to break a man.—*Detroit Journal.*

B. V. D. should stand this spring for Be Very Deliberate.—*Medicine Lodge Index.*

HOOVER and Edwards might run on a "Food and Drink" platform.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF any profiteers should slip into heaven, good-by to them streets of gold!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE Germans ought to have known that Schrecklichkeit would come home to roost.—*New York World.*

MUCH of England's trouble has been due, perhaps, to having a dub in Dublin Castle.—*Columbia Record.*

APPARENTLY a Hun convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OUIJA boards are like figures. They don't lie, but a lot of lying can be done with them.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE Guatemalan revolution was a quick success, showing that practise makes perfect.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

IF Debs is elected, that West Virginia jailer ought to be pretty close to the Administration.—*Little Rock Arkansas Democrat.*

CRITICS of General Wood's campaign fund should remember how depreciated the dollar is nowadays.—*Columbia Record.*

IN a way we can't blame those German generals slated for trial for not wanting to face any more Allied charges.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE hopes of the democracy seem divided between a third cup of coffee, a flagon of grape-juice, and a mug of beer.—*Columbia Record.*

"ECONOMY is the only way to avert a national financial crisis." In that case, we're afraid the jig is up.—*Charleston News and Observer.*

MEXICO may assume that we are still too proud to fight, but during these last three years we have learned some humility.—*Columbia Record.*

BRYAN says the saloon is dead, but if we can judge from the amount of wet literature put out it yet speaketh.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ANOTHER unmistakable sign of the times is that silk shirts and ouija boards are "up" and Liberty bonds are "down."—*Little Rock Arkansas Democrat.*

IT is a question who worries the most these days, the campaign manager without sufficient funds or the one with more than enough.—*Washington Herald.*

SUPPOSE this country were ever to elect a President who would follow all the advice of the newspapers. Wouldn't we have a Government?—*Houston Post.*

WE don't know what they put into those boot-leg cocktails, but we notice the price of gasoline has nearly doubled since they started to make 'em.—*New York World.*

SAMSON wasn't so unfortunate, after all. Delilah let him sleep while she was cutting his hair and didn't try to sell him everything in the shop. —*Nashville Tennessean.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN MILITARISTS TRYING TO REGAIN POWER

UNLESS GERMAN MILITARISM IS DESTROYED Central Europe is in danger of falling into chaos, say dispassionate non-German observers in Germany, who ridicule the exaggerated opinions held by outsiders about the German Communist movement. There is no Communist movement of any consequence, we are assured by the democratic German press and by military and diplomatic informants of the Allied nations, but there is "a red-hot, unquenchable anti-militarist movement not confined to any one class or political creed." German militarism is cornered and is desperate and dangerous, it is averred, and "in this final struggle democratic Germany will need all the help and sympathy the Western democracies can give." Altho the Ebert Government succeeded in administering a knockout to the Kapp revolution by a general strike, it is pointed out that the Marine Brigade and the Baltic troops, mainstays of General Lüttwitz's forces, are in the armed camp of Döberitz, which is only a short march from the city of Berlin, and they do not want to be demobilized. Meanwhile loyal administration newspapers like the Berlin *Vorwärts* are shouting the necessity that Ludendorff, the archmilitarist conspirator and his associates be promptly and properly punished, for "the least sign of weakness will only give these criminal militarists new courage." A quasi-official French opinion of the German situation is afforded by the London *Morning Post*, which quotes an "eminent" unnamed French diplomatist, a confidant of Mr. Jules Cambon, former French Ambassador in Berlin, as saying that "there will be for some time to come a continuance of civil war in Germany." According to this informant we must make up our minds to admit frankly that the sympathy of a portion of the German people at least is "entirely in favor of a restoration of the monarchy or of a military dictatorship, perhaps a combination of both." This diplomatist urges also that one must recognize "it is for the German people themselves to decide their own future," and that the struggle between the democratic and the autocratic forces in Germany concerns outsiders "only in so far as their own interests and the peace of the world are affected." If von Kapp had succeeded in his week-end revolution, this French diplomatist goes on to say, it would have meant the triumph of the militarist agitators, and especially of the Prussian element in Germany, with all that this would imply in the renewal of the unrest, threats, and provocations continuously experienced before the outbreak of the war. Moreover:

> "It would also have meant the speedy restoration of the monarchical power, the completion of dangerously powerful military preparations, constant maneuvering to escape the fulfilment of the conditions of the Peace Treaty, and sooner or later the grave menace of a fresh war.
>
> "Ebert, in ordering a general strike for the purpose of combating the Berlin militarists, set in motion very dangerous, and to a great extent uncontrollable, forces. In calling to his aid the revolutionary elements he is playing with edged tools. If the Spartacist forces prove stronger than the militarist ones their success will cause serious social troubles and a large amount of unrest in many other countries. The elements of disorder throughout the world, encouraged and strengthened by the victory of their German brethren, will take the field again immediately. In whatever way the present struggle in Germany may be settled, therefore, it will mean for the Allies an aggravation and increase of their present troubles and difficulties."

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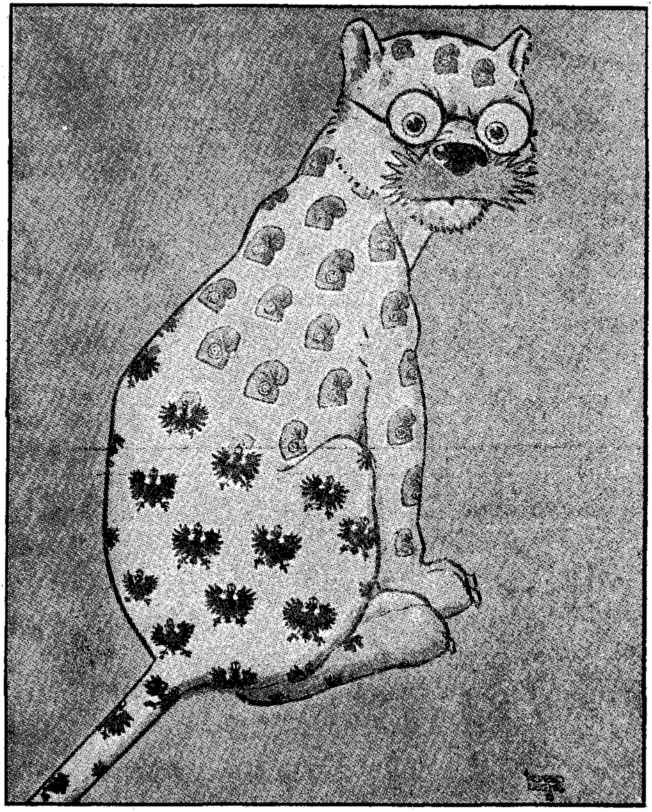
BY THEIR FLAG YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

The German Imperial flag flown as the standard of the Kapp revolt in Berlin.

When asked whether he thought a return of the Hohenzollerns possible, this Paris diplomatist told the *Morning Post's* representative that their return is "highly possible in the north of Germany, where the population has remained faithful to the old dynasty and the old form of government." The south of Germany, on the contrary, is more inclined to favor "a democratic form of government." This may suggest to some that there will be a separation between the north and south of Germany. Such a possibility is out of the question, according to this Paris diplomatist, who is quoted as saying that—

> "Such an event will never take place. The union between northern and southern Germany is much stronger [to-day than it has ever been. Before the first German revolution the various states of the south had governments and institutions of their own which appeared to be possest of considerable individual power. When the revolution broke out, however, all these institutions suddenly collapsed and disappeared, without the slightest resistance. The fact proved that the unity of the Deutschesreich was an indisputable fact."

The clue to everything that is happening in Germany, according to an unnamed Entente general quoted by a Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* is that, "the German Army has become impossible." No one in the German capital will contest this statement, we are told, save the more fanatical members of the Right parties. The same thing might be put differently by different people, according to the *Guardian's* correspondent, who writes:



DON'T BE UNREASONABLE!

"You mustn't expect me to change my spots too quickly."

—*The World* (London).

> "A German democrat would say: 'The army is altogether or too predominantly pretorian in spirit.' A Socialist would say: 'The officer class are all of a piece. One general is hardly distinguishable from another. General Lüttwitz's ideology is not confined to Döberitz, but is shared more or less by every one in epaulettes.' An outside observer might add: 'Germany at last is having revolution. She is now passing through the first stage, that of ridding herself of militarism.'
>
> "But it is a very difficult stage. The Marine Brigade and the Baltic troops are at last rounded up again in Döberitz camp, but Döberitz is only a short march from the city, the troops are not disarmed, and do not want to be demobilized. Are they to be disarmed? The garrison in Berlin, as last week showed, can not be relied upon, not even the Sicherheitswehr. Officers have caste sympathy with Döberitz officers, the men a feeling of trade-union solidarity with their comrades. How, again, are the real military conspirators to be punished? Ludendorff carries the chief guilt. Thanks to Noske's blind indifference, or worse, he has been allowed during the last twelve months to debauch the whole army."

As to the charge that the workers in any part of Germany are showing themselves Bolshevik, this informant says it is based on "an entire and grievous misconception," and he tells us that—

> "There is no Communistic movement in Germany worth speaking of. The Independent Socialists very much resemble the British Independent Labor party; the Majority Socialists are moderate, sober, patriotic workers, very often almost reactionary, like Victor Fisher, of the British Workers' League; the Democrats are workers like our Liberals; the Christian Socialists are workers something like the Catholic workers in Preston.
>
> "The militarist *coup* was by no means confined to Berlin. It shook the whole edifice of the state, and as the inevitable and healthy consequence the workers in many industrial centers took charge of affairs in the chaos. In practise this control means simply workmen's guard, and a sort of loose supervision of municipal administration. To call such a control a Soviet Republic is sheer nonsense."

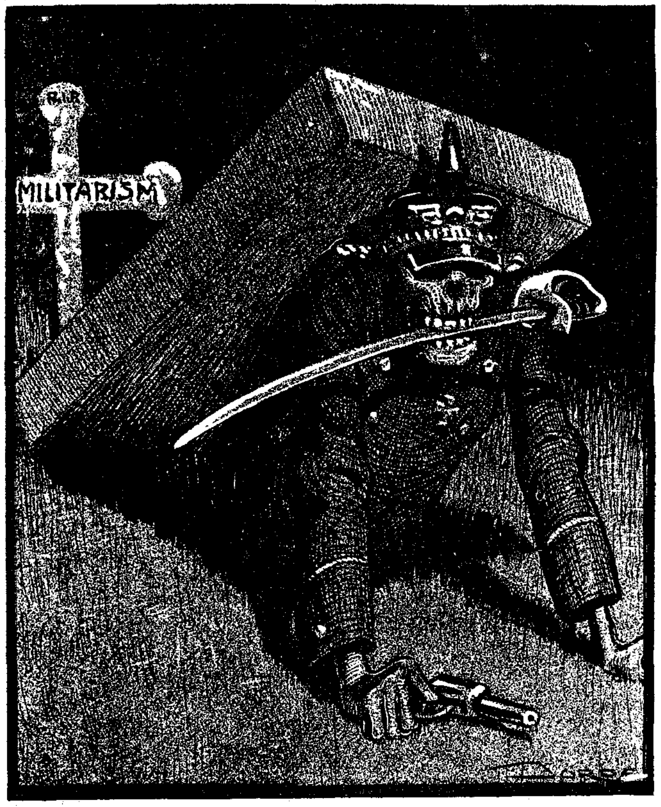
The Berlin *Freiheit* observes:

> "Reports of Soviet rule in the Ruhr district are sheer vilification of the workers and perversion of public opinion. True, most of the towns in the Ruhr Valley have Workers' Committees formed of workers from all parties from the Center to the Communists. These committees look after peace and order in the towns. The old officials continue in office as before, tho, of course, under the supervision of the committees. A workman stands beside the Burgomaster's secretary as he writes. Orders about street-scavenging and the local waterworks hardly transform a town into a 'Soviet Republic.'"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the greatest danger "lies in overestimating the danger from the Left," and we are told that this is the idea of the Wilhelmstrasse, which is seriously engaged upon a scheme for enrolling trade-unionists in a new militia to act as a guaranty against the "pretorian guard that the Reichswehr has proved itself to be." The *Guardian's* correspondent continues:

> "The reason why only trade-unionists are to be enrolled is that, as events have shown, other volunteers are too likely to consist of monarchist students and similar elements. London and Paris must prepare themselves for a revision of the treaty which will enable Germany to substitute either a Swiss militia or, preferably, a civilian volunteer army of restricted numbers and equipment resembling our Territorials. The existing Reichswehr, Sicherheitswehr, and Einwohnerwehr, all illegal either in strength or form under the Peace Treaty, must be dissolved."

As gaged by some observers the effect of the Kapp militarist stroke has been to create antimilitarist sentiment so strong throughout Germany that "the soldier is hated now simply as being a soldier." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, far removed in point of view from the Socialist *Vorwärts*, joins in the demand for punishment of the militarist leaders and will not be beguiled by anti-Bolshevik chatter. *Vorwärts* urges the use of "iron energy" in the disposal of the militarist leaders and issues the warning that "the least sign of weakness will only give these criminal militarist elements new courage."



THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

Militarism's resurrection.

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

AUSTRIAN STATE CONTROL A FAILURE

THE IDEA that Austria's present misery is due to the Peace Treaty or to the hostility of the surrounding states is utterly wrong, according to a well-known Austrian industrialist, Herr Julius Meinl, who avers that if trade barriers against Austria have been set up by the surrounding states, especially by Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, the explanation must be sought in the failure of state control. Long before the military breakdown in 1918, he tells us in the London *Times*, the different countries of the old Austria, which never had a strong central government, began to close their frontiers, not only against Vienna, but against one another. Herr Meinl proceeds:

"Government control is one form of militarism—it is militarism translated into economic life; in fact, militarism and economics are a contradiction in terms—militarism does not know that modern economic life depends upon the maximum efforts of all individuals in the economic field. Militarism believes that the same result can be brought about by forcing all individuals to work as hard as possible, by a sort of economic conscription, as established in Russia, with what results we shall soon see.

"The idea of keeping up production at the former rate, or even increasing it, by force is utterly wrong. The millions of individuals who are engaged in carrying on economic life will work to the utmost of their powers only if a great stimulus is held out to them. They must not be driven to work, but they must have a personal interest in it.

"If any government succeeds (like that of Russia) in fixing prices for everything, all economic life will come to a standstill, as it did in Russia. The suffering in the Russian towns is not the result of bad harvests, but the result of government control, which, under the revolutionary régime, has been carried out much more drastically and brutally than in any other country in the world."

What has been experienced in Hungary in the Bolshevik régime is going on in Austria, as well as in the other Succession States, we are told, altho "in a milder form and not so rapidly as in Hungary." In all the Succession States formed from the old Austria, government control is still kept up over most of the necessities of life, and the luxuries as well. It was started in 1914 "after the Prussian example," and as a natural consequence of this control the frontiers of old Austria had to be closed because "one can not exercise control in a country without closing the door hermetically." The consequence of government control in 1915 was that the peasants would not part with their produce, the Government getting perhaps 30 per cent. of what they should have got according to prewar statistics. The next year they got even less, and, in the end, they got nothing at all except what was produced by the big landed proprietors, who were not, like the peasants, in a position to hide their produce. Herr Meinl goes on to say that:

"The difference between the true market price and the price fixt by the Government became greater as the political situation in Austria became worse and the Central Government became weaker. The further consequence was that not even the towns in agricultural districts with a large surplus got what they wanted from the peasants, because nobody was allowed to buy direct from the peasants; they had to get things through the authorities, and everybody who sold, or even bought, at a higher price than the maximum price was punished.

"Now, when the local or provincial authorities saw that they could not even get enough from their own people, they gradually closed the frontiers of the provinces, and so it happened that not only Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Croatia, etc., closed their frontiers, but also the provinces which are a part of the present Austrian Republic—Upper Austria, Styria, and so on. At the present moment there are barriers not only between the Succession States, but nearly the same barriers exist between the provinces of the Austrian Republic itself, and not only that, but also between the small districts between the provinces.

"Things have come to such a pass that every one of the Succession States, every province, every district, tries to keep within its frontiers everything thought necessary for their own people. Exports or imports are only possible by permission of the Government or the local or district authorities."

Referring to the complicated negotiations to which all business is subject, Herr Meinl describes it as "nothing more or less than war—only not war between the Succession States, but war between the provinces, between the districts, and between the social democratic municipalities in large towns and the rest of the population." As is the case with the ordinary kind of war, the soldiers, or, "let us say, the militarists, who carry it on," look upon it as a natural state, and more especially so as it is their object and they make a living out of it. Naturally, therefore, none of the officials in the Succession States will ever say a word about these restrictions because the "more complicated the system grows, the more negotiations are necessary, and the more officials employed in order to carry out these negotiations and travel from one place to another, and so on." Herr Meinl suggests that:

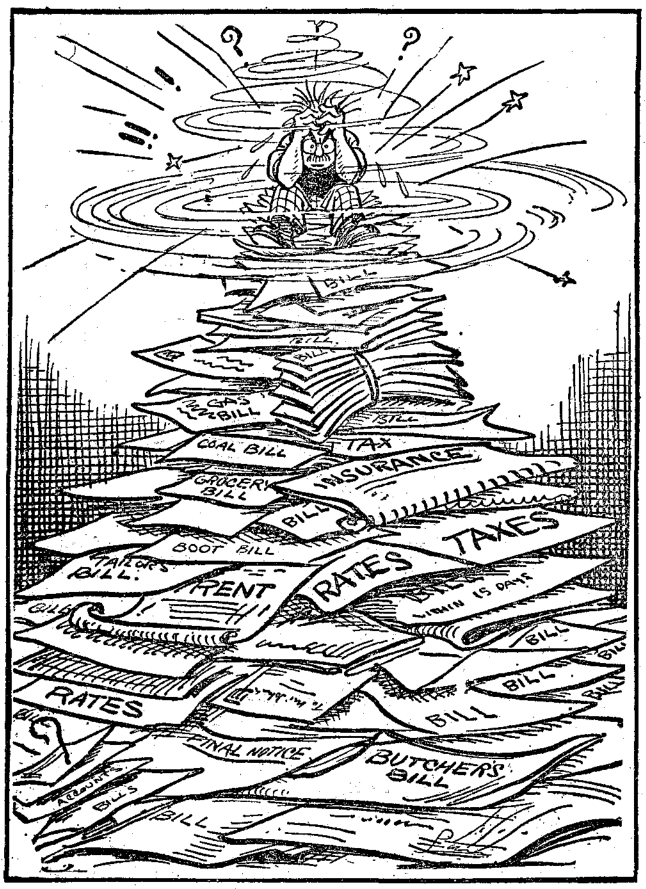
"The abolition of the barriers on the frontier, the reestablishment of free traffic between the countries, the restarting of individual activities alone can help these countries to overcome the present calamity.

"On the other hand, if this war goes on for some time longer, next winter will be even more terrible than the past one; not only will the Austrian population in the towns be starved to death, but also the different people of the Succession States, because government control in all these countries closes the frontiers not only of the states, but of the districts also, thus starving the towns."

COLLAPSE OF BRITAIN'S MIDDLE CLASS

THE RISE IN PRICES following the period of the Black Death in medieval Europe broke up the civilization of the Middle Ages, and the rise of prices to-day, unparalleled in the world's history, "seems likely to break up the civilization of the Middle Class" in England. It continues inexorably after the war, altho the unfortunates who suffer from it confidently believed that when the fighting had ceased prices would fall. It mulcts the middle class to such an extent as to make even government taxation appear small beside it, and "if any government indeed had attempted, for any purpose whatever, before the war, to extract the difference of 1920 prices from those of 1914 out of the pockets of the consumer, it could have done it only by revolution and actual fighting in the streets." Thus remarks an eminent British publicist, the Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in *The New World* (London), who tells us that the middle class gaze on this terrible increase in prices with a rising despair. They can do nothing to remedy it and "feel like rats caught in a trap." When they can, they demand higher salaries and receive occasional increases and bonuses, but these increases go only a very small way toward meeting the strain laid upon them, with the result that—

"Their only alternative is to 'do without.' They are tightening up their belts to face a semistarvation of their standard of life. They can not make their grievances manifest, for they have no direct representatives or organized public opinion. They write letters to their papers describing their miserable condition. But no one takes much notice of the 'new poor.' All the tradition of their standard of behavior is against adopting the methods of the artizan and laborer, which they regard as essentially ungenteel—the agitation, the public meeting, the complaint in public, the strike. One of the strongest elements in their character was a harmless vanity of display. They liked to make an appearance of possessing a little more wealth than they owned. They would send their children to a little too expensive school. They would pay rent for a little too expensive house. They spent a little too much on little ostentations and pleasures. The appearance of poverty, or even of strict saving, was regarded almost as a crime. And now that the poverty is real, and can not be concealed, they are still partly bound by that tradition of reticence. They starve in silence. They think it more dignified so to do. They are far more badly hit than the workingman by the immense increase of prices. For they have had a standard which involved a more complete necessity of weekly or daily repair. They spent more on clothes and boots and house room and a servant; they spent much, above all, on their children's education. But clothes and boots are at prohibitive prices. They can not move to cheaper houses because there are none attainable. They have had to give up servants for two good reasons: they have no money to pay them, and there are no servants to be had. They have to pay for the increasing cost of their children's schools by further limitations on their own necessities and pleasures, and by spending what little money they had accumulated for old age. And these little accumulations, having been mostly placed in 'safe' securities of fixt interest, are now found to be worth only, perhaps, two-thirds of their former values. They have been very patient, but their patience is well-nigh exhausted. Whenever an opportunity is given to them of expressing an opinion, they vote against the Government. They spend their leisure in cursing the workingman and cursing the profiteer."



QUARTER DAY'S DELUGE.

Hapless plight of Britain's middle class.

—*Daily Express* (London).

These indignities and discomforts the middle class experiences in the midst of a society whose members above and below them are rejoicing in unprecedented fortune, and Mr. Masterman points out that the workingman whom they formerly despised has passed over their heads and "taken the second place in the economic scale of income." With his political pressure on the one hand and the power of his trade-unions on the other, to squeeze great concessions from government or private employer, he has been able "in some cases to keep up with, in other places to surpass, in actual, real wages, the rising standard of prices." He is thus not only getting more actual money income than the middle-class worker, but is getting this actual money income unaccompanied by any compulsory increase in his own recognized standard of comfort. Mr. Masterman proceeds:

"He will still live in his same little cottage in the artizan quarters of the town. He will still send his children to the free schools. He has not yet felt any desire to transfer his standard into the standard of the class formerly above him: to dress up to suburban standards, to indulge in the suburban pleasures, to emulate the suburban display. The ambition of his wife and daughters sometimes runs to pianos, furs, cheap jewelry, expensive hats and dresses. His growing sons are buying books on socialism and technical trade guides. His children flock to the 'pictures.' But these tastes can be gratified within the limitations of his own modest ideal of comfort. While the middle class is thus falling from a condition of expenditure which they had thought secure into a poverty which must ultimately drive them to acceptance of conditions of life which they hoped to have escaped from forever, the artizan is found with an increasing income so much beyond that to which he has been accustomed that he is in cases actually limiting his output because he has no incentive to earn additional money. Here, then, is a complete and startling transformation of values; not slowly changing from one to another, but suddenly and almost brutally forced upon the life of millions by causes altogether outside their own control. They work as hard, their desires are as modest, their tempers are as docile, their wish to please their employer is as great as before the war. They have not suddenly become, through the war, haughty and restless, or any less efficient from defacement of intelligence or character, than they were five years ago. But misfortune has come upon them as if deflected by unknown malignant powers, like the four winds, which, in conformity with the request of Satan, destroyed the prosperity of the blameless patriarch Job."

So complete is the upset in the very structure of society that now the municipality pays its scavengers and street-cleaners substantially higher salaries than it pays to its elementary school-teachers; and Mr. Masterman assures us that no unskilled trade-unionist would be allowed for a day to accept "the salary of an average clergyman or insurance agent." In the great newspaper offices "the linotype compositor who prints the paper can afford to despise the income of the journalist who writes the paper." The general decrease in the real income of the middle class has been accompanied by such a complete substitution of another class as to make the double indignity even harder to endure. We read then:

"Certainly the central power in Britain to-day, which for many years was lodged in the middle class, has now passed into those great combinations of well-fed, well-paid artizans who straddle right across the way, and dictate terms alike to employers and governments. The Triple Alliance of Coal-Miners, Transport-Workers, and Railwaymen represents the most formidable *Imperium in Imperio* which has ever confronted the authority of any modern state. Before such an organization, secure in its monopoly of service essential to the whole community, becoming conscious of its power and desiring like a young lion to test its strength, the protest of the middle class at the inequality and injustice of their condition appears but as the bleating of a sheep.

"But altho we may quite probably see whole sections of the middle class—especially the underpaid clerks of advancing age—throw up the sponge and go under, the fighting spirit still remains among some. For there will soon be offered to them the great adventure of all the world. New continents beyond the sea, with boundless resources and a deficiency to make good the five years' prohibited immigration, will be presenting the most attractive terms to would-be settlers. Many of their governments have special schemes of free grants of land and instruction, with free passage, to any who have fought for the Allies in the Great War. In the older days migration offered to the middle class something of the terror of the unknown. They had had a sheltered life passing from day school to office, rooted in a sheltered suburban home. To-day they have seen strange doings abroad, have sailed already over half the world, have been toughened and hardened by a rough school of suffering and discomfort. They are not going to remain working for mean wages at incredible prices, the sport of the artizan and the slave of the profiteer. When the door is opened they will go, and no bars will confine them. . . . . . .

"The middle class, by agitation, organization, and withholding of services, might conceivably reestablish their position again with higher salaries adequate to the higher level of prices. But this could only come as the work of years of upheaval and much trouble and suffering in the process. It appears more likely that the adventurous (and especially those with war-experience) will find their salvation in migration; that the majority of the remainder will obtain financial equilibrium by diminution in demand, especially in the expensive business of child-production; and that whole sections of sedentary occupations will be left to women, to the physically unfit, and to those lacking in the energy and capacity required for success in the skilled trades."

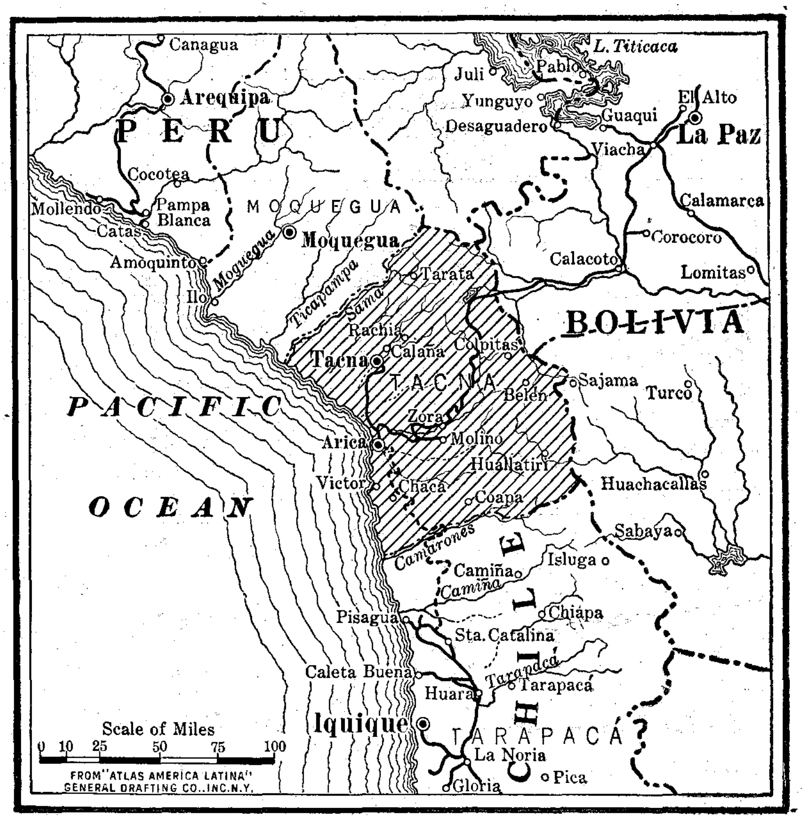
A PERIL TO SOUTH AMERICA'S PEACE

THANKS TO THE GOOD OFFICES of American and Brazilian diplomacy the "grave incident" provoked by the anti-Peruvian street riot in La Paz, Bolivia, has been smoothed over; but the old question which caused it still remains a peril to South America's peace. In fact, the cause of the anti-Peruvian demonstrations involves a matter that must be brought before the League of Nations immediately, in the opinion of a foreign correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who says this curious triangular dispute between Peru, Bolivia, and Chile has grown continuously more acute since the war of 1879-1883. To begin with, Peru and Bolivia, which were allied against Chile in this war, are now opposed to each other, so that their conqueror, who occupies their lost provinces, is enabled to strengthen his claims and solidify his victory because of the division between his former enemies. Since defeat and dismemberment, we are told, Peru has never got on smoothly with her conqueror. Diplomatic relations of a precarious and intermittent sort were established after the Treaty of Ancon, which ended the war. Chile dictated the terms of this treaty at Lima, capital of Peru, which was occupied by her troops. Successive governments of Peru have sought to recover the provinces of Arica and Tacna, which, under the terms of the treaty, remained in provisional possession of Chile against the time that their final allotment should be decided by a plebiscite. This plebiscite was to have been taken ten years after the signing of the treaty, but it has never been taken because it has been impossible for the countries to reach an agreement on the form and manner of its execution. What is more, the "Chilefication" of these provinces of Arica and Tacna never seemed to offer Peru any surety. During all this time the Peruvians have kept urging their claims for their "captive provinces." Of Bolivia the *Temps* correspondent writes that—

> "After the defeat Bolivia did not make a peace, but merely a truce, which was not transformed into a definite peace until a few years before the outbreak of the world-war. Bolivia had lost her maritime province at Atacama and her port of Antofagasta. Marooned inland without access to the Pacific, and yielding her ancient littoral under the compulsion of the victor, Bolivia abandoned Peru. She made a composition with the victor to obtain an outlet to the sea through the provinces claimed by her ancient ally, where Chilean occupation had in part already realized the project of a railroad from the port of Arica to La Paz. This desire of Bolivia to recover an ocean port is the subject of a memorandum of her former President, the Minister to Paris, Gen. Ismael Montes, which is designed for presentation to the League of Nations. The memorandum makes clear the political, geographical, and economic arguments that impelled this republic to seek access through the Province of Arica to the sea in order that Bolivia may have full and free development."

Peru, this informant explains, has never opposed the idea that Bolivia should have a gateway to the sea, but it does object strongly that it should be sought at Peru's expense, instead of at the territorial expense of Chile, which actually deprived Bolivia of a maritime outlet by annexing the port of Antofagasta as part of the spoils of war. "It was to defend you against the Chilean invasion," say the Peruvians to the Bolivians, "that we took up arms in the war of 1879-1883 and that we fought to the very downfall of our capital to make good our given word. To-day you are hand and glove with our conqueror in order to rob your ally of his captive provinces, which he considers as an Alsace-Lorraine, and whose Peruvian patriotism may not be alienated from them at any cost. Why do you not remain united with us so we may recover our lost provinces?" The Peruvians also reproach Chile for having "maliciously instigated" Bolivia to quarrel with them, and they accuse General Montes, former President of Bolivia, of being a servant of Chile, and, in fact, the prime mover of her present policy. The *Temps* correspondent notes a division of opinion on this policy even in Bolivia and cities the La Paz *El Hombre Libre* as saying:

> "Our unhappy aim, which is based only on geographical grounds, does not tend to a solution of the problem of the Pacific, for we Bolivians arbitrarily rank ourselves on the side of Chilean interests to combat the Peruvian cause. Having ears only for Bolivian interests, the Liberal party—which rules to-day in Bolivia—forgets Peru in allowing itself to be blindly led by the seductions of Chile. This party has failed to see that duty and honor called it to the side of its former ally."



FROM "ATLAS AMERICA LATINA" GENERAL DRAFTING CO., INC. N.Y.

SOUTH AMERICA'S ALSACE-LORRAINE.

"By the same right which Germany exercised when she annexed Alsace and Lorraine," Chileans themselves contend, Chile has occupied the coast of Bolivia and Peru, as shown in the shaded section of the map.

Thus it is obvious that this Pacific question is more complicated than ever, observes the *Temps* correspondent, and that it constitutes an enduring menace to the peace of South America. Chile professes to be keeping what she gained through the triumph of her arms. Her diplomacy has successfully divided her old adversaries, and while Peru maintains her complete protest against the non-execution of the Treaty of Ancon, so that it may lapse into nullity, Bolivia frankly discards it. Bolivia treats with Chile to obtain a seaport in the Peruvian provinces, the possession of which is subject to a plebiscite, and therefore may not be bandied with. We read then:

> "The question raises nationalist feeling in Peru to the tension-point, for the installation of Bolivia in Arica would cut the contact with her rich guano and nitrate province, Tarapaca, which was ceded to Chile and which the Peruvians have not yet ceased to hope may be one day regained. The defection of her ally Bolivia in the settlement of the matter infuriates Peru. Her diplomacy counted on a common claim of their rights before the League of Nations by the two ancient allies, who were lately once more united in a declaration of war on Germany as contrasted with the neutrality of Chile. The deception is a cruel one and the twofold protest of Peru against the hard law of her conqueror and the desertion of her ally gives to this Pacific conflict a degree of tension that requires equitable intervention of the League of Nations without the slightest possible delay in order to remove the danger of a South-American conflagration that seems else inevitable."

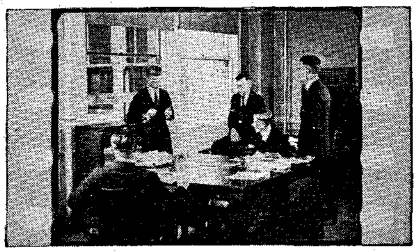
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FIGHTING WASTE WITH MOVIES

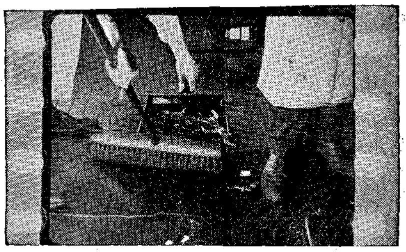
HOW MOVING PICTURES effected a "painless education" at the plant of the National Cash Register Company is told by Alfred Pittman in an article contributed to *Factory* (Chicago). Many a worker, Mr. Pittman tells us, wastes time and material because he fails to realize the amount of these losses. "Preaching" has little effect, but the visualization due to the moving picture accomplished much. A few months ago, writes Mr. Pittman, John H. Patterson, president of the company, discovered that many practises in the factory needed to be corrected, and made a list of them. They were all wastes of one sort or another. All of them were bad for profits. But they were all drafts on the wage fund as well. Many of them were direct deductions from earnings, only the workers did not know it. He decided to try motion-pictures; and the result is a film of a new and significant type. We read:

Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

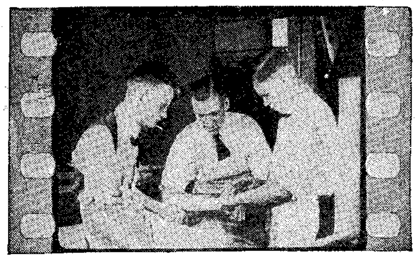
DRAWING PAY FOR IT, TOO.
"There are office men who have no use for a newspaper before opening time."



THEY'RE ALL SO INTERESTED!
Sharpening a pencil is such an unusual operation that the workers near by look up to see how it's done.

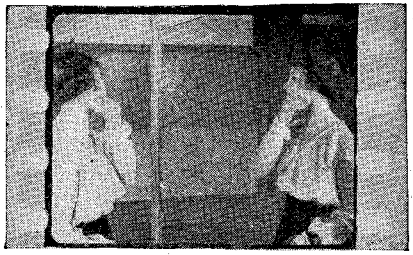


A LESSON IN MATERIAL-SAVING.
"The hinges are rusty in some men's backs. They drop good stock and do not pick it up."



ANOTHER WASTE OF TIME.
"It must have taken lots of practise to become as expert as these men are in matching nickels."

LAX SUPERVISION ALLOWS THIS.
Crap-shooting isn't productive. "These wastes of time are the fault of foremen and other executives."



SUPPOSED TO BE AT WORK.
"That one long last retouch that costs us many thousands a year." Fifteen minutes after she is supposed to be at work.

TIME-WASTERS CAUGHT BY THE MOVIE MAN.

"Mr. Patterson did not make the mistake of assuming that it would be enough to set a movie operator at work snapping the bad practises he had noticed. The company has motion-picture cameras and operators of its own, but he did not make that mistake. He appreciated that with movies as well as with the human voice there are a good many more wrong ways to tell a story than right ones. And so he employed a man who was skilled in getting messages across with pictures—a scenario expert, in other words—and he made it a point to get one who understood factories and was used to talking (by way of the screen) to workmen.

"This man spent three or four weeks going over the wastes, talking to the men about them, and studying their picture possibilities. By the end of that time he had his scenario. Actual movies, together with animated cartoons, were to tell the story. Then he called in the camera man.

"It happened that production in the factory had for several months been lagging behind sales. The company's most urgent problem was to get output. The figures for the last few months showed this impressively enough—for any one who was used to statistics. But the workmen were not; they would hardly have read them, much less got the importance of their message. The movie man, therefore, dramatized the figures as an automobile race, done in animated cartoons. There was one month when the car named Production almost—almost caught up with the one named Sales. That was an exciting moment. You wanted, especially if you were a factory man, to see Production go ahead of Sales.

"This was the first scene in the film.

"'The factory must get ahead of the selling force,' the subtitle said.

"Then there was an animated cartoon to show how wastes come out of the fund for profits and wages. The profit-sharing plan at the National Cash Register Company has given the workmen an interest in the profits. For that reason they saw the point better in this next incident.

"An empty circle appeared first, representing all the revenues of the company. Then a segment was marked off in it and labeled Equipment and Buildings, showing the proportion of the revenues that went into them; then other segments for Interest Charges, Materials, and so on, until the last segment remaining was labeled Fund for Wages and Profits. Over a part of this last segment was then imposed a shaded area marked Wasted Time, and, following it, another shaded area marked Wasted Materials, showing how both of these cut down the wage and profit fund.

"The point here could hardly be missed.

"'You pay for this lost time' is the next title, and there follows a series of actual shop scenes showing ways in which time is wasted in the factory.

"A man nods at his machine. That really has happened often enough for many of the workers to have seen it.

"Women workers are shown leaving the factory at five o'clock. They go fifteen minutes before the men, because of the limited car service. As they pass the men's machines the men stop working and watch them. Groups of women are shown going out the main entrance and down the street a few minutes later, and men are leaning out of the windows looking at them.

"At 5:05, by the clock on the wall—ten minutes before closing time—several men are shown in the washroom washing up.

"'Scared? Because they might be locked in?' is the succeeding caption. The whistle blows, and a group of boys burst out the entrance and down the front stairs.

"'There are office men who have no use for a newspaper before opening time,' another caption remarks; and a man is shown at his desk reading his paper a half-hour after opening time by the clock above his head.

"'That one long, last retouch that costs us many thousands a year,' is the comment on a group of girls powdering their noses fifteen minutes after they are supposed to be at their work. The 'us' in the caption is used designedly. The scenario man prepared the film as much as possible from the men's own point of view. 'Again? or still?'—says another title, and the same girls—some of them, anyway—are shown powdering their noses half an hour later."

In all the scenes, we are told, the picture man endeavored to be fair, not to exaggerate them, but to make them such as the men knew really occurred. To quote further:

"As 'a suggestion for the power and maintenance division' there is an animated sketch of an elaborate pulley mechanism operated by attachment to the chins of six gossipers. 'If power must be spent in this way, why not make use of it?' was the line.

"There was a laugh in this. It was important, of course, not to be serious too long. The cartoon also illustrated an effective use of ridicule, that appears several times in the picture. The faces of the gossipers were comical, but they were also silly. A gossiper going out to gossip would be likely to recall those faces—and he might not go.

"A workman is shown digging in the factory yard, and four other workmen are looking on. A young man walks across an office to a pencil-sharpener, and three others at desks stop to see him sharpen a pencil. That interesting operation! A man at a machine is discovered losing a good deal of time because the tools beside him have not been kept in order.

"Some conscious thefts of time are included—a workman repairing a motor-car tire at his bench, a day-worker passing some parts he has finished to a piece-worker so the piece-worker can count them on his score, and so on.

"The film proceeds from wastes of time to wastes of materials.

"One of the boxes of stock is left protruding and is knocked off as the truck enters a bridge. The stock is damaged, the bridge is blocked to other trucks, which are seen crowding up, and several men's time is taken, all to repair what a little care would have avoided.

"A workman drops a part on the floor. There is a close-up of the part which shows it is a good one. The workman does not pick it up. He thinks it does not amount to much. There is a picture of a pile of scrap to show how much it does amount to for the whole plant in one day.

"A workman, machining a small plunger, looks out the window and sees a dog running across the yard. The audience also sees it. The workman rises and throws the plunger at the dog. A man mowing the grass gets in the way and is struck on the head. He is shown being picked up and later in bed in the hospital. The workman is arrested.

"It is an effective bit of drama.

"But not many things are thrown out the windows, the workers looking on may say. The thought is anticipated with a picture of a little heap of parts picked up on the lawn.

"A man is shown changing the gear on his machine so it goes so fast as to damage the tools he uses. Then he throws a finished part into the tray instead of laying it there, and it breaks. Following this a scrap-pile containing 19,649 drills, reamers, and spindles appears. 'Only 3,049 of them worn out, the rest broken.' 'Fault?' it adds. 'Partly the operator's and partly poor training of new people.' That's playing fair again.

"'We must be efficient in future if we are to grow as we have in the past,' says a title. 'Efficient production in the past has given us jobs for two generations.' And there is a picture of a man who went to work for the company twenty-five years ago—and whom most of the workmen know, of course—and in a moment a 'fade-in' of his two sons, born since, who are now working in the plant with him."

The film was shown first before the factory executives, including superintendents, supervisors, foremen, and job foremen, and their opinion asked on it. They returned a unanimous verdict that it was fair. And they believed it would interest the workers and that it would do good. Mr. Pittman goes on:

"With that sanction, the management proceeded to exhibit it to all the organization, on company time. The exhibition was preceded by a little talk by Mr. Barringer, the assistant general manager, who explained how it came to be made and said he hoped everybody would find it interesting and worth while.

"The manager of a motion-picture show can always tell by the 'feel' of the house how a picture is going. Several experienced movie people saw the film in the course of the four exhibitions—it had to be shown four times because the hall would hold only a fourth of the people—and they thought it went well. That was also the impression of others. The people laughed at the jokes, were very still while certain of the serious points were being made, and applauded at the end.

"Results? It is too soon to estimate them closely. But there are indications. For one thing, the practise of throwing things out the window has absolutely stopt, so far as the management knows. No case of it has been reported in the two months since the picture was shown, and that is extraordinary. Then, office and plant executives have been told by many of the workers and have overheard others saying that whenever they felt tempted to read a newspaper at 8:30, or powder their noses too often, or wash up at ten minutes to five, and so on, they couldn't help thinking of those people in the pictures. That was what the scenario man and the management hoped for.

"There has been a steady rise in output per man at the National Cash Register Company during the last few weeks. Several factors are responsible for this, but the management is satisfied that the picture is one of them. The film, it believes, has paid."

CAUSES OF OLIVE-POISONING FOUND

LOVERS OF RIPE OLIVES will be relieved and interested to know that recent instances of ripe-olive poisoning were caused by olives of one or two brands put up in glass jars, and that such practise has been discontinued in California upon the advice of the State health authorities. The established fact that faulty rubber rings used in sealing the bottles admitted air which caused the *botulinus bacillus* to develop in the warm atmosphere of the home, and the intimation that the rubber rings, which were manufactured during the war, were a part of an enemy plot to poison consumers of olives and other bottled goods, is brought to our notice by California papers. Investigation has shown, too, that some of the attacks were due to other causes and were hastily laid to olives, perhaps because of the current newspaper reports of olive-poisoning. The fact that recent fatalities are the first sign of trouble the olive industry has experienced in thirty years, and that the olives which caused the trouble were packed during the war, gives a certain plausibility to the charges of the Los Angeles *Examiner*, which says:

"Recent cases of botulism-poisoning from olives reported from Eastern cities may be traced to defective, or possibly poisoned, rubber rings used for sealing glass jars. This allegation was made yesterday in a formal statement submitted to the United States Department of Justice on behalf of interested packers, who said that they had reached a point in their investigations that warranted such a step.

"Investigation of the various isolated reports of botulism-poisoning showed, according to the statement to the Department of Justice, that only olives packed in glass had been affected. This led to a careful investigation both of the containers and of any variations from usual methods that might be made in packing olives in glass.

"In the course of the inquiry the rubber rings used as air seals were submitted to chemical analysis. It was found that one lot of seals was deficient in glycerin, and therefore not impervious to air, and that all the olives that had caused deaths or illness had been packed in containers equipped with rings from that particular lot.

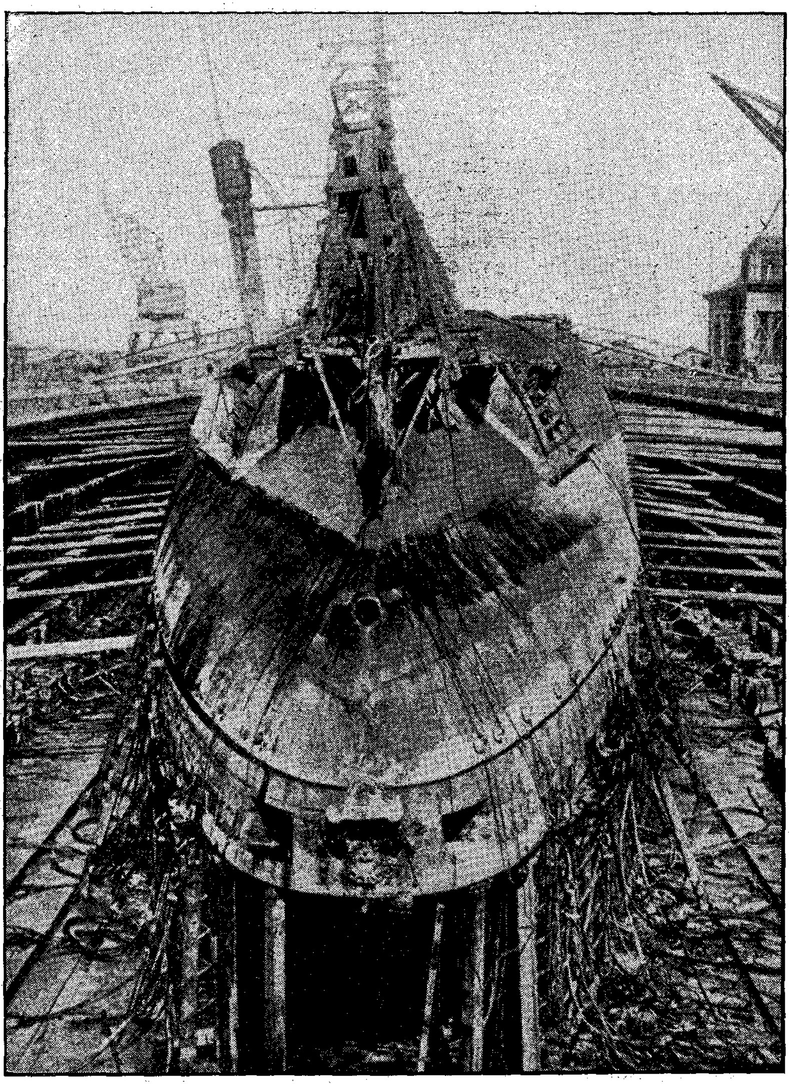
"These rings, it was further learned, were manufactured by one firm in the Middle West and were all delivered during the period of the war. Thereupon the investigators began a searching inquiry to find out whether the defect was accidental or was due to malicious action of some enemy sympathizer employed by the ring manufacturers."

Formerly, we are told, 95 per cent. of California ripe olives were put into tin cans, which enabled the packers to sterilize this delicacy at a temperature of 225° F., and thus kill all germs. In future, due to recent instances of poisoning, all ripe-olive packing will be done by this method, and additional precautions taken to protect the public. Further information as to the cause and action of the *botulinus bacillus*, the sort of olive to steer clear of, and the importance of the olive industry in this country is furnished in a speech by an expert chemist before the Home Industry League of San Francisco. Said he:

"There are more than forty thousand acres planted to olives in California, representing an investment of $20,000,000. The pack last year represented $3,500,000. To handle this output more than ninety million containers were used, and yet within a few months six instances of poisoning in different States have been magnified to such an extent that this great industry whose history dates back to Biblical times must suffer almost irreparable injury.

"*Botulinus* is not an infection, but an intoxication. The *bacillus botulinus* is a spore-bearing anerobic organism which thrives in room temperature. It is the toxin that produces the poison.

"The cases of botulism reported are not confined to ripe olives. The germ is found in practically all foods either in the canned or fresh state. The surest safeguard is complete sterilization, and this process is made easier and more effectual by the use of cans.



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RAISED UPSIDE DOWN BY COMPREST AIR.

The salvaged battle-ship *Leonardo da Vinci*, sunk by an internal explosion, being supported on the masonry dry dock after having been refloated from the bottom of the harbor of Taranto. The ship "turned turtle" after the explosion, and is shown bottom up, the position in which she was refloated.

"The famed Mission olive, which represents 95 per cent. of the California production, is free from suspicion, and to the credit of the legitimate ripe olive let it be understood that the fatal poisonings were due to a green olive colored and labeled 'Ripe.' The Government has now prohibited the use of the term 'ripe' on this character of packed article."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley issues this caution through the columns of the New York *Journal:*

"When a package of ripe olives is opened it should be carefully examined for any traces of decomposition. If found to be very soft and mushy, it may be very justly put aside. A human life is too precious to take any chance.

"We do not refuse to drink milk because it occasionally carries a typhoid germ; we do not refuse to eat meat because it is occasionally spoiled and produces serious and even fatal illness. We do, however, take precautions to avoid such accidents. We pasteurize or sterilize our milk. If our meat shows by odor or appearance any taint, we push it aside.

"These are wise precautions. The same care should be exercised with the ripe olive. It is not quite just to pass on to canned food in general a stigma which very rarely is attached to one article of package goods that is not canned in the sense that it is sterilized."

A "Daily Health Column" issued by the Surgeon-General of the United States Health Service, as printed in the Los Angeles *Record*, says:

"Cases of food-poisoning recently reported, due to *botulinus* have developed principally from eating ripe olives packed in glass. The poisonous agent is a powerful toxin developed by this bacillus. In many instances the presence of the bacillus and toxin causes alteration in flavor of food described as musty or rancid. In view of the enormous consumption of canned goods compared with the occurrence of disease, danger from this cause seems slight. As a precaution, however, canned goods should be carefully inspected before use and those showing departure from normal in appearance, odor, or taste should be rejected. Boiling for one hour at 212° F. will destroy the germ."

Another writer suggests a sensible way to tell good olives from bad by repeating the advertising phrase, "The nose knows."

RAISING A CRUISER UPSIDE DOWN—On August 1, 1916, the 24,000-ton battle-cruiser, *Leonardo da Vinci* was the pride of the Italian Navy. On August 2, says a writer in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), her status was suddenly transformed and she was on her way to the condition and position here shown. He continues the tale:

"There was an explosion of the magazine, and in the act of sinking she turned completely over, carrying down twenty-one officers and two hundred and twenty-one men. The occurrence was at first assumed to have been an accident, but investigation showed the guilty responsibility of two employees of the arsenal, and they were immediately shot.

"But there she lay, her turrets burrowing in the mud and her keel just showing above the surface, not only worthless for either offense or defense, but a serious obstruction of the harbor of Taranto, and the first thought was to remove the remains, piece-meal or otherwise, rather than to attempt to save this fine fighting ship as a complete fabric.

"Even this way out of the trouble, however, when it came to be considered in detail, seemed to involve so many difficulties and dangers that it was finally determined to raise the hull entire, the plan as worked out by the Italian engineers proving to be practically a compress-air stunt all through.

"First there was to be no attempt to right the ship, but to float and move it upside down as it was. By strenuous and persistent work divers dismantled the guns under water, released and removed the great turrets and the great tangle of wreckage caused by the explosion. The holes in the hull were patched temporarily and compress air was forced in, displacing the water downward. The body of the ship was thus converted into a great pneumatic caisson in which men of the sand-hog type could work and assist in lightening the craft. After a year's unparalleled toil the weight of the wreck was thus reduced from 24,000 to 18,000 tons. Then with the additional lifting power of eight pontoons of four hundred tons each the cruiser was pulled out of the mud and floated free, the pontoons serving to maintain the equilibrium of the mass in its passage to the dry dock.

"The docking involved its own special difficulties, which need not be particularized here, as we see the ship in the picture safe and secure with the water withdrawn and every part accessible. When the hull is completely repaired and the deck made water-tight, the ship will be towed into deep water, and by means of lateral displacement of weights and internal flooding restored to an upright position."

THE LATEST THING IN STEELS

WE ARE NOW INDEPENDENT of Europe for our high-grade steels. Oddly enough, the modern forms of improved steels are made valuable by admixture with certain metals that were once thought to have no particular virtues, such as vanadium, tungsten, and manganese. Their value appears when they form part of a steel alloy. The latest of these steel metals is molybdenum, and we have mountains of it. Introducing an article in *The Scientific American* (New York), in which W. Norman Bratton, a metallurgical engineer, tells how this substance has gained a place among the foremost of alloying agents, the editor relates how a prominent metallurgist, about four years ago, was asked what he thought of molybdenum steel. This man, a recognized authority, replied that molybdenum was an exploded bubble; that there was no future before it at all. It was his belief that anything which molybdenum would do, tungsten or nickel or chromium or vanadium or manganese would do better and more cheaply. His opinion was generally accepted. But in the press of war-time necessity molybdenum got a chance to reverse this verdict. It has more than made good, as the article which we summarize below clearly indicates. We read:

"This is the age of steel alloys. Steel manufacturers are dependent on five alloying elements—nickel, chromium, tungsten, vanadium, and molybdenum. They are the chief alloys that have been proved commercially practical. And only now are manufacturers learning what the war has taught of the tremendous possibilities of molybdenum steel.

"The United States is compelled to import practically all of its nickel, vanadium, and chromium used in the steel industry. Tungsten and chromium, while mined in this country, are far from plentiful here; before long the former, too, must be imported. Thus for four of the five alloying elements the United States is dependent on foreign supply. But of molybdenum ore we have a practical monopoly."

The discovery of the molybdenum ore deposits in Climax, Colorado, and the use of this ore in producing a new steel alloy on a commercial scale, assure the United States, we are told, of world independence in the production of high-grade alloy steels. The Colorado deposits represent from 60 to 80 per cent. of the world's supply, and the mines there, already developed to one thousand tons of ore a day, have not attained as yet anything like maximum production. The writer continues:

"Great stimulus to the development of molybdenum steel was given by the need of a light, tough steel for use as armor-plate for fighting tanks, for helmets, and for gun-shields, as well as for crank-shafts and connecting-rods for airplanes. Molybdenum flew over German troops in the motors of Allied airplanes. Molybdenum helped repel the terrific impact of high-powered, armor-piercing German ammunition as part of the armor-plate of the French baby tanks.

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A MOUNTAIN OF ORE

That is to make us independent of Europe for our high-grade steels. A molybdenum mine and mill located in the heart of Colorado and now being put into big production.

"Later molybdenum played its part again in the crank-shafts and connecting-rods of a Liberty motor, when the gallant *NC-4* spanned the Atlantic.

"Makers of automobiles, trucks, tractors, airplanes, and parts used in automotive industries, makers of forgings of all kinds, of springs, and of gears, are also most directly concerned in the development of molybdenum steel."

It is predicted that a 25 to 33 per cent. reduction in the weight of automobiles will be permitted through molybdenum steel's superior strength and resistance to shock and fatigue. The mileage of a gallon of gasoline will increase. Lighter engines can be used at higher speeds. We read on:

"Its superior resistance to repeated stresses and suddenly applied shocks should make of molybdenum steel a much more satisfactory medium for making springs than the former standard chrome-vanadium steel springs. In substantiation of this claim, it is pointed out that the Fifth Avenue busses in New York City employ springs of molybdenum steel.

"As evidence of the increased use of molybdenum, it has been estimated that, in the last two years, one hundred thousand tons of molybdenum steel have been manufactured in the United States alone. Primarily a toughener of steel, molybdenum acts more beneficially upon steel than chromium because it does not develop the quality of brittleness that is characteristic of simple chromium steel. By the addition of molybdenum, brittleness decreases and toughness increases."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 105

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

When she wrote "Robert Elsmere" British critics called Mrs. Humphry Ward "our later George Eliot." Now she has died at the age of sixty-nine we find the comparison suggested again by the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, only the famous novelist has now shrunk to "the lesser George Eliot." This difference in estimation seems, indeed, to typify the regard with which Mrs. Ward is held in the English-speaking world; her own country naturally setting the higher store by her achievements. In a special editorial following her death on March 24, the London *Times* bases her warrant for fame on her personality, her romances, and her humanitarian work. On this side the ocean, of course, she would be unknown in all but the second of these capacities. To the younger half of the present generation, says *The Times*, "she is perhaps better known as the founder of the Passmore Edwards Settlement and her Evening Play Centers for children than by the contents of her three chief novels, 'Robert Elsmere,' 'The History of David Grieve,' and 'Marcella.' In the eyes of posterity 'Robert Elsmere' will always and rightly be the chief work connected with her name." It was this book that linked her with the great woman novelist of the earlier Victorian age. *The Times* proceeds in reference to "Robert Elsmere":

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THE AUTHOR OF "ROBERT ELSMERE,"

Who revealed "the modern mind of the eighties" in a book which helped win "the battle of the higher criticism," but is left for the most part unread by a later generation.

"Everything in her early life led up to its tragedy of religious doubts, just as the activity of her later years was a direct realization of the social teaching which, more directly than any of her other books, it contains. As the niece of Matthew Arnold, she and 'Robert Elsmere' were both affected by the influence of the author of 'Literature and Dogma.' As the daughter of Thomas Arnold, she knew, from her own experience, what it meant for a man to change his faith—as he did more than once. As a girl at Oxford, and afterward as the wife of a Brasenose don, she came under the sway of the society or the thoughts of most of the great intellectuals, scientific, philosophical, and theological, of those days of controversy and ferment and evolution. Newman and Pusey, Huxley and Darwin, Ruskin and Kingsley, Green and Matthew Arnold, and many another great soul, were, between them, the authors of her own faith. They were the godfathers of 'Robert Elsmere.' The effect of the controversies by which the beliefs of the Church of her fathers were rent before her eyes was to incline her to a form of practical, rational Christianity, a Christianity in which 'miracles do not happen,' a Christianity which made her examine the problems of religion and life in the light of the formula of *Fountain* in 'Helbeck of Bannisdale'—'It may be Christian, but it is not sense.' The experiences of the first half of her life, bred in her, as the logical result of her faith, a consuming passion for social reform. She was happy in that she lived to see many of her large-hearted projects for the uplifting of her fellow beings, 'for the humanizing of English feeling and imagination,' carried into effect—largely owing to her own practical and sympathetic exertions. She has left behind her, too, an illuminating picture of English life. It is, or was, the fashion to say that much of the material of her novels was taken from Blue Books. That is only true in the sense that she was a close student of the political and social problems of her time. But she was also a woman of wide reading. In 'Robert Elsmere,' as has been pointed out, she quotes from or refers to seventy-five of the masters of Latin, Greek, English, French, and German literature. And she was a woman with a heart that could, and did, feel for the joys and the sufferings of all humanity."

Tho Mrs. Ward lived on into an age "indifferent to the controversies and conflicts which were the basis and background of her best work," says *The Times* in its long appreciation, yet "even before her death the tide had turned; and there was a growing tendency to accept or renew the earlier and more favorable judgment upon her novels." Her earlier books grew out of the atmosphere of question and controversy at Oxford before 1880. *The Times*, supplementing by recent words of her own, gives the picture:

"Mrs. Ward became first introduced to Oxford—a place which had a permanent influence over her—when she was seventeen or thereabouts, and, young as she was, soon became a close friend, among others, of Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln, and of Mrs. Pattison. On the rector's advice she decided to work at Spanish and read accordingly in the Bodleian. She acquired a real mastery of her subject, and was later more than once an examiner in Spanish for the Taylorian Scholarship. She has left a good account of the Oxford society of those days, of the circle in which the Pattisons lived; of distinguished visitors like George Eliot, Lewes, and Taine; of the leaders of various schools of theological and political thought, Jowett, T. H. Green, Mandell Creighton, J. R. Green, Stubbs, and others too numerous to mention with whom she came in contact: it was a society of stronger likes and dislikes, perhaps, than now, and the atmosphere was full of controversy. In 1872 she married Mr. T.

Humphry Ward, who was at that time fellow and tutor of Brasenose; and she thus became one of the first ladies to be attached, by virtue of marriage, to a college. It was a period of transition alike socially and intellectually.

"'I see, in memory [she wrote lately], the small Oxford room, as it was on a winter evening, between nine and midnight, my husband in one corner preparing his college lectures or writing a "Saturday middle"; my books and I in another; the reading-lamp, always to me a symbol of peace and "recollection"; the Oxford quiet outside. And yet, it was not so tranquil as it looked. For beating round us all the time were the spiritual winds of an agitated day. The Oxford of thought was not quiet; it was divided, as I have shown, by sharper antagonisms and deeper feuds than exist to-day. Darwinism was penetrating everywhere; Pusey was preaching against its effects on belief; Baliol stood for an unfettered history and criticism, Christ Church for authority and creeds; Renan's "Origines" were still coming out, Strauss's last book also; my uncle was publishing "God and the Bible" in succession to "Literature and Dogma"; and "Supernatural Religion" was making no small stir. And meanwhile what began to interest and absorb me were sources—testimony. To what—to whom—did it all go back?—this great story of early civilization, early religion, which modern men could write and interpret so differently?'"

Speaking of "Robert Elsmere" and the sensation that it made at the time of its publication, *The Times* is intensely interesting:

"Its success was instantaneous. Mrs. Ward had not studied Oxford in vain. It was at once recognized as a masterpiece of portraiture. . . . The hostile critics were few, the admirers legion. Gladstone, who had been told of the book by the late Sir James Knowles, was unwearied in his praise of it. He called it a 'tremendous book,' wrote about it in *The Nineteenth Century*, corresponded and became acquainted with the author. Tolstoy pronounced its author the greatest of living English novelists. It passed quickly through several editions, and was translated into most European languages. To-day it is the fashion to seek to explain away the reception of 'Robert Elsmere' by the exceptional and passing state of religious thought, by the circumstance that it depicted spiritual conflicts of a kind then as common as they are now rare. This explanation does not question the accuracy of the picture, and it assumes what is more than doubtful, that the present mood and attitude toward the questions then perplexing many of the best minds will be permanent. It does not recognize the preciousness in the estimation of future historians of this matchless description of a great spiritual period of transition."

The sensation created by the novel in England was repeated in America, recalls the Brooklyn *Eagle.* "Here in Brooklyn Dr. Behrends, one of the most scholarly of clergymen, preached about it in the most laudatory way." Also

"All over this country and England the leaders of thought wrote, talked, and preached about the book and it was sold by hundreds of thousands of copies. The reason was that 'Robert Elsmere' brought the battle over what was then called 'the higher criticism' of the Bible from the studies of clergymen and the pages of theological reviews into the market-place. It put the study of the Bible upon a new plane for thousands of people who had been taught to believe in its literal and full inspiration.

"The battle of the higher criticism was won at last and 'Robert Elsmere' became merely historical and was left unread, like many other historical documents. But the woman who wrote it had become a force in literature."

But that view is retrospective. From the standpoint of to-day we have a different opinion from Mr. Maurice Francis Egan in *America* (New York):

"After Mr. Gladstone's notice 'Robert Elsmere' became the rage. It was read with that sheeplike ignorance of its real content as 'Mare Nostrum' and 'The Cathedral' of Blasco Ibáñez are read to-day, or, rather, were read yesterday, for three-fourths of the readers of that eminent disciple of the Spanish destructionist, Ferrer, peruse—that is the word—his dullest pages without discovering the diabolical animus that lies beneath them. . . . . . .

"In that novel Mrs. Ward aimed to be excessively modern; it was the modern mind of the '80's she depicted, and altho she remained modern to the last, she called herself a Modernist, and was sympathetic with the vagaries of Père Loisy, and never realized how very old-fashioned she was, for the modernity of to-day in our society is quite *démodé* to-morrow."

Another dissenter to Mrs. Ward's power is "Simon Pure," writing in *The Bookman* (New York):

"She has written almost all the political novels of the last quarter of a century, and her books have been read by all sorts of people under the impression that they depict the real life and recall the real atmosphere amid which these people live. Nothing could be more false. One has only to come in contact with the real thing to see that Mrs. Humphry Ward has never understood politics from the inside, but has all the time been trying to bolster up the conventional idea that the newspapers foster. Cabinet ministers are poor puzzled men, beset by personal antipathies and sympathies, cross when they are tired, seeking diversion, human and faulty. And there is room for a good political novel. Not the mush that is served out to us, but a real novel about politicians who are also men."

AS LABOR CRITICIZES MUSIC

LONG-HAIRED MUSICIANS have been gradually disappearing in recent years, but if they survive at all in the coming régime they will have to trim their locks to correspond with the cave-man ideal. "He-man" is to be the touchstone, and this tells us a lot about the future audience, now composed to so large an extent of women. "He-man music" is to be demanded also, we must assume from a "music review" that appears on the editorial page of *The New Majority* (Chicago), national official organ of the Labor party. Music critics also will have to look to their styles if they hope to be employed along the lines of their present occupations, for this labor organ declares its purpose to "form a new majority that will sweep all opposition before it and take over the government to be administered thenceforth by the workers." So this model may be pondered by those who hope to be appointed music critics. What importance is placed upon the art of music by our future rulers may be seen by the conspicuous position given to this critique. The famous Russian pianist and composer Rachmaninoff is the object of these attentions, but a name of so many syllables proved too much for the orthography of this critic:

"Serge Rachmaninoff, he-musician, came to town and played at the Chicago Auditorium last Sunday, under the impresarioship of F. Wight Neumann. He tried out his fingers on a Paganini-Schumann knuckle-tester and found them well oiled. They needed to be to play the Chopin sonata that followed.

"Thereupon he plunged bodily into a program that would have been trying to any one else, but which he, with great ease, played to a crowd that filled the big theater to capacity. Not only that, he amiably played encores for nearly an hour after the program was over. He was not stingy with his encores—he played them three at a time.

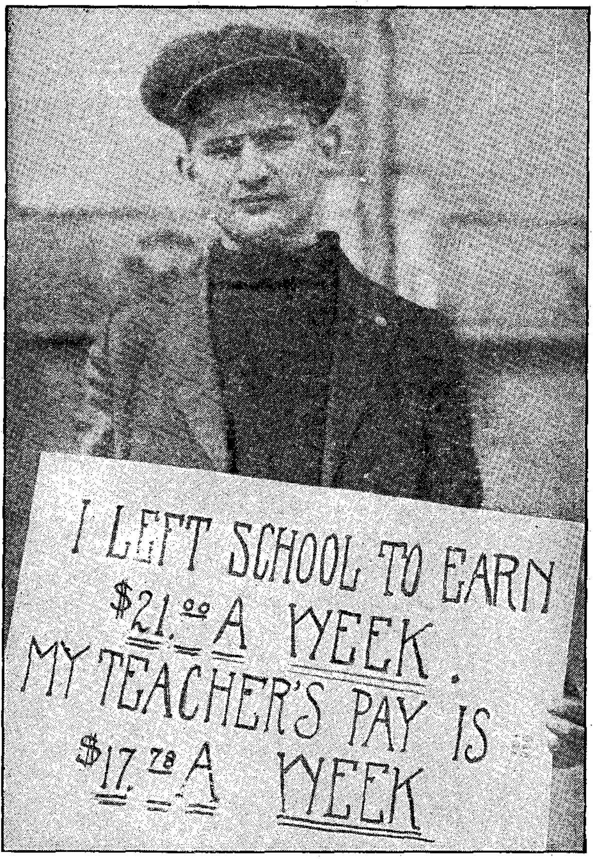
"On the program were four *études* composed by himself. The first ended with a beautiful bell-tone passage; the second was a galloping dance in triple time; the third a choppy thing, and the last a hard-riding, son-of-a-gun affair. It was all he-man music.

"Now here is an observation. All through his program he tickled ears with his delicate shading in soft tones. Especially in the Chopin numbers. It is doubtful if Chicago ever heard Chopin more excellently interpreted. The women wondered and the men wondered, too, what made them love his soft tones so. Well, this is why. They were he-soft tones instead of she-soft tones.

"If you try to learn to play billiards from an expert, he will swear at you for not hitting the ball with the cue in the slow shots, exactly the same as you do in the hard shots, only with less force—he-shots instead of she-shots. The golf expert tries to teach his pupils to 'follow through,' getting the same quality of he-muscular action in each golf stroke. That's as it is on the piano. Too many players 'muff' their soft tones—gum them up. Rachmaninoff plays a perfect 'follow-through' stroke on the piano."

NEGLECTING OUR DEMOCRATIC SAFEGUARD

As a campaign argument, Mr. Arthur E. Holder presents "the welfare of our children, our schools, our teachers." Political parties may shy away from so domestic an issue as lacking in real punch; but the "paramount issue" of just twenty years ago, so this member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education points out, was the benevolent assimilation of the Philippines. "Peace, progress, and prosperity reign in the islands now because our American system of education was introduced and, generally speaking, successfully administered." What we gave to a dependency is allowed to decay among ourselves. We spent twenty-three billions to make the world safe for democracy only to overlook "the one real safeguard for democracy at home." Mr. Holder, writing in the New York *Tribune*, prefaces his amazing array of facts and figures with an appeal that might make some of the near-by campaign orators conscious of their own fustian:



Courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

BETTERED HIS TEACHER.

Joseph Colanbrelle, a New York boy, left school to go to work. "With no experience, he is making more money than his former teacher does, after years of training and teaching."

> "America's future is in the hands of the children of to-day. They must be thrilled with an appreciation of American ideals, inspired by the glorious example of illustrious leaders, warned by examples culled from history of peoples who have suffered physical, moral, social, and educational decay. It is in the schools that they are prepared for this sacred trust of carrying forward all that the nation has stood for and fought for in every war in which it engaged.
>
> "But as the eager-faced children come crowding to these schools they see them being boarded up, because there are not teachers. The teachers haven't struck; they are being locked out, and starved out. Teachers have to live 365 days in the year. If a teacher gets $750 a year it is just about $2.06 a day, which is not a living wage for any one, least of all a young woman who in character, education, and appearance must hold the confidence of the fathers and mothers who intrust to her the molding of their children, who are to be mothers and fathers of the farmers, merchants, mechanics, and leaders of the future."

The canvass of all the States, reported by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, revealed the fact that 18,279 schools are closed because of lack of teachers and 41,900 schools are taught by teachers characterized as "below standard, but taken on temporarily in the emergency." The States showing the greatest shortages are Kentucky, 2,250; Texas, 2,055; Virginia, 2,000; Georgia, 1,500; North Carolina, 700; and Iowa, 600. Substandard teachers are to be found in even a wider field. Thus: Texas, 4,000; Virginia, 3,500; Alabama, 3,500; Georgia, 3,000; Tennessee, 3,000; Minnesota, 1,880; Illinois, 1,200; Kentucky, 1,100; New York, 1,100, and South Carolina, 1,000. Mr. Holder continues:

> "The salary of $750 I have suggested as not being a living wage is, in fact, well above the average. It is estimated that there are 650,000 teaching positions in the public schools of the United States. In 1918 the average salary of all elementary and secondary teachers was $635—in Wisconsin the average was only $421. The average salary of 26,271 high-school teachers in sixteen States and the District of Columbia was $1,031, and of the 141,189 elementary teachers in the same States it was $606.
>
> "A study of rural school-teachers' salaries, taking the salaries of individual teachers in three counties of each State in the Union, with returns from forty-seven States, has just been completed. It shows the average salaries of 1,206 men teachers in rural schools (including high schools), and including principals, is $711.68. Of the 7,088 woman teachers the average salary is $629.76. Of the total 8,294 white men and women teaching in rural schools the average salary is $641.67.
>
> "Regarding the colored teachers, the record is much worse. The average salary for colored teachers is $360.96. The minimum annual salary for colored women in $93 and for colored men it is $210. The minimum salary for white men in $385 a year and the minimum annual salary for white women in $327. The minimum average for all of the rural teachers from a whole State is $1,026.
>
> "Trade-unionists, public officials, members of Congress, and educational authorities throughout the States are alarmed at this condition that threatens the educational system of the country—for unless conditions are speedily remedied they will surely become even worse than they are to-day."

The future, deduced from the state of affairs presented here, is not encouraging:

> "First.—A present shortage of teachers, with 18,279 schools closed because the teachers have been starved out, and many thousands of children forced to lose a year of school life.
>
> Secondly.—An increasing shortage of teachers because more and more are being drawn into more profitable employment.
>
> Thirdly.—The teaching of impressionable young minds intrusted to teachers who are below the standards in training and sometimes in character, because no others can be had—in 41,900 schools.
>
> Fourthly.—No replenishment of the present teaching force in sight, because the normal schools are getting only 30 to 50 per cent. of the number of pupils they did formerly."

The improvement in the economic position of the teacher once he has turned to other fields is little less than startling:

> "A commercial teacher at $2,400 left to take accounting work at $5,000; a dairying teacher at $2,750 is now getting $16,000; an expert mining-teacher at $3,000, now in commerical work at $10,000; medicine at $2,250, now manufacturing at $6,000; engineering at $2,500, now with illuminating company at $4,000; medicine at $1,900, now in private business at $6,000; teacher of English at $1,500, now advertising manager at $5,000; geology at $1,800, now in oil business at $10,000; chemist at $1,200, now in powder plant at $3,600; economics at $1,900, now with manufacturing plant at $5,000. These data are taken from a long list of typical cases of teachers in colleges and normal schools in thirty-four States compiled by the United States Bureau of Education.
>
> "Take this illustration of the lowering of the standard of teachers: A Federal questionnaire to school authorities throughout Texas showed that 78 per cent. of the losses were from among the best and most experienced teachers. Some of the

superintendents reported that they were obliged to put in mere children as teachers and to call back into the profession incompetent persons who had previously been let out. In South Dakota the president of the Northern Normal School reports that some of the advanced pupils who had planned to return to complete their courses had been held back by force almost by county superintendents begging them to take rural schools.

"Here is another illustration of a growing lack of training: Reports received by the National Educational Association from normal school presidents show that the attendance in these teacher-training institutions has fallen off alarmingly. The total attendance in seventy-eight normal and teacher-training schools in thirty-five different States for 1916 was 33,051. In 1919 the attendance in these same schools had fallen to 26,134. The total number of graduates from these schools in 1916 was 10,295 and in 1919 it was 8,274. The total number in the graduating class of 1920 in these seventy-eight schools in 7,119. These figures show a decrease of more than 30 per cent. in four years.

"From 190 State, county, city, and private normal schools, 11,503 fewer pupils were reported on November 1, 1919, than they had the year previous to the war. These represent 60 per cent. of all the normal schools, so it is estimated by the Federal educational authorities that there will be 7,000 fewer trained teachers from the normal schools in 1920. Teacher-training departments in colleges show approximately the same falling off in those preparing to teach, altho other departments show a great increase in enrolment."

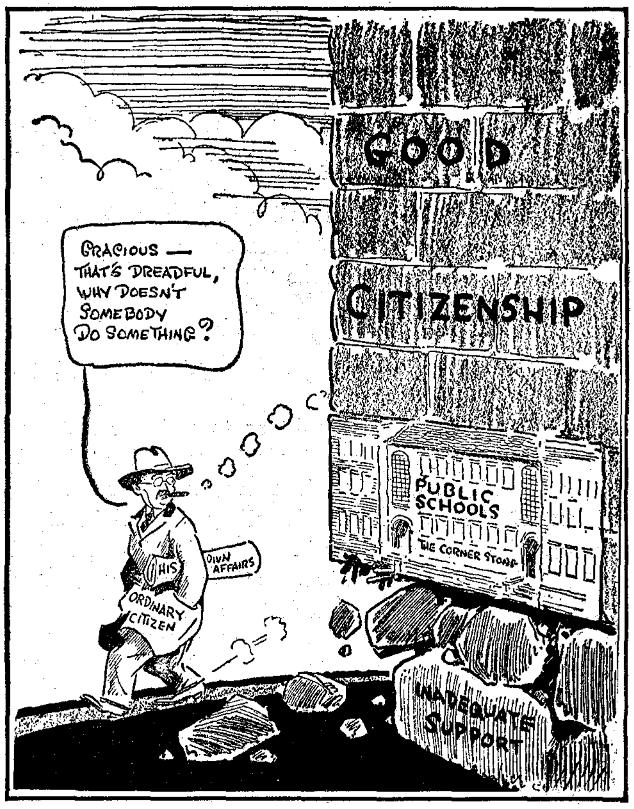
AMERICANS IN FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

A MARKED HOSPITALITY will be shown American students going to Paris, and the efforts to make them feel at home will constitute something like a revolution in academic life in the French capital. Before the war Paris had an overflow of students from other European countries, but "the American was a rare specimen." "German universities, with their greater prestige in the United States, attracted the greater portion of the American students." It is shown as something of an anomaly by a Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "the schools of Paris never had for Americans the peculiar appeal which all aspects of the life of republican France had for the younger generation of the autocratically ruled nations of Europe." But the French expect the future to correct this and are making such efforts as these noted by Professor Vibbert, of the American University Union:

> "The American student when he comes to Paris finds two great differences from what he has been accustomed to in American schools—there is no 'college life' and there is little contact with the teachers. Collective university life hardly exists in France, and the organizations of students, such as the clubs of the medical, pharmacy, or colonial schools, play such an unimportant rôle that many students do not take the trouble to become members of them. Under these circumstances the American student, especially if he does not know French, feels himself isolated, seeks companionship especially with other Americans, and thus fails to penetrate deeply into his French environment.
>
> "Steps which are almost revolutionary in French university life have been taken, and are being taken, to meet these problems, which the American student has forced upon the attention of the French faculties. The college dormitory and the college clubs are two ideas which America may be said to have contributed to the French as a result of contact during the recent war. Partly as a result of the housing problem, but also out of recognition of the benefits coming from intimate association of students, the French universities are to build large dormitories of the most perfect type, and already a committee on student lodgings is at work on this project. A students' club has recently been opened where the American student can find all the conveniences and associations he has been accustomed to in his fraternity or students' house in the United States.
>
> "Previously unheard of at the Paris schools are the weekly teas now being organized by the Rapprochement Universitaire at the Sorbonne. These gatherings are intended to bring the professors into direct personal contact with the foreign students."

The American student who sets such store on personal contact with teachers will find this feature more easily in the provincial universities of France; and Prof. Gustave Lanson, known here as a lecturer at Columbia University, emphasizes the advantages of the country. He is thus quoted:

> "American students often make the mistake of coming directly to Paris. It is preferable, especially for the student from the United States, to pass some time in one of the smaller centers. There the students are less numerous, and contact with teachers and fellow students is more easy. Students get much better results from their work in France when they have mastered the French language and French habits of life in the schools outside the capital, passing only their last year in Paris.
>
> "The universities at Grenoble and Montpellier already enjoyed much popularity with Americans before the war. But these institutions will now have an important rival in Strasbourg. In point of equipment, the Germans had lavished generous attention upon this university of the Reichland. The French, on taking possession, have exprest the determination of maintaining and developing the prosperity of this school. Strasbourg University, situated on the frontiers of two great cultures, has always had the reputation of drawing an élite of European teachers. Its French instructors are of the very highest quality. While Strasbourg will probably become the center of Germanic studies for France, it will have a peculiar appeal to foreigners, and especially to Americans, for the first years of their French study.



THE CRUMBLING FOUNDATION.

—Chapin in St. Louis *Star*.

> "While the adjustment between the American college system and that of the French universities is not perfect, the American student who comes to France with the American college degree compares very favorably with his French comrade. The French youth, because he has lived all his life in France in immediate contact with French institutions, usually has a better start toward high attainments in general culture, which is the French ideal in education, than the American, who is more likely to be ahead in some special field or in some special portion of a subject. But this is less true of the scientific fields than of the literary, where the European, being at home, has special advantages. The American student has always shown, however, a remarkable adaptability to French conditions, and, save in cases where the American has had no knowledge of French, there has been no abrupt break between the student's preparation in the United States and the work expected of him here. There is no doubt that France has definitely replaced Germany as the Mekka of American students, but this is not wholly a result of the war, since the change in the American outlook has been observable in Europe since 1900, and is due to temperamental considerations."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A STEP TOWARD MERGING DENOMINATIONS

TWO HUNDRED DENOMINATIONS, investing $500,000,000 in one hundred thousand superfluous churches and dividing their energies by "narrow and complacent parochialism" instead of working together toward a common end, present a spectacle which demands fulfilment of the "age-long dream of Protestantism" for Christian organic unity, many writers in both the secular and religious press agree. Something more than the federative cooperation seen in the Interchurch World Movement has been contemplated, and in response to this feeling a decisive and historic step looking toward actual organic union and complete disappearance of sectarian lines was taken at a meeting in Philadelphia, February 3 to 6, of representatives of seventeen denominations, who adopted a plan delegating to the "United Churches of Christ in America" consolidation of the missionary societies and the direction of movements for the merging of local churches in over-churched areas, leaving the churches autonomous in purely denominational affairs.

With but few expressing doubt as to ultimate success, the Protestant religious press generally look upon federated union as an early possibility, and give the movement their benediction. Sentiment of the secular press is solidly behind the step, the papers agreeing that certainly in the specific field outlined for the proposed federation it will economize endeavor, reduce competition, and solve the problem of the overchurched communities. Noting that the plan avoids disputatious topics like orders and modes of baptism and ritual, *The Christian Century* (Disciples) says it "marks out the best path that has yet been described for the attainment of unity. It outlines the goal and bravely takes the first step toward realization." The New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) thinks "it will mark a definite step toward that fusing of Protestant forces whose absence, hitherto, is responsible in large part for the failure of Christianity to make powerful headway among men." As the Presbyterians were the originators of the movement, *The Continent* takes a justifiable pride in quoting from a contemporary that they are perfectly ready to contemplate a "Christian unity that involves the passing away of this particular organism called the Presbyterian Church, finely wrought tho it be," and exhorts: "Presbyterians, this sort of reputation is a lot to live up to. But we must not fall from it." On the other hand, *The Living Church* (Episcopal) deems "that the approach toward such unity would be actually weakened, not alone for us, but for all the other bodies, if participation by the Episcopal Church should not be refused." Its objection "rests primarily upon the fact that a unity based upon a united Protestantism is not such a unity as an organic branch of the Catholic Church can promote. Our aims in life differ from the aims of these brethren. We seek to bring men into sacramental union with God in a way that seems to us, without judging them, impossible apart from the communion of the Catholic Church." But Robert H. Gardiner, confessing in *The Churchman* (Episcopal) to having held a similar conviction before the conference at Philadelphia that the Episcopal Church could not take part in such a movement without sacrificing essential principles of the catholic faith, acknowledges that "the unanimous recognition of the plan is only a beginning; the hope of all that it will lead to a more perfect union, the evident anxiety to leave the catholic churches free to maintain their principles without compromise or surrender, have converted him to the belief that God the Holy Ghost is guiding the movement, and, therefore, that it is truly catholic."

Expressing the general opinion of the secular press, the New York *Evening Mail* thinks that "this excellent, reasoned, and apparently quite practicable movement deserves to succeed," and that the proposed union "is addressing itself to a work that will make religion a more powerful force in America and will facilitate and accelerate the attainment of the high ideal of the brotherhood of man." In like commendatory spirit the Brooklyn *Eagle* argues that if a number of creeds "can save money and energy by getting rid of one hundred thousand places of worship, and turn $500,000,000 now invested in superfluous church-buildings into activity for the betterment of the race on religious lines, it is a good thing to do, provided spirituality does not suffer, and only with that proviso."

Tho the Philadelphia plan provides now only for the consolidation and direction of two functions of the constituent churches, the ultimate goal is complete organic unity, as is indicated by this paragraph in the explanation of the plan by the subcommittee which formulated it:

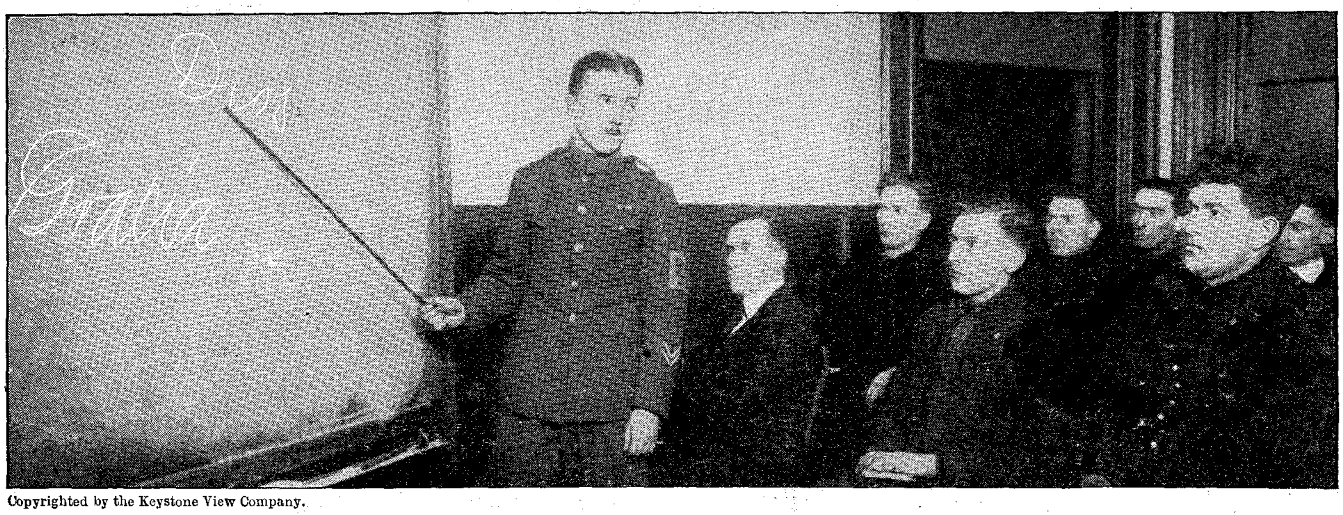
> "The plan of federal union will have this result: That, after it shall have been in operation for a term of years, the importance of divisive names and creeds and methods will pass more and more into the dim background of the past, and acquire, even in the particular denomination itself, a merely historical value, and the churches then will be ready for and will demand a more complete union; so that what was the 'United Churches of Christ in America' can become the 'United Church of Christ in America,' a real ecclesiastical entity, with ecclesiastical powers, holding and administering ecclesiastical property and funds of such united church."

The plan for the federation originated in an invitation issued in May, 1918, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the national bodies of evangelical communions of America to confer on the subject of union. After three days of deliberation in December of the same year, the conference provided for the appointment of an *ad interim* committee, and instructed it to prepare a plan, or plans, of organic union, and work was begun immediately. Dr. William H. Roberts was elected chairman; Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, vice-chairman; Dr. Rufus W. Miller, secretary; Dr. David G. Downey, historian, and Edward H. Bonsall, treasurer. The committee on plans consisted of Bishop Talbot, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, Dr. H. C. Herring, Dr. Peter Ainslie, and Henry W. Jessup. Fourteen months later the *ad interim* committee presented its report to the Council of Churches, in which were represented the Armenian, Baptist, the Christian Church, Christian Union of United States, Congregational, Disciples, Evangelical Synod of North America, Friends (two branches), Methodist (Primitive), Methodist Episcopal, Moravian, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal, Reformed Church in the United States, United Presbyterian, and Welsh Presbyterian.

As summarized from the press, the constitution expresses on behalf of the constituent members of the conference belief in the Trinity, in the Holy Catholic Church, and in the Scriptures, and dominates the proposed federation of the United Churches of Christ in America. There are seven articles:

The first reserves to each member autonomy in purely denominational affairs and the right to retain its creedal statements.

The second provides for the establishment of a governing



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LEARNING SPANISH IN A KNIGHTS' NIGHT SCHOOL.

The teacher is a soldier stationed near New York, who is employed by the Catholic society as paid instructor.

council, which is to meet every two years, and which is to consist of delegates named by the constituent denominations on a ratio of two for each one hundred thousand of membership.

The third gives the Council the right to adopt its own rules of procedure and to assess its expenses proportionately on the denominations adhering.

The fourth article provides that "the supreme governing or advisory bodies of the constituent churches shall effectuate the decisions of the Council."

The fifth article describes the specific functions of the Council. It is stated that the Council "shall harmonize and unify the work of the united churches," and "shall direct consolidation of missionary activities as well as of particular churches in overchurched areas."

The sixth article stipulates that the plan becomes effectual when indorsed by six denominations out of those participating in the preliminary considerations.

The seventh requires a three-fourths vote in the national council to propose any amendment.

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO MEXICO—Diplomacy may be aided by the Church in solving the difficult problem of Mexico, and avoidance of possible war may be made easier, if the followers of Christianity will give to the Mexican people as rapidly as possible "the Gospel, with its marvelous regenerating and uplifting power," thinks *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian). It explains that a peculiar duty rests upon the Church in this country in that "the destiny of Mexico is linked up in an inseparable way with the destiny of the United States." Having this in mind—

> "The forces of the Evangelical Churches of the United States have been studying for several years how to unite in a program that would help Mexico and promote mutually helpful relations between the two countries. One year ago a representative conference of Christian workers was held in the City of Mexico and inaugurated what is probably the most inclusive cooperative program ever outlined. This was indorsed unanimously by all the Mexican leaders, missionaries, and representatives of church boards of missions who were present.
>
> "Among the outstanding phases of the program are: A Christian university and hospital in the City of Mexico; eight agricultural schools in as many different sections of the Republic; a community center or institutional church, and a school of mechanical arts in each center of importance in the Republic; normal schools in such districts as do not yet possess them, and the strengthening of those already existing; the development of the Union Theological Seminary already existing in Mexico City; the uniting of the various missionary publication interests into one publishing house, book-store, and one weekly paper for the whole Republic; a campaign to popularize medical knowledge; a definite division of territorial responsibility so as to avoid overlapping or duplication of effort."

THE "KNIGHTS'" PEACE-TIME SCHOOLS

FOLLOWING up and extending their welfare work for the service man during the war, the Knights of Columbus are now engaged in a broad educational program, which a writer in *America*, a Catholic weekly, considers the greatest Catholic welfare work at present under way. The organization has set out to fill "the need for free supplementary schools which men and women can enter unhampered by arbitrary requirements," and is "preaching the gospel of increased usefulness, and providing the tools for applying its lessons." The Knights have about fifty schools in operation in larger cities. In Boston alone three thousand men are being trained for better jobs and being schooled in the fundamentals, and the total enrolment is nearing the 200,000 mark. There are five hundred scholarships open to all, and "Kellys and Kapliskis rub shoulders in classrooms, precisely as they did in the K. of C. huts overseas and at home." It was while the organization was doing welfare work in France that it first gave its attention to the problem presented by the service man returning empty-handed and without a job. It was realized that there were tens of thousands of young men who would come back handicapped by a lack of mental equipment for the strenuous competition confronting them, but endowed with the tremendous ambition born of their experience. At first the work was confined to ex-service men, but it has since been broadened to take in women and civilians, the latter paying a small fee. The war is over, and—

> "This movement is essentially a peace movement. The curriculum is designed to meet the needs of peace problems. Vocational and civil-service training are the long suits, and if there is anything military about the system, it is merely in the discipline. An M. P. whistle signals the periods during the sessions. The Knights have no trouble whatever with their students. They are seldom late, always glad to be corrected, because they have realized in the service that time is the essence of the fight for place and comfort. When they waste time they know they are wasting their own resources, not another's. 'These men,' said a K. of C. school principal who, during daylight, is head of one of New York's largest public schools, 'have more discipline than the average university class; much more. They had plenty of leisure in the Army to make up their minds about what they wanted to do once they got back home. They were positive patriots. They are not complaining about opportunities missed during their service. They have their chins firm for progress. The fact that they got everything free here just as they did overseas in the K. of C. huts doesn't hinder their ambition, but strengthens it. And that's a new angle on human nature.'
>
> "The men are given regular examinations, and certificates indorsed by State educational authorities are issued. The classes

are usually held in a K. of C. building, or in a school building employed during the day for young pupils. The most attractive feature of the schools is that a man can enter them without any qualifications whatever. He selects his subject, whether he be ex-service man or not, and he 'goes to it.' The only difference is that former service men pay nothing; ordinary civilians must pay a nominal fee. The Knights have actually turned out accomplished auto-mechanics in twenty-five weeks. They have taken a foreign-born lad who checked hats for an indifferent living during times of peace, and made him a radio-telegrapher in six months. As a semiparasite the foreign-born lad made about fifteen dollars a week. As a radio-telegrapher he makes fifty. In addition he receives a training in English and an understanding of the American Constitution, by which he is governed, for the Knights are strong on teaching the Constitution. The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and all other veterans' associations have cooperated with the Knights in their educational work. Before 1920 is ended it is planned to have 150 schools in operation and an enrolment of 300,000. And the best feature of the work is that it will be permanent. Now the women have entered it. They are taking to the business courses, learning how to be accountants, stenographers, commercial lawyers. They are teaching all these subjects and more; and the work is promoting community interest that will go far to solve the problem of what is known as 'Americanization.'"

A CALL FOR RELIGIOUS "DEFLATION"

"MENTAL DEFLATION" is needed by the Church if it would be restored to the plane from which it may view its duties in proper perspective, because, like commerce, it has, as a result of the war, conceived its business in distended proportions. *The Continent* (Presbyterian) learns a moral from *Commerce and Finance*, which believes that the minds of business men have lost touch with normal conditions, and that whether impending economic deflation will take a course favorable to industry depends on the degree to which it is accompanied by mental deflation. The loss of touch with normal conditions, says *The Continent*, is as obvious in religion as in commercial life. It can not be conceived that cash will save the world, and it is equally as impossible that impatience and haste will succeed in world-wide evangelization. Fresh methods have their value in religion as in business; but that which is laid out to catch the eye of man rather than to hold the sight of God can have but a passing influence. To quote *The Continent* further:

"It is to be feared from recent indications that these opportunities are largely illusory, as much of American war-spirit has proved to be superficial and unsubstantial. But whether that is true or not, it is certainly true that all war-reactions are abnormal elements of the human situation because war is abnormal.

"The 'deflated' mind, therefore, will insist on marking and estimating as the main factors in any survey of Christian prospects the age-long and unchanging fundamentals of human nature, because they are the 'normal conditions' of the church's problem.

"The best boast that can be made for Christianity is that it is a normal religion for normal people, guaranteed, if folk will follow it, to produce a normal, tranquil, abiding human commonwealth.

"That it is also good for emergencies is an added worth but not its chief glory. The everydayness of religion is its best quality.

"Recognizing therefore, not subconsciously but consciously and openly, that 'the abnormal will not be permanent,' let sound church leaders acknowledge that the Church needs 'mental deflation' in at least three particulars.

"And may it indeed come 'so gradually as to be painless.'

"The overtone of all appeals which to-day so ambitiously call the Church to get at its world tasks on a big scale is the assumption that if people will only give plenty of money, everything that Christianity ought to do for mankind will be done straight off.

"Of course, no Christian really believes cash will save the world.

"But that only makes more glaringly apparent the epidemic obsession which for the time being loads all tongues with 'the calm talk of billions' in Church circles just as in business offices.

"The truth of the case—which needs only be stated in order to command acknowledgment—is that the Church lacks a dozen other things more seriously than it lacks money."

The only way to bring about a money-liberality is to drill deep in the hearts of men the desire to follow in the steps of Christ, for where loyalty is fervent "the Church of God will work miracles of power, no matter if it is on the verge of starvation." On the other hand, the Church might be richer than any budget-maker could dream, and "still be nothing but an organized travesty of spiritual fact, if payers are not also prayers." As it is, an extraordinary impatience is manifest among Christian guides to-day:

"They have concluded apparently that it is against the will of God to tolerate longer the step-by-step advance of past centuries.

"Many do not hesitate to announce that with the new vigor introduced into religion by the modern American school of hustle, the aims of the Church will now be realized with a victorious dash electrifying humanity.

"But those who think longer thoughts and deeper ones will recognize that it is not a divine failure, but a divine plan which brings slowly to pass the most essential moral results among mankind.

"Often before this men have offered to patronize God by securing for him a short-order Christianization of humanity. But he has always refused the favor. He wants humanity Christianized but not superficially. He is willing to take time for a thorough job.

"And those who want the backing of Providence must submit to the patience of Providence. The harvest they reap to-day can not be from the seed they planted yesterday.

"Your March table may have cucumbers forced in a hothouse. But its bread God grew last summer in an open field under a quiet sun.

"A church, either local or denominational, which is not doing anything sufficiently unusual to occasion the remark of its neighbors or to win mention in newspapers, is condemned as impotent.

"The pursuit of Christian routine is rated chronic inefficiency.

"Now, there is, of course, much to be said for fresh methods that jolt old custom out of the ruts of dulness and everything to be said for the ready invention of new means to meet new duties.

"But the feverish excitability which can not abide the commonplace round of daily faithfulness, and which is better gratified to catch the eye of man than to hold the eye of God, loses more than it gains."

THE WORLD'S JEWISH POPULATION—The population of the earth just before the war, according to statistical authorities, was 1,649,000,000; and tho the loss of life in the war has been very great, *The American Israelite* is inclined to think that this has been offset by the natural increase. So, when it learns that David Trietsch, the Jewish statistician, has estimated the present number of Jews in the world to be 15,430,000, it observes that "the percentage of Jews to the world's population is approximately nine-tenths of one per cent. It would seem that, all things considered, they are very much heard from." According to the figures presented by the Cincinnati weekly, the Hebrew population of the world is distributed as follows:

Poland	3,300,000
Ukraine	3,300,000
United States	3,100,000
Russia (including Siberia)	900,000
Roumania	650,000
Germany	540,000
Hungary	450,000
Czecho-Slovakia	450,000
British Isles	300,000
Austria	300,000
Lithuania	250,000
Jugo-Slavia	200,000
Africa (excluding Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria)	170,000
France	150,000
Algeria and Tunis	150,000
Arabia	130,000
Greece	120,000
Holland	110,000
Morocco	110,000
Argentina	100,000
Canada	100,000
Turkey	100,000
Palestine	100,000
Australasia	20,000
European countries (not separately enumerated)	200,000
Asiatic countries (not separately enumerated)	100,000
American countries (not separately enumerated)	30,000

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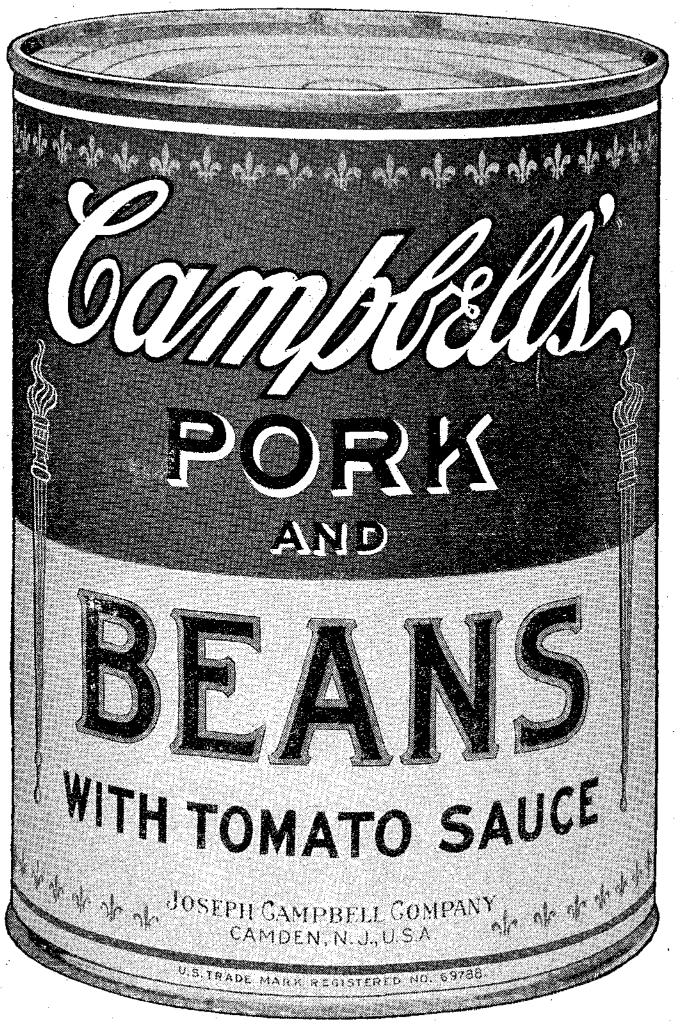
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CURRENT - POETRY

Mr. Percy is a Southern poet whom Mr. Braithwaite has linked with Keats. He has published in the March *Scribner's* a vision that seems to partake more of Dante's experiences in the superterrestrial sphere. Mr. Percy served first with the American Relief in Belgium, and later in the trenches in France:

AUTUMNAL

By William Alexander Percy

To-night the tumult of the autumn wind
Rushes between the ragged gray of heaven
And earth's autumnal gray—swift, swift and loud—
Filled with the wings of wild birds southward blown
And with the wings of leaves that only fly
Their red and golden flight when they are dead.
And we, who keep the earth unwillingly,
Are caught, are caught, up with the birds and the leaves,
Are whirled above the spare unblossoming fields,
Along the pallid torrents of the air,
Far from the earth we know, past the dead moon,
Beyond the blue-lit scattered spheres of night
That flicker down the dark like shaken leaves,
On, on, with the rushing winds of autumn,
Out to the stark, last outpost of creation—
Where nothingness surges. . . .
From that wan strand where breaks that ebon tide,
Could we behold, were spirit vision ours,
The blowing legions of the homeless dead
In wraithy phosphorus against the void?
A little while, O winds, that rush and call,
A little while, O leaves, and we shall know!

If Mr. Bowden hasn't been a sailor he at least knows the sea. Tho he dates his poem from England, he publishes in the Sydney *Bulletin* showing that perhaps he sends his poetical offspring home. The rooks that start his fancy into action are kin to our homely crow. That such ungainly birds can evoke in this poet's mind the whole pageant of the sea shows a wide range of past experience living in some land-locked prisoner.

ROOKS

By Boyce Bowden

Like tattered scraps of paper they are fluttering and rising,
And the jargon of their clamoring is very loud and shrill;
The ebon rooks of England are swift planing and capsizing
On the current of the silver wind that whistles from the hill.

Hills of jade, and silver wind and rain across the ridges,
Slim alders by the river, like a finely penciled frieze;
The chuckling mirth of water under little rustic bridges;
And ricks and roofs and chimney smoke within a cloud of trees.

And over all the ebon rooks are tumbling and whirring,
And a phrase is whispered, whispered from the tips of ragged wings,
Till deep within my being I can feel a longing stirring
For the sea's words and the white birds and the heart-remembered things.

Ships, and spars of amber, the flowing out of bunting;
The lift, the sag, the lurching as the grounder meets the prow;
The loping leagues to windward where the ocean gulls are hunting,
And here a coaster trudging home, and there a scudding scow!

Oh! not for me the quiet roof, the firelight in the ingle,
Where men may wander drowsing down the easy ways of earth;
Full brother to the ocean, I have felt my pulses tingle,
For the broad phrase of the sea's ways has spoken of her worth.

Race of wind and smash of sea, the scuppers rolling under;
The rush and wash of waters when the green is in the waist;
The wave that poops the taffrail and comes roaring down like thunder
And the clatter aft the deck-house where an awning is unlaced!

Stress of stormy weather and the tang of spindrift flying;
The creak and groan of bulkheads that are straining to the roll—
Oh! daytimes worth the dawning! Oh! the task well worth the trying!
The hand that rules the ocean has the ruling of my soul.

And so within the streamway, with its low and mellow laughter,
I seem to hear the waters lapping round the massive hulls;
And, tho Vision wanders outward, yet my Fancy follows after,
Till the ebon rooks of England are a flock of silver gulls.

The crude philosophy of revolt which devastated Russia and lifts its head in many countries, our own included, finds a frank tho ironic spokesman in Anne Peacock. Her verse appears in the New York *Times:*

REVOLT!

By Anne Peacock

I am Revolt!
Behold me!
My breath is miasma,
My hands are red.
I speak of Love,
But I love nothing save myself.
All else I hate.
I speak of Brotherhood,
But I do not believe.
I am an Individualist—
For one individual—
Myself.

I am Revolt!
I shall dethrone your God.
I do not believe in Him:
Nevertheless, I shall dethrone Him.
I shall pull down the mighty.
The strong, the brave, the intelligent
Have ruled long enough.
Now shall the weak, the poor, the ignorant
Rule the world.
For that is Progress!
I shall take all the wealth,
I shall eat of the finest foods,
I shall drink the rarest wines,
And the fair white women of the rich
Shall be mine.

I am Revolt!
I preach Peace,
But I bring Hatred,
And the Torch, and the Sword.
I shall destroy—destroy!
For that is Progress.
I am a better man than you,
Because I work with my hands.
When I shall have conquered,
I shall not work with my hands.
But I shall still be a better man than you.
Behold me!
I am Revolt!

Many versions of the fable of the misplaced letters have been told and sufficed for a laugh. "G. S. B.," whom we have before quoted from the "Conning Tower" of the New York *Tribune*, tells it better than his predecessors.

ORACLE

By G. S. B.

Bulkley, of Colchester, stretched, yawned, and sighed;
Folded the foolscap sheets, to each applied
Its wafers; then he rose and crossed the room
And looked out on his apple-trees in bloom.
"The church in Hebron, like these orchard trees,
May yet bear precious fruit if heaven please."
He mused. "I pray her promise be not lost
Through fatal tempest or untimely frost.
Sometimes my head is sick, my whole heart faints
O'er this unceasing strife among the saints.
It must be meant that in another sphere
Peacemakers shall be blest—not now or here."
And then John Bulkley, having nibbed anew
His pen, with flourish snarled and curlicue
Directed his two letters.
In due course
The Hebron church-folk were convened in force
To hear the awaited words of counsel read.
"My brethren all," the moderator said,
"Our reverend adviser writes: *Repair*
Your fences now, and take especial care
Of the old black bull. These words of his appear
Of mystic purport, very far from clear.
I therefore call on any who may choose
To give a full expression of their views."
At last a member said: "My friends, indeed
This seems to me the advice that most we need.
Repair your fences means we should take heed
Whom we admit and in our number hold—
Strange cattle have brought discord to the fold.
The old black bull most plainly signifies
The Devil; and so we, my friends, if wise,
Against that ancient enemy shall set
A double guard, that he may never get
Rampant again among us." Then a hum
Of approbation hailed this Daniel come
To judgment. It was voted that they try
The Bulkley plan; and ere a month went by,
The Hebron church, to harmony restored,
Blessed sage John Bulkley's name and praised the Lord . . .
But on a distant farm in Colchester town,
John Bulkley's tenant with a puzzled frown
Conned o'er a lengthy missive—and in vain;
Grumbling, "Why should he write in this here strain?
There's somethin' loose in Dom'nie Bulkley's brain!"

Two stanzas from the New York *Times* show how an ancient myth can illuminate the life of sweated labor:

DANAE IN THE FACTORY

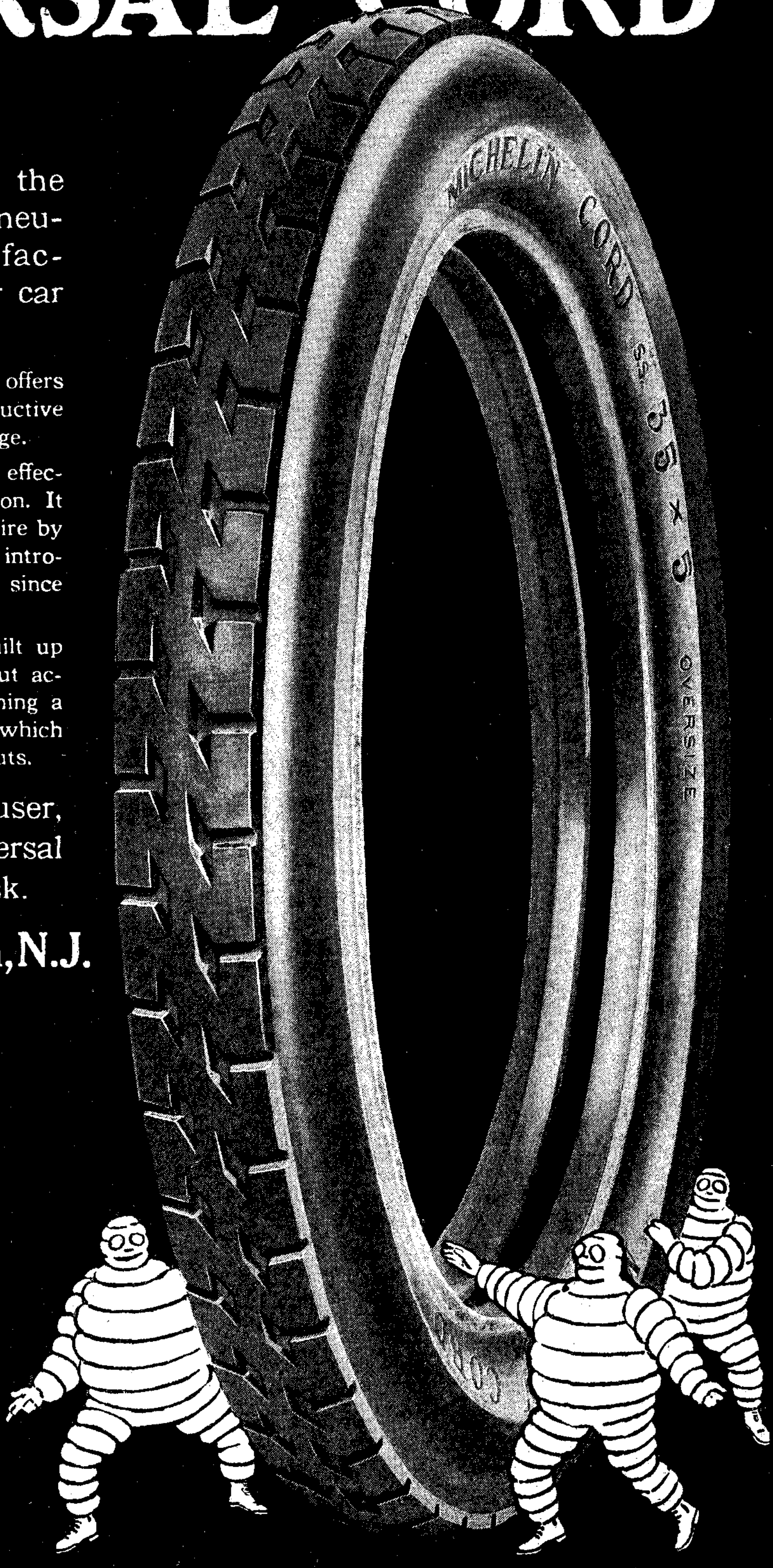
By Florence Van Cleve

Once in the day he comes in liquid gold
That burns a passage through the dingy pane—
The Sun-god, irresistible and bold—
And gives her youth again.

She lifts her thin cheek to his kiss of fire;
The half-made garment drops from out her hand;
Her tired eyes close, to dream of her desire—
Though here all dreams are banned.

MICHELIN

UNIVERSAL CORD



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2d The improved Michelin tread design effectively opposes skidding in any direction. It further increases the durability of the tire by retaining the broad, flat traction-surface introduced by Michelin a few years ago and since so widely copied.

3d The super-sturdy oversize body is built up of cords that are not merely coated but actually impregnated with rubber, forming a tremendously tough, resilient mass which assures greatest freedom from blow-outs.

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Other factories: Clermont - Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy
Dealers in all parts of the world

A Sturdy Oversize Cord Tire that Establishes a New Standard for Supreme Durability and Freedom from Skidding

WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS

OUR PART IN BRITISH INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE

(Report of Guaranty Trust Company of New York)

BRITISH INDIAN foreign trade is interesting at this time for several reasons. One is the ability of British India both to buy foreign goods and to export surpluses from her native products. Another reason is the Indian market for American goods. Indeed, one of the most striking changes in Indian imports has been the greatly increased diversification of products coming from the United States.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

In the Indian fiscal year 1907–08, imports of American goods were valued at only thirty-two million rupees (ten million dollars); in 1913–14, the last prewar year, the figure was forty-eight million rupees. For the year 1918–19 imports amounted to 174,000,000, and for the following six months (April–September, 1919) no less than 140,000,000 rupees' worth of American goods—at the rate of 280,000,000 a year—entered the country. In 1907–08, kerosene oil was the only American commodity sold in India in an important amount. During the first six months of the present fiscal year motor-cars valued at 6.5 million rupees; metals and hardware valued at thirty millions, including large quantities of pipes, fittings, bars, sheets and plates, tin plates, wire and nails, builders' hardware (locks, hinges, and bolts), etc.; machinery and mill-work valued at nineteen millions, ranging from typewriters to electrical appliances and from agricultural machinery to leather belting; patent and other medicines; canned goods and other prepared foods; dyes and dyestuffs; in addition to kerosene oil valued at nineteen million rupees, and sundry other articles, comprised the imports.

In some instances the United States held undisputed first place, as in imports of motor vehicles, oil, typewriters, and certain types of hardware and other iron and steel products; in other instances, this country yielded first place to the United Kingdom by a small margin

GENERAL ASPECTS OF BRITISH INDIAN TRADE

Considering the great change in trade currents in the last decade, there is a remarkable degree of regularity in Indian foreign-trade totals. This is illustrated by the following figures for imports and domestic exports of merchandise on private account. Values are given in millions of rupees; the fiscal year begins on April 1.

TABLE I

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Excess of Exports*
1907–08	1299	1735	436
1908–09	1213	1499	386
1909–10	1171	1843	672
1910–11	1294	2058	764
1911–12	1386	2217	831
1912–13	1610	2413	803
1913–14	1832	2442	610
1914–15	1379	1775	436
1915–16	1313	1925	612
1916–17	1496	2331	835
1917–18	1504	2334	830
1918–19	1690	2393	703
April 1–Sept. 30, 1919	879	1406	527

The total volume of trade is small. In the year 1918–19 imports amounted to only 5½ rupees—about $2.25—per capita, and exports to less than eight rupees—about $3—per capita, as compared with imports by this country during 1919 of $36 per capita and exports of $72 per capita, and similar figures for Canada of $115 and $160, respectively.

ANALYSIS OF TRADE STATISTICS

The following figures, in millions of rupees, show the development of trade in twelve years:

TABLE II—1907–08

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Countries	*Values*	*% of Total*	*Countries*	*Values*	*% of Total*
United Kingdom	866	66.6	United Kingdom	449	25.9
Dutch East Indies	58	4.5	Germany	202	11.6
Belgium	53	4.1	China and Hongkong	150	8.6
Germany	52	4	United States	135	7.8
United States	32	2.5	France	115	6.6
1918–19					
United Kingdom	833	49.3	United Kingdom	756	31.6
Japan	362	21.4	United States	357	14.9
United States	174	10.3	Japan	315	13.2
Dutch East Indies	129	7.8	Egypt	159	6.6
Straits Settlements	60	3.5	Ceylon	109	4.6
First 6 months, 1919–20					
United Kingdom	395	44.9	United Kingdom	438	31.3
United States	140	16.0	United States	263	18.8
Japan	91	10.4	Japan	189	13.5
Dutch East Indies	75	8.5	China and Hongkong	80	5.7
China and Hongkong	36	4.1	France	72	5.1

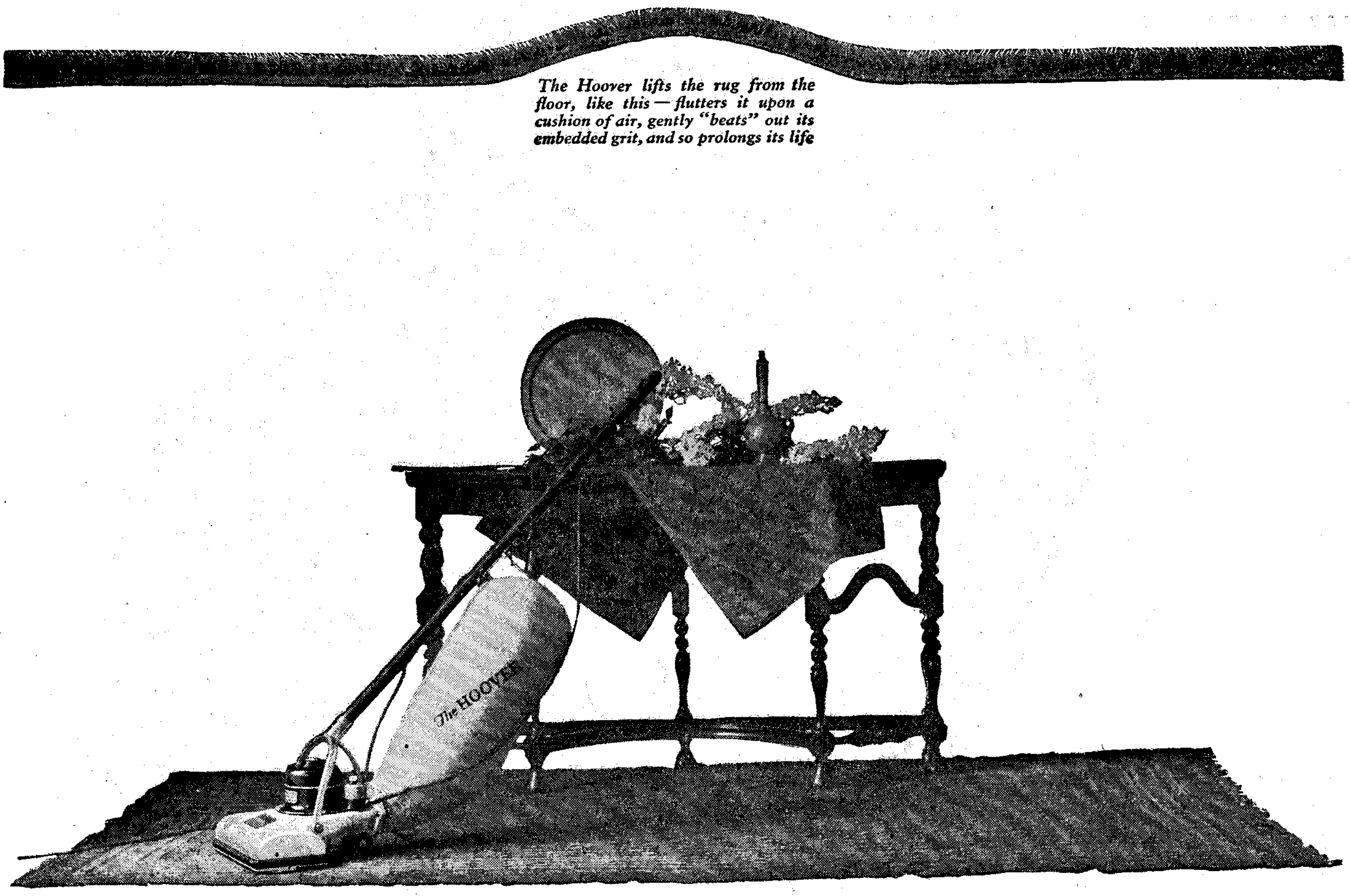
Table III gives the principal imports and exports during the same periods.

TABLE III—1907–08

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Articles	*Values*	*Articles*	*Values*
Cotton manufactures	480	Cotton: Raw	257
Metals, hardware, etc	164	Cotton: Manufactured	107
Sugar, molasses, etc	92	Rice	203
Railway plant, etc	72	Jute: Manufactured	183
Machinery, etc	66	Jute: Raw	180
Mineral oil	37	Seeds (oil)	168
Silk and silks	31	Hides and skins	110
1918–19			
Cotton manufactures	606	Jute: Manufactured	520
Sugar, etc	154	Jute: Raw	120
Metals, etc	152	Cotton: Raw	310
Machinery, etc	59	Cotton: Manufactured	137
Silk and silks	47	Rice	232
Mineral oil	36	Hides and skins	190
Liquors	33	Tea	178
First 6 months, 1919–20			
Cotton manufactures	188	Jute: Manufactured	231
Metals, etc	137	Jute: Raw	81
Sugar, etc	84	Cotton: Raw	222
Machinery	52	Cotton: Manufactured	130
Mineral oil	46	Hides and skins	211
Silk and silks	38	Seeds (oil)	168
Wheat	24	Tea	75

MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

India is incalculably rich in mineral resources, and its mines of gold, silver, asbestos, coal, and other minerals have scarcely been tapped, according to *Business* (Calcutta). Geologists know that India is filled with minerals of all descriptions; but the larger part of the treasure remains buried because of the lack of machinery and scientific methods. In the south of India the Kolar mines have proved that gold exists, and prospectors have found gold in other parts of India. It has been washed in fairly paying quantities in some of the rivers, and there is *plata* gold in various sections. Good qualities of iron ores exist in India, both manganese and hematite ores. These contain a high percentage of iron, and some of them are of a fine quality, inasmuch as they are not mixed with foreign substances, such as sulfur and phosphorus. Some ores that have been analyzed and are at present being worked are considered in quality as good as the Swedish ores. There is iron in the eastern and western Ghauts, in the Central Provinces, in Bihar and Orissa, and in the Northern Provinces. It would be safe to say that not even a thousandth part of the iron deposits of India have been worked or even prospected. Wolfram, a source of tungsten, has also been found in India during the last few years. Very fine specimens have been brought from the Central Provinces, and it is believed that the deposit is by no means small. There is wolfram in Rajputana and also in Orissa and Bihar. Diamonds were once found in large quantities, and from old records it is learned that the Mogul kings carried away from one mine, in from four to six years, twelve hundred maunds of diamonds of good water. History records that this mine is not exhausted, but lost. It is known to be within a certain area forty miles long and twenty miles broad; but it remains unprospected and still conceals its treasures. The less precious stones, such as sapphires and rubies, are also found, and are mined in appreciable quantities in Bihar and Orissa. Silver, graphite, and plumbago are being mined. There is copper in large quantities, but so far no one has yet worked a copper-mine to advantage. Specimens of asbestos have been found, and a forty-inch log was reported by an American mineralogist to be the best he had ever seen. Chromium of good quality is found in large quantity in Bihar and Orissa, in the Central Provinces, and in the eastern Ghauts. Mica is mined, but in very primitive fashion, and much of it is wasted. Coal was known to exist even when it was being brought from Newcastle to run the railway-trains of India. But the mines are not worked efficiently, and there is much waste. In the provinces of Bihar and Orissa there are coal-fields yet untouched, tho the coal has been analyzed and found to be of good quality.



The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this — flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life

Every rug is a constant collector of three kinds of dirt: embedded grit, clinging litter and surface dust. Three cleaning processes, therefore, are constantly necessary. Only The Hoover performs the three at once. It gently beats, to dislodge all the destructive embedded grit. It swiftly sweeps, to detach all the stubbornly adhering litter. It powerfully suction cleans, to withdraw all loose surface dirt. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

The HOOVER

It Beats—as it Sweeps—as it Cleans

THE HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER COMPANY
The oldest makers of electric cleaners
North Canton, Ohio Hamilton, Canada

KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
25¢
IN CANADA 35¢
KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
ALCOHOL 6%
TEETH
THE WONDERFUL COOL CLEAN FEELING KLENZO GIVES TO THE MOUTH IS REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING. ITS DAILY USE IS DELIGHTFUL AND BENEFICIAL
UNITED DRUG COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.
KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
ALCOHOL 6%
WHITE TEETH
healthy Gums
and a
CLEAN MOUTH
A Rexall PRODUCT

White Teeth—the Klenzo Smile-Sign

THE flash and glisten of polished white teeth—do you envy them? *You* ought to have white teeth, too. You *can* have them! By using Klenzo—the white dental creme.

There is no other dentifrice made exactly like Klenzo. Klenzo's *white*, snowy foam penetrates every crevice—searches out old secretions and food particles, and destroys them. Cleans, polishes, and *whitens* the enamel. And, besides all that, leaves that delicious Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling in your mouth.

This delightful feeling—more than mere flavor—is a proof of the cleansing work Klenzo is doing. And results show in *whiter* teeth, a healthier mouth.

Start getting *whiter* teeth this very day. Get a tube of Klenzo at the nearest Rexall Store. Sold exclusively by

The **Rexall** *Stores*

throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. 8,000 progressive retail drug stores, united into one world-wide, service-giving organization.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
Boston **Toronto** **Liverpool** **Paris**

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

THE PRESIDENT AND WAR—The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and the militia when called into the service of the United States. He can order the Army and Navy "anywhere he will if the appropriations afford the means of transportation." Of course, the instrumentality which this power furnishes gives the President opportunity to do things which involve consequences "that it would be quite beyond his power under the Constitution directly to effect." Under the Constitution only Congress has the power to declare war, we are reminded by Mr. Taft, but with the Army and the Navy the President "can take such action as to involve the country in war and to leave Congress no option but to declare it or to recognize its existence." This was the charge made against President Polk in beginning the Mexican War. War as a legal fact, it was decided by the Supreme Court in prize cases, can exist by invasion of this country by a foreign enemy or by such an insurrection as occurred during the Civil War without any declaration of war by Congress at all. It is only in the case of a war of "our aggression against a foreign country that the power of Congress must be affirmatively asserted to establish its legal existence." In his volume, "Our Chief Magistrate and His Power" (Columbia University Press), Mr. Taft says further:

"What constitutes an act of war by the land or naval forces of the United States is sometimes a nice question of law and fact. It really seems to differ with the character of the nation whose relations with the United States are affected. The unstable condition as to law and order of some of the Central-American Republics seems to create different rules of international law from those that obtain in governments that can be depended upon to maintain their own peace and order. It has been frequently necessary for the President to direct the landing of naval marines from United States vessels in Central America to protect the American consulate and American citizens and their property. He has done this under his general power as Commander-in-Chief. It grows not out of any specific act of Congress, but out of that obligation, inferable from the Constitution, of the Government to protect the rights of an American citizen against foreign aggression, as in the Kotza incident, cited by Mr. Justice Miller in the Neagle case. In practise the use of the naval marines for such a purpose has become so common that their landing is treated as a mere local police measure, whereas if troops of the regular Army are used for such a purpose, it seems to take on the color of an act of war.

"Thus it would be difficult to explain the landing of our army in Vera Cruz by force as anything but an act of war to punish the Government of Huerta in Mexico for its refusal to render what was deemed by President Wilson as a proper apology for a violation of our international rights in the arrest of some of our sailors. This act was committed before authority was given by Congress, but the necessary authority for it had passed one House and was passing another at the time, and the question as to the right of the Executive to take the action without Congressional authority was avoided by full and immediate ratification.

"In Nicaragua, in my administration, an insurrection had led to the immurement of American citizens by *insurrectos* and the threatened destruction of American property. The President of Nicaragua, whom we had recognized and whose Minister we had received, called upon us to protect our own citizens and their property because he was unable to render them the protection which their treaty rights gave them. This led to the landing of marines and quite a campaign, which resulted in the maintenance of law and order and the elimination of the *insurrectos*. This was not an act of war, because it was done at the request and with the consent of the lawful authorities of the territory where it took place.

"As Commander-in-Chief and in taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, President Cleveland sent General Miles to Chicago to remove the obstruction to the passage of the mails and of interstate commerce which Debs at the head of the American Railway Union was effecting by violence and other unlawful means. This was the case where Governor Altgeld sought by protest to keep the army out of Illinois, on the ground that until he or the legislature requested it the President had no right to send it into the State for the purpose of suppressing disorder. President Cleveland and Attorney-General Olney earned the gratitude of all lovers of peace and good order by the firm stand which they took in this matter and in maintaining what the Supreme Court had so often decided, that every foot of land within the jurisdiction of the United States, whether in a State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, is territory of the United States upon which the laws of the United States can be executed by the President with all the forces which he has at his lawful command; that there is a peace of the United States a violation of which consists in forcible resistance to Federal laws. Mr. Cleveland did not have to consult Governor Altgeld as to whether he should send an army to Illinois to see that the peace of the United States was preserved and that the Federal laws were faithfully executed there. The full legality of President Cleveland's action in this regard was sustained by the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court in the Debs case."

MILITARY FORCES AND THE STATES—The Constitution provides that the United States shall protect each State against invasion, and on the application of the legislature, or of the Executive when the legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence. An early statute, still in force, Mr. Taft reminds us, provides that as such an application the President may use the militia of any State or the regular Army to suppress such insurrection. But there is "a far wider exercise of the authority of the Executive" in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Taft proceeds:

"It was exemplified in and after the Spanish War. Before and after the Treaty of Paris was made with Spain, by which there were left in our possession, as owners, the Philippines and Porto Rico, and in our custody, as trustees for the people of Cuba, the island of Cuba, we acquired responsibilities which were met by occupation of those islands and their government by our Army and Navy. In the case of Cuba, this continued from 1898 until 1903, when the island was turned over to the Cuban Republic. In the case of Porto Rico this continued from 1898 until the taking effect of the Foraker Act in April, 1900, and in the Philippines from August 13, 1898, when we took Manila, until March, 1902, when the President was expressly given power to establish a civil government there. During all this interval of Congressional silence, and acquiescence in the action of the President as Commander-in-Chief, he directly, or through his appointed agents, exercised all the executive power

Price 35c—

The Cost of a 60-Dish Package of Quaker Oats

A 60-dish package of Quaker Oats will cost you 35 cents.

A small fish will cost you the same amount—enough to serve four people. Three chops will cost you about the same—only enough for three. And seven eggs at this writing cost as much as that 60-dish package of Quaker.

Mark the Food You Get

The package of Quaker Oats yields 6221 calories—the energy measure of food value.

The fish, eggs or chops which that 35c buys will not average one-tenth as much.

As a food they cannot compare with oats. For the oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food, nearly the ideal food.

About all the human body needs is in oats in right proportion.

This is how the calory cost compares with other necessary foods, based on prices at this writing:

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	**5½c**	**Average Meats**	**45c**
Average Fish	**50c**	**Hen's Eggs**	**70c**
Vegetables	**11c to 78c**		

The wise housewife's conclusion must be this:

The proper breakfast is Quaker Oats. It means supreme nutrition—foods that everybody needs.

And the 90 per cent that it saves on breakfasts can buy costlier foods for dinner.

Quaker Oats

Only 10 Pounds in a Bushel

Quaker Oats are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

You get the cream of the oats, the maximum flavor, without extra cost, when you ask for this premier brand.

35c and 15c per Package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

3339

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

and all the legislative power of government in those territories. After suppressing actual disorder, he created a quasi-civil government and appointed an executive, a civil legislature, and civil judges, and became the lawgiver of ten millions of people for a period ranging from two years to four. There was nothing new or startling in the principle of this temporary enlargement of his executive functions. Its novelty was in the great volume of power which the circumstances thrust on him and the extent of the responsibilities and the wide discretion which he had to exercise. The validity of such action had been recognized by the Supreme Court in similar cases arising after the Mexican War, when we took over California and New Mexico. The delay of Congress was useful in all these cases. In respect to Porto Rico, Congress probably acted too quickly, for the Foraker Act, which provided for its government, was made like the usual territorial acts in the United States, and it did not fit quite the civilization to which it was applied in this community of Spanish laws and customs. In the Philippines under the wise and statesmanlike foresight of Secretary Root the civil government was framed gradually in that country to suit the exigencies. Congress was quite willing to let President McKinley handle the difficult problems until experience should throw light on the situation. When it did act, it ratified everything the President had done and continued under its authority the government which had been initiated and created by the Commander-in-Chief."

A NOTE ABOUT PRESIDENT HARRISON—In summarizing the careers of the Presidents elected during the past fifty-odd years, it was recorded that Benjamin Harrison, who became twenty-third President of the United States, was elected in 1880 to the United States Senate. He took his seat March 4, 1881. In 1888, at the Republican Convention in Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, and in the ensuing election was elected President. This succinct account of General Harrison's path to the Presidency might incline some to think that he was elected as the nation's Chief Executive while a member of the United States Senate. At least this is the impression taken by Mr. Russell B. Harrison, son of the former President, who writes to us to emphasize the fact that his father's term as Senator "expired in 1887, and he was nominated for the Presidency in June, 1888." Mr. Harrison adds: "If you will examine the Senate records you will find that his term commenced on March 4, 1881, and expired on March 4, 1887. Among the Presidents that you are writing about, Garfield, I believe, was the only one that was elected to the United

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See Styleplus *before you pay an extreme price*

Visit your local Styleplus store. Examine the clothes. See how well *you* look in them. Notice our guarantee of service and the known moderate price on the sleeve ticket.

Then put the question squarely to yourself. Why pay more when Styleplus offer all-wool fabrics, correct style and splendid tailoring secured by the maker's guarantee?

You will be convinced, as so many other careful dressers already are, that Styleplus are the way out from the extreme price.

You can trust Styleplus quality. We print the prices on the sleeve ticket—the same to all.

Sold by one leading clothing-merchant in most cities and towns. Write for name of local dealer.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

The big name in clothes

Styleplus Clothes

Trade Mark Reg.

$45-$50-$55-$60

"The sleeve ticket tells the price"

Trade Mark Reg.

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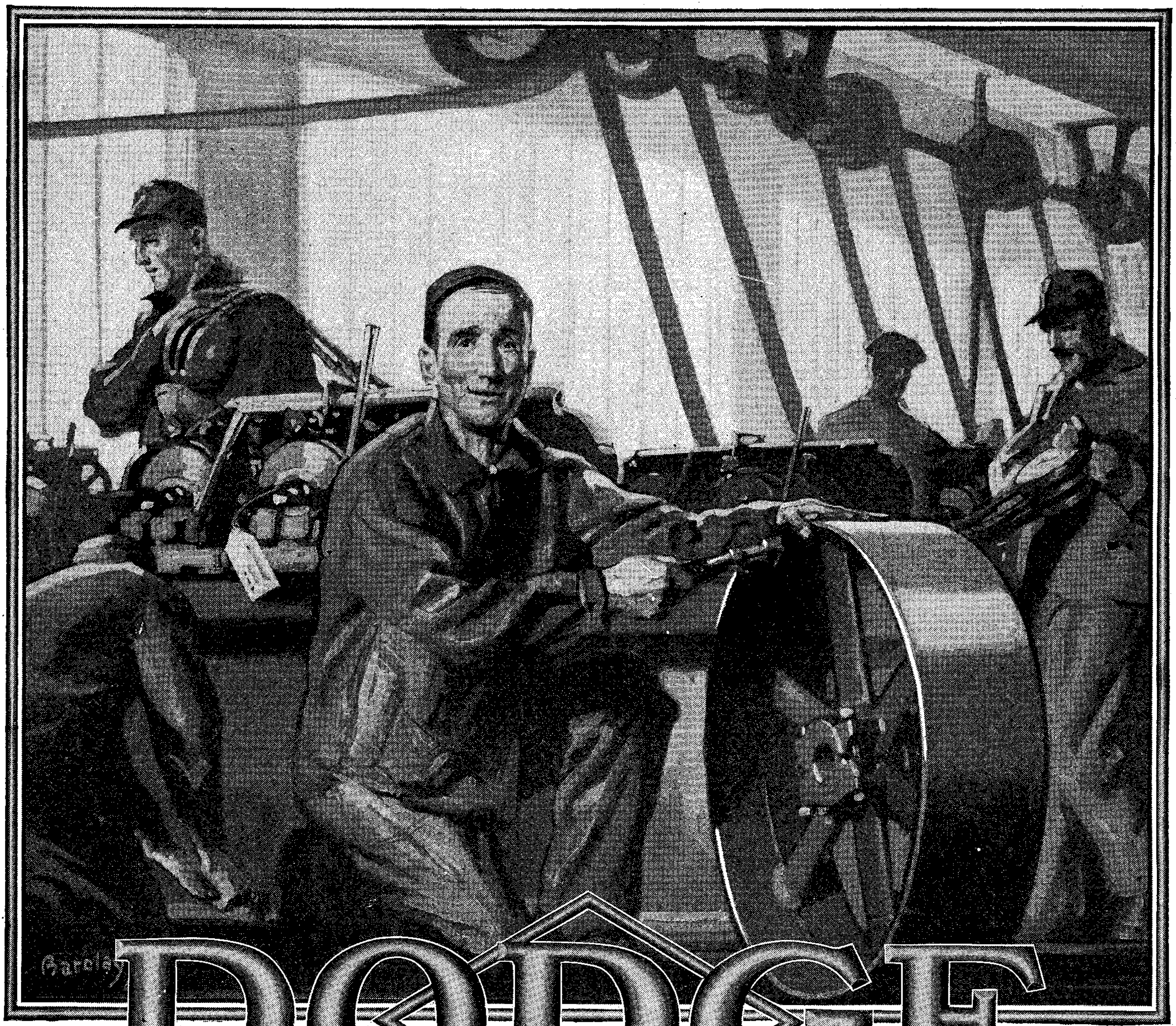
Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.

America's known-priced clothes



DODGE

Another machine—an added department—a new plant—increased production in any form is made immediately possible by a complete stock of Dodge pulleys, hangers, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc., distributed by your local dealer.

And of another point you may be sure—Dodge equipment will go together right and operate continuously under severe service without the additional expense of worn or broken units which characterizes other less reliable methods of power distribution.

In practically every shop in America you will find some Dodge equipment; where the possibility of "shut-downs" *must* be avoided, these factories are usually Dodge-equipped throughout.

Whenever conditions demand new equipment quick, rest the whole problem of increased production upon the nearest Dodge, Oneida, or Keystone dealer—he will not fail you.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company
Mishawaka, Indiana and Oneida, New York
Canadian Manufacturers, Dodge Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

States Senate. I do not believe, however, that he had taken his seat as Senator." In January, 1880, James A. Garfield was elected to the United States Senate. He did not take his seat in that Chamber, as he was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1880, and elected to the Presidency in the same year. In the recital of the careers of certain Presidents our chief aim was to show the successive offices or occupations of these men in their advance to the Presidency, so we mentioned the nomination of General Harrison directly after having made a brief record of his career in the Senate. In examining the article as a whole it will be found that our record runs somewhat in the manner of an itemized list, as, for instance, "In 1876....In 1878....In 1880 ....In 1888."

MR. McADOO'S GOOD WORD FOR AMERICAN TEACHERS

AT least one Presidential candidate has taken a stand in favor of higher salaries for the school-teachers of the nation. Coming down from the glittering generalities which are so popular at about this stage of a national election, William Gibbs McAdoo spoke a direct and specific word in favor of "those public servants" who, "since they can not be permitted to strike for higher wages," are unusually exposed to the troubles brought by economic readjustments. "It is a grave abuse and a reflection upon our intelligence and humanity to treat these splendid servants as we do," he declared in a recent speech, as reported by the New York *Globe*. "Look at the poor teachers and ministers of the gospel all over the land who perform inestimable services and are the worst paid." He continues with special reference to teachers:

> The starvation wages paid to teachers by rich States and municipalities is a striking case of injustice. A proper wage is not paid because taxes would have to be increased to a small extent. We can not get a sufficient number of competent teachers to conduct our schools, and we are imperiling the education of our children through a policy which is as unwise as it is indefensibly parsimonious.
>
> No organization of society can be enlightened or tolerable which does not provide adequate opportunity for men and their families through thrift and industry to be decently fed, clad, and housed, and to earn a sufficient surplus to enable them to provide against misfortune and old age.
>
> A strike among policemen, firemen, or other civil servants is a matter on a peculiar footing. These men are sworn to uphold the law. When they break faith it is as reprehensible as when a soldier refuses to obey orders. They can not defy the state. The paramount rights of the community must always be inflexibly upheld. This very fact, however,

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED BEANS

DID you ever see a boy eat Heinz Oven Baked Beans? No better endorsement was ever made than his grin of appreciation as he passes his plate for more.

You can't fool a boy. He knows what is good. He recognizes that *baked* taste which makes Heinz Baked Beans so delicious.

His instincts are right. The food value is there, as well as the flavor. *Baking* does it.

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

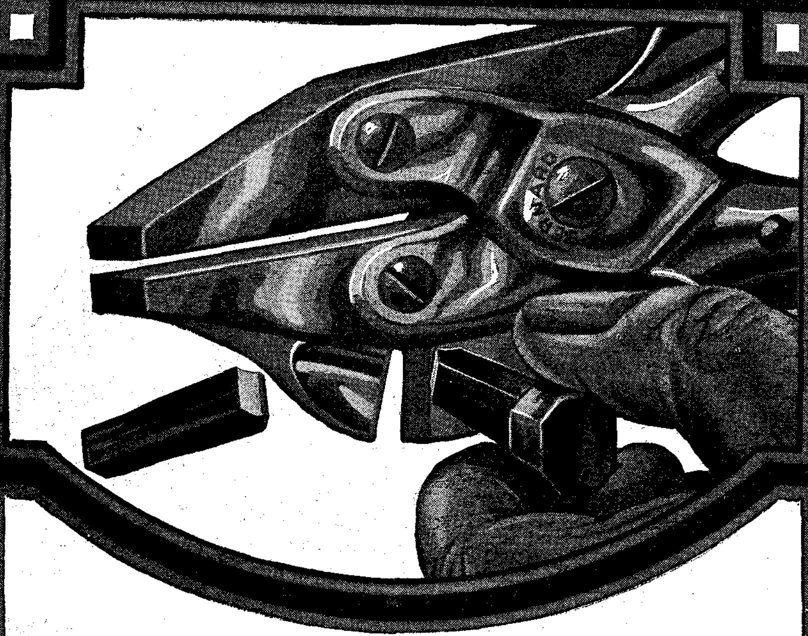
Some of the 57

Vinegars
Spaghetti
Apple Butter
Tomato Ketchup

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
57

BERNARD PLIERS



For a Quick Sure Cut

For a quick, sure, clean cut, Bernard Pliers are what you need. They bite through metal that ordinary pliers won't do more than nick. The strong powerful jaws work close to the job, in any position. The Bernard patented principle of compound leverage puts strength in any hand. Bernards are the Standard High Powered Cutting Pliers.

BERNARD PLIERS

Registered U. S. Patent Office

have a grip that won't let go until you do. The parallel jaws come together like a vise and hang on.

Every home and office, stores, shops, garages and factories need Bernards. They ought to be in every tool kit, for they are handy and fast. Bernards are made like an instrument and by first class craftsmen. Nickeled to keep out rust and guaranteed against defects. The inside of the handles are closed up so no rough edges are exposed. If a pair should prove unworthy through our fault, they will be cheerfully replaced.

Buy Bernards in batteries for factory use. They are unbeatable at the bench. Don't overlook the Bernard open throat and hollow centre. You can shove a long wire or rod right through the parallel jaws and take a firm grip anywhere you want to.

A square deal marks Schollhorn service. Send today for our vest pocket Field Catalog, showing the Bernard line. Mailed promptly and gladly.

Bernard Pliers are sold by all first-class hardware dealers and tool houses. Look for the name Bernard on every pair. Sizes 4½", 5", 5½", 6", 6½", 7" and 8"

WM. SCHOLLHORN CO. SPECIALISTS IN PLIERS, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

imposes upon government a high duty to deal justly with them. It is notorious that public servants are underpaid. As they can not be permitted to strike for higher wages, government must not take advantage of their helplessness by refusing adequate pay or forcing injustice upon them.

"Parents whose children are ill-taught in the public school or are debarred from them altogether by the shortage of teachers," says the New York *Times*, are especially interested in the situation. Thousands of teachers are being forced out of the profession in all parts of the country. Nor is the financial aspect of the matter the only one to be considered, as *The Times* points out:

> It is not merely an adequate salary that will insure more and better teachers—that must be freely granted. Ultimately we shall need to honor the instructors of youth at their true worth and value to us. But the question of pay is fundamental, as it is immediate. To be a worthy teacher, one needs first to be a worthy human being; and no man or woman can be really worthy who permits himself or herself to be deprived of the means of living. Before a man can take much thought about any of the rarer qualities he has to see to it that his body is properly fed and clothed, that his mind is nourished, and that his responsibilities as a citizen are freely met and discharged.
>
> Under the present scale of teachers' salaries this has long been impossible. That, and that only, is why the teaching staff is upward of one thousand short, why the resignations have come from the abler and more courageous sort, and why, while thousands of children are turned away, those who find a desk are less effectively prepared than they might and should be for their future as human beings and as citizens.

Hope Springs Eternal.—

What mother planned to do during the month:

Read Bergson: everybody else did it years ago, but somehow she never had time.

Catch up on Ibañez and Maeterlinck, and read a lot of French for practise.

Take Anne to a really good symphony concert.

Take Dick to "Julius Cæsar" and the Museum of Archeology.

Study Babbington Spruce on Child Psychology.

Prepare a club paper on Hyacinths in the Home.

Learn to run the car.

Make one of those dressy little slip-over blouses for herself.

What she really did:

Glanced at the newspapers.

Helped Dick over the shell-holes in *Gallia est omnis divisa.*

Chaperoned Anne's high-school box-party to see "Fluffy Piffles."

Took Dick to the dentist and Charlie Chaplin.

Studied Dr. Sparr on the after-treatment of measles.

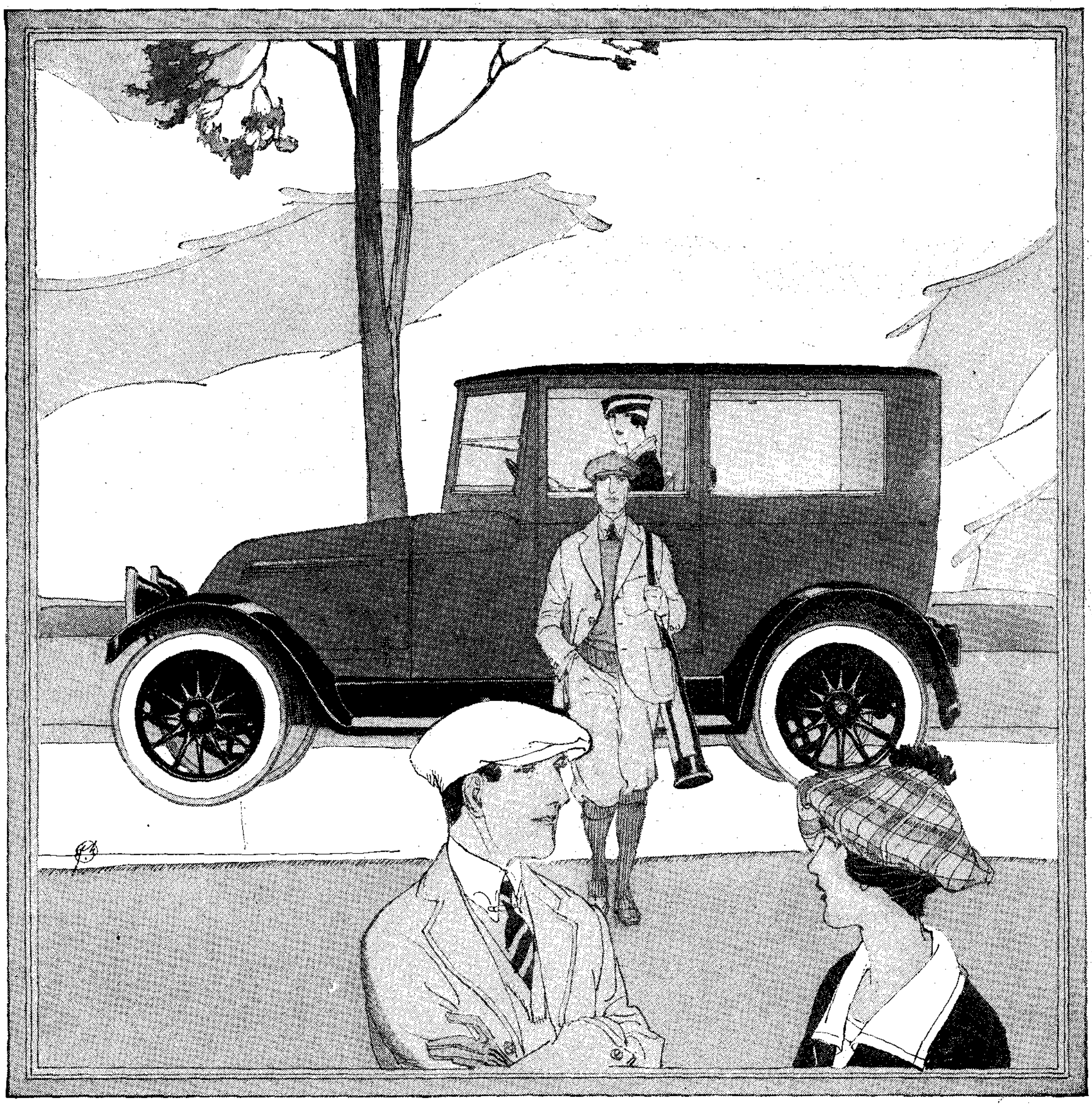
Read all the Peter Rabbit literature five times to Bobbie during his convalescence.

Prepared chicken broth and cup custards.

Ran the furnace that week when every one else had the "flu."

Darned stockings.

Kept things going generally.—*Life.*



The Franklin Sedan

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(National Averages)

These records of Franklin owners do more than reflect the soundness of Franklin principles. They also emphasize the other advantages, equally definite and unusual, which are typical of Franklin performance.

Any Franklin dealer can show you why the Franklin Sedan out-tours the average open car; why it is safe, reliable and comfortable; and why it is a cool car in summer.

A Prominent Trade Paper Editor writes:

"Have just had my Sedan engine overhauled after doing 22,000 miles without having a valve ground or carbon removed. I use it in all kinds of weather, over all kinds of roads, and think it is the finest ever."

Franklin Sedan Features:

Wide Observation Windows, allowing unobstructed outlook—

Two Wide Doors, giving easy access to a roomy interior—

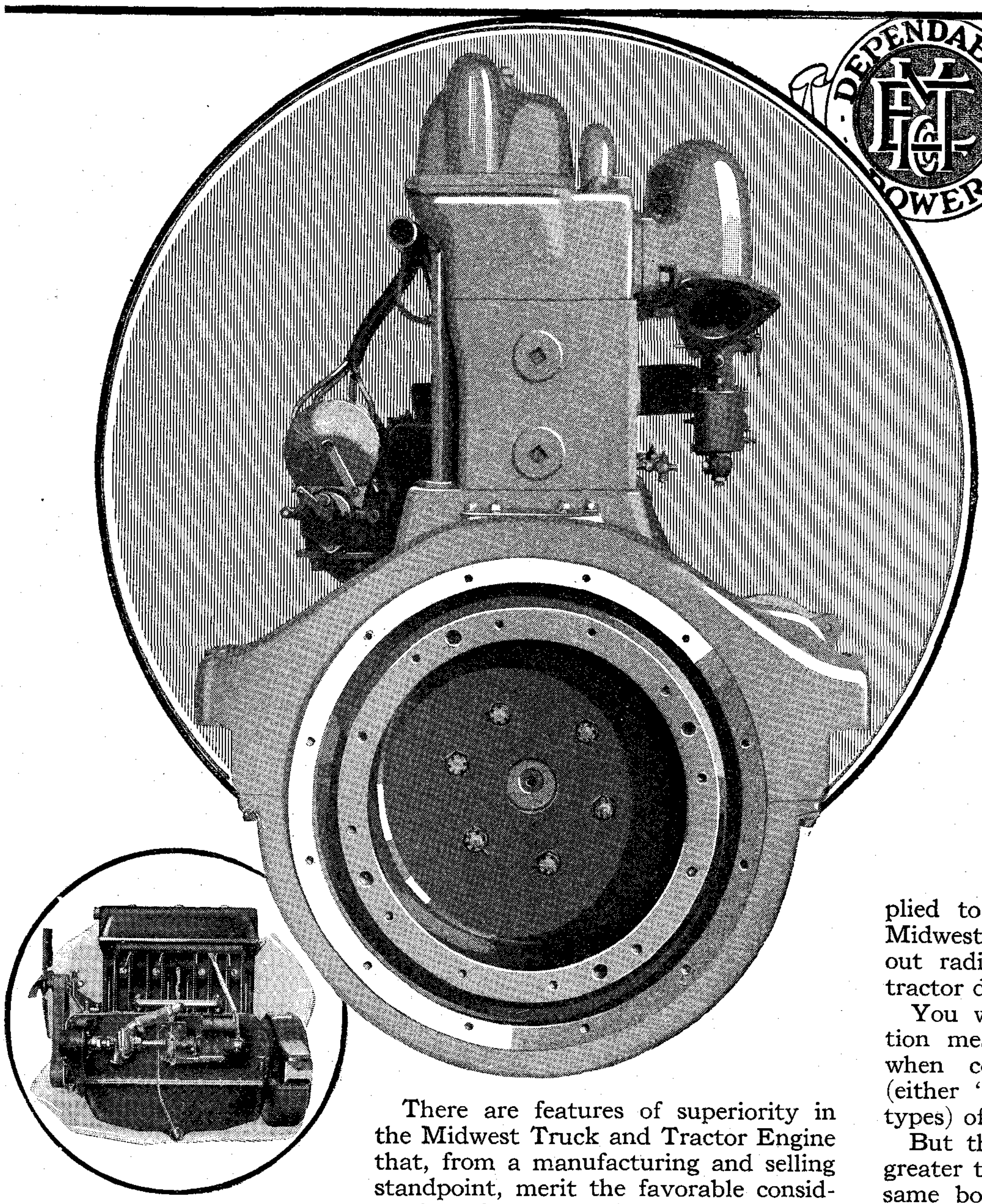
Slanting V-shaped Windshield, giving broadest driving vision—

Sloping French-style Hood.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MIDWEST

TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE



Midwest 3 point suspension Truck and Tractor Engine, valve-in-head type, bore 4½", stroke 6"

There are features of superiority in the Midwest Truck and Tractor Engine that, from a manufacturing and selling standpoint, merit the favorable consideration of every truck and tractor manufacturer.

You are undoubtedly familiar by this time with these superior *sales* features—such as the 3" whip-proof crankshaft—lubrication by volume under pressure, instead of once each revolution—oil volume regulated according to *load on*, instead of speed of, engine, and other features never before incorporated in one engine.

Now consider for a moment some of the manufacturing features as applied to your truck or tractor. The Midwest engine can be installed without radical changes in your truck or tractor design.

You will find the principal installation measurements are standardized when compared with other engines (either "L", "T" or overhead valve types) of similar bore and stroke.

But the horse power and torque are greater than in any other engine of the same bore and stroke with which we are familiar. This extra power and pulling ability under the hood of your truck or tractor is supplied without added cost or manufacturing difficulties to you.

May we supply you with additional proof of the manufacturing superiority of this engine?

Some open capacity available on 4½ x 6" and 4⅛ x 5¼" sizes. Either size supplied with No. 2 or 3 S.A.E. bell-housing, or in the open fly wheel type.

Please address sales division A.

MIDWEST ENGINE COMPANY - - - - Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, "THE LADY WITH THE LAMP"

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, on May 12, a woman was born in Florence, Italy, whose life and work to-day inspire the army of women fighting against disease and all manner of human misery. She was Florence Nightingale, "The Lady with the Lamp," the founder of modern nursing, "perhaps the most famous woman of modern times." The anniversary of her birth will be observed by a country-wide celebration, and the preparations for it are now under way, sponsored by the three national nursing associations. Representatives of these associations, together with a number of prominent non-professional men and women interested in nursing, have formed an organization known as the Nightingale Centennial Committee. This committee has appealed to local nursing associations, hospital training-schools, colleges, women's clubs, and churches throughout the country for aid in celebrating the Centennial. Ministers are asked to mention the Centennial in sermons on May 9, and also to include in the services Florence Nightingale's favorite hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War." The committee also offers tentative suggestions concerning the observance of the anniversary, including programs for public meetings or other functions held in honor of the event. Among other things, it is suggested that the Nightingale Centennial be made the occasion for emphasizing the present urgent need of recruits to the nursing profession. A member of the committee, Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, Professor of Nursing at Columbia University, and one of the few American nurses who were personally acquainted with Florence Nightingale, declares that Miss Nightingale's appeal to the women of her generation is equally applicable to-day. This appeal was sent out in 1868, and read: "Oh, my fellow country women, why do you hang back? We are beset with offers for trained nurses and trained superintendents and we can not fill them. I would I could go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." We are told that in the public health-field alone, which comprises school, visiting, industrial, and anti-tuberculosis work, fifty thousand nurses are called for by passed and pending legislation, while not more than eight thousand are available. There is said to be an equally urgent demand for nurses for executive positions in hundreds of hospitals throughout the country, where instructors and highly-skilled supervisors are needed to teach the students now in training. To stimulate interest in the profession, the Central Council for Nursing Education, in cooperation with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, offers a prize of $500 for the best full-length play based on incidents in the life of Florence Nightingale. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is chairman of the committee chosen to judge manuscripts. The competition, which is open to everybody, will close September 1, 1920. Among the pamphlets issued by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing of New York City for the information and guidance of those interested in preparations for the celebration of the Florence Nightingale Centennial, there is a paper by Mary Aldis, containing glimpses from the life and work of the great nurse, based on the recent biography by Sir Edward Cook. Miss Aldis refers to the opposition Florence Nightingale met with when she first made known her determination to become a nurse. The daughter of wealthy English parents, her entire training was calculated merely to fit her to fill the place in society to which her birth entitled her. The young woman made up her mind early in life, however, that she had a more important mission to fulfil. We read:

Photo by American Red Cross.

"THE LADY WITH THE LAMP."

Florence Nightingale, whose one hundredth birthday anniversary will be commemorated by a country-wide celebration on May 12.

> In her teens, Florence Nightingale had a large circle of intimates among the sick and miserable and indigent of the village, who adored and probably imposed upon her. Was any one ill in the family, "Flo" was sent for. Always in the background of her mind was the conviction that she was to become a nurse, and that sometime some demand or opportunity, what it was she did not attempt to define, would come for which she must be ready. Her life, therefore, must be a preparation. She did not hear voices, but so strong was her belief as a young girl that she would be needed and must be ready that she designated her desire as her "calling." All her life she used the term, or "vocation," in speaking of the profession of a nurse. To her a nurse was one "called" to the performance of a high office. In spite of periods of deep depression and discouragement, her fundamental purpose never wavered. This early training in the overcoming of difficulties was to stand her in good stead in later life when giant forces were opposed to her schemes of reform.
>
> Her parents sent her to Italy and Egypt to divert her mind. She was keenly interested, but stedfast to her plans. "Too much time for dreaming," she writes in her diary of the pleasures of travel. Rome laid upon her its ancient spell. "Tho Pagan in the morning, Jew in the afternoon, and Christian in the evening, I do not feel," she writes, "anything but a unity of interest in all these representations. To know God we must study him as much in the Pagan and Jewish dispensations as in the Christian, and this gives unity to the whole—one continuous thread of interest to all these pearls."
>
> She championed with ardor the cause of Italian liberty, and a year later denounced France in her diary as a "thief and murderer" for assaulting Rome. The winter was full of brilliancy and enjoyment, but amid the sightseeing and court balls she found time to study the methods of nursing of the Roman Catholic Sisters, with whom she was on terms of affectionate friendship. All her life her broad catholicity of view joined to her sincere religious belief seemed to break down sectarian barriers. The question of differing doctrines always interested her. Could there be a more keen and just criticism than the following? It indicates remarkable clearness of vision for a girl in her twenties. "The great merit of the Catholic Church (is) its assertion of the truth that God still inspires mankind; its

great fault, its limiting this inspiration to itself. The great merit of Protestantism (is) its proclamation of freedom of conscience within the limits of the Scriptures; its great fault its erection of the Bible into a master of the soul."

On her return home, her mother, to interest her in domestic life, threw upon her the responsibility of managing a large household. "I look at all this china and glass and linen," she writes to a friend, "and wonder what it is for. Is it good political economy to care for all this?" Just so her graceful young neck refused to bend to the yoke of a London season. Her father, a highly cultivated man himself, had, so to speak, educated her "above her station," and was then surprized at her discontent.

To her diary she confided the trouble and longing that beset her. "Life is not a green pasture and a still water as our homes make it. . . . In an English country place everything that is painful is carefully removed out of sight behind those fine trees. . . . In London you can not get out of a carriage at a party without seeing what is in the faces making the lane on either side, and without feeling tempted to rush back and say, 'These are my brothers and sisters.'"

A note in Miss Nightingale's diary, penned in 1850, when she was thirty, indicates that there were three paths among which to choose—marriage, literature, or nursing. As to the first, it seems that by this time she had definitely decided never to marry, for another item in the diary written the same year reads, "I am thirty—no more childish things, no more vain things, no more love, and no more marriage." She possest ability as a writer, and that line of work attracted her. It is said she had a gift for literary expression and in her younger days did some writing, at one time setting herself no less a task than formulating a simplified religious creed for workingmen. The desire to become a nurse, however, overcame all other inclinations, in spite of the continued opposition of her people. Says Miss Aldis:

It is rather a sad story, the years of opposition to father, mother, and sister in pursuance of her chosen path which she felt to be right and necessary. Patiently she tried to overcome their objections, seizing a few months of study, first in Germany, then in Paris, when the family were traveling or at baths, trying to show them it was inevitable. "I can not be happy without your blessing," she writes to her parents. Again and again their objections and pleadings bring her home where she tries to appear contented and obedient, and is in reality racked by bitterness of spirit and the sense of the utter futility of her life.

At one time she planned the establishment of a Protestant Nursing Sisterhood only to have it fail through opposition. She writes to her cousin, "I saw a woman die this summer because there were none but fools to care for her. . . . I had a plan of taking a small house in West Willow where women without vows, of educated feelings, might be established. But there have been difficulties which terrified mama, and nothing will be done this year, and I do not believe ever; no advantage that I see comes of my living on. You will laugh, dear, at the whole plan, but no one but the mother of it knows how precious an infant idea becomes, nor how the soul dies at its destruction. I shall never do anything. I am worse than dust and nothing." It was the cry of a religious and devoted soul almost at the point of despair. Finally came an opportunity. She was asked to take charge of a "Home for Gentlewomen During Illness," in Cavendish Square. The institution had been founded a few years before and had languished through mismanagement. "I begin the year with more true feeling of a happy New-year," she writes, "than ever I had in my life before." She had found her vocation. It was hard work, for she was everywhere, assisting at operations, checking waste in the coal-cellar. When a thing needed to be done she did it herself. "The chemist," she writes her father, "sent me a bottle and if I had not smelled it, we should have had an inquiry into poisoning." "The flue of the new gas stove came down. Had I not caught it in my arms it would certainly have killed a patient." Presumably she had not spent all of her time underneath watching for it to fall, but it was characteristic that when it *did* fall she was on the spot.

During this period, a little under two years, she had lodgings in Upper Harley Street, where she occasionally saw her friends and where she resorted on Sunday mornings in order "not to scandalize the sick gentlewomen" by not going to church, for altho profoundly religious she was very unorthodox. She had her own troubles with the "Committee." She writes to her father, "My Committee refused to let me take in Catholic patients, whereupon I wished them 'Good morning.' Now it is settled we are to take in all denominations whatever and allow them to be visited by their respective priests and muftis, provided in any case *not* Church of England, *I* will receive the obnoxious animal at the door, escort him up-stairs, and bring him down again in a noose. To this I have agreed! Amen! From Committees, Charity, and Schism—from the Church of England and all other deadly sins—from philanthropy and all the deceits of the Devil, Good Lord deliver us." All her life narrowness and intolerance brought instant anathema from her trenchant pen.

She became exceedingly wise in the management of the formidable "Committee." There are mischief and triumph in her account:

"December 3, 1853.

"DEAR PAPA:

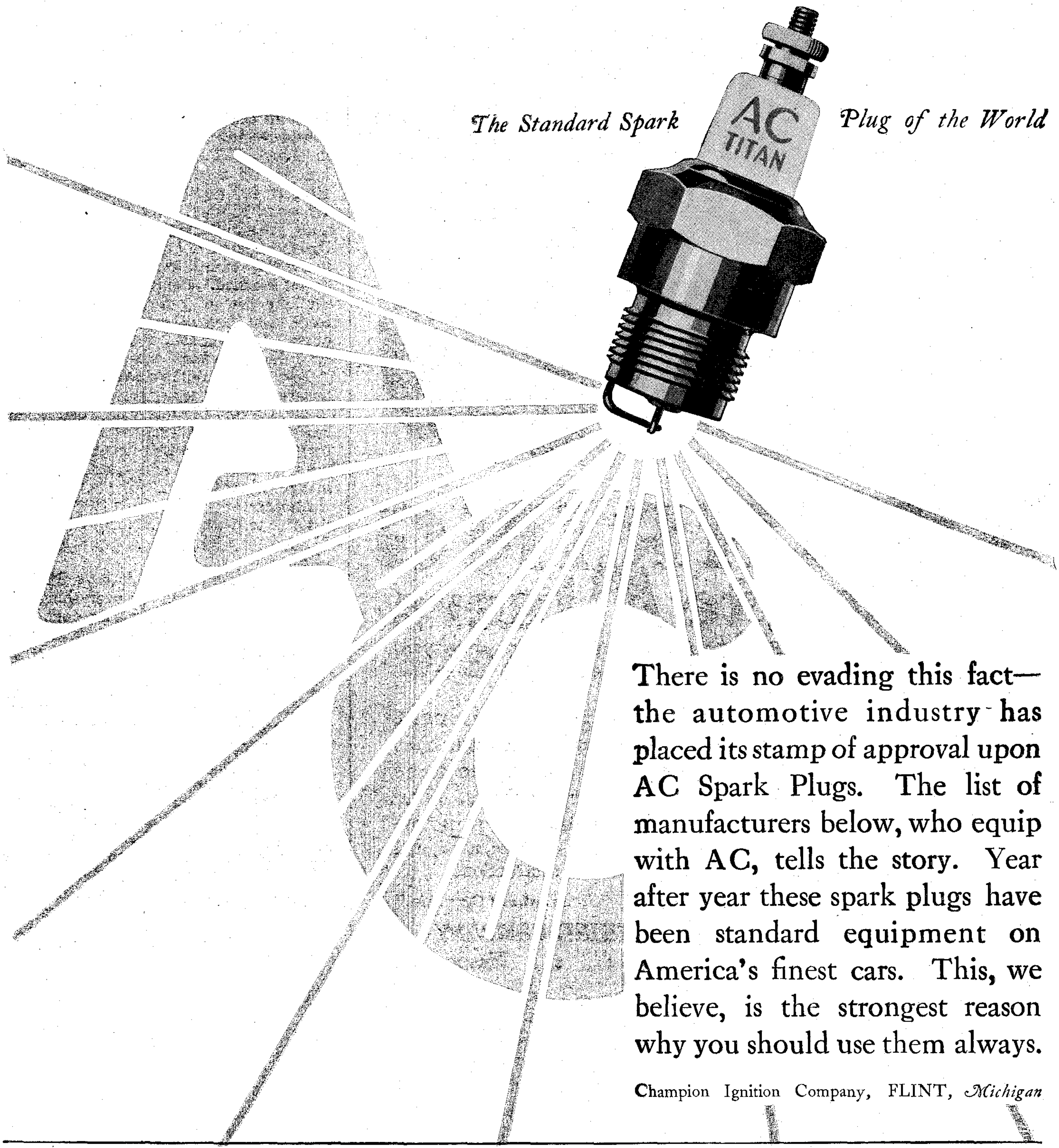
"You ask for my observations upon my line of statesmanship. When I entered into service here I determined that, happen what would, I never could intrigue among the Committee. Now, I perceive I do all my business by intrigue. Last General Committee I executed a series of Resolutions on five subjects and presented them. All these I proposed and carried in Committee without telling they came from me and not from the medical men. Then I showed them to the medical men without telling they had been passed in Committee. The medical man had two meetings and approved them all, and thought they were their own. Success is said to make an insurrection into a revolution."

Florence Nightingale's great opportunity came during the Crimean War. France, England, and Italy, at a terrible cost of human life, were resisting Russia's aggression upon Turkey. The shocking situation of the sick and wounded in Scutari was described in the English papers, and a cry was raised for nurses. Miss Nightingale offered her services, was accepted, and within a short time embarked with her band of forty trained women. Of her two years in the Crimea we read as follows:

Ceaselessly she labored, save when herself fever-stricken, caring for the sick, comforting the dying. Besides the inestimable benefit and comfort of skilled care which her fine administrative ability and superintendence of the nurses made possible, she found means to procure, literally evoked where there were none, all kinds of necessities for the thousands of sick under her charge. "I am a kind of general dealer," she writes, "in socks, shirts, wooden spoons, tin tubs, tables, cabbages and carrots, operating-tables, and small-tooth combs, precipitate for lice, knives and forks, scissors and stump pillows." Respectful of military authority ordinarily, upon occasion she made high-handed raids on the stores and took what "her children," as she called them, needed, while the officials wrung their hands. She established diet-kitchens and laundries, giving work to the unhappy and often destitute wives and widows of soldiers. She built and started a maternity-ward, found necessary for the bits of English humanity opening their eyes for the first time on that lurid scene. Amid all this she found time to write letters to soldiers' families and instructions as to the care of the children or relatives of her nursing staff, besides innumerable reports, requisitions, and so on to the War Office. Answering anxious letters of inquiry was another task. One mother writes to her: "In order that you may know my boy, he is a nice, straight, clean-looking, light-complexioned lad."

At one time an unfinished wing of the great barracks was ordered to be made ready in a week for five hundred wounded men. The workmen struck, and the whole machinery of the British Army seemed to stop in consternation. With an interpreter she went forth into the streets of Scutari, secured a force of native workmen, which she paid herself, and accomplished the work in time. "It is a joke here," she writes, "to offer a prize for the discovery of any one willing to take responsibility." There were much delay and powwowing at the War Office at home about her reimbursement for this extraordinary expenditure. It was felt to be inexcusably irregular, but no one was prepared to state what other course should have been pursued.

One of her great difficulties was the prejudice among many army surgeons against the introduction of women nurses. This, however, yielded in the course of the first year. "I have toiled my way," she writes, "into the confidence of the medical men." Another, which dogged her all through, was sectarian difference of opinion. She had been at great pains to have High and Low Church interests as well as Roman Catholic represented on her staff, and soon found the High and Low Church were even less in accord than the Catholics and Protestants. Then the Presbyterians set up a complaint in the press that they were not represented at all! She asked only whether her nurses were good women and good nurses and cared not a whit for their denominations—yet the constant, never-ending friction caused by sectarian jealousy was beyond her power, as it has been of many another, to control. "Those ten new nuns have given


The Standard Spark Plug of the World
AC
TITAN

There is no evading this fact—the automotive industry has placed its stamp of approval upon AC Spark Plugs. The list of manufacturers below, who equip with AC, tells the story. Year after year these spark plugs have been standard equipment on America's finest cars. This, we believe, is the strongest reason why you should use them always.

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These manufacturers use AC Spark Plugs for factory equipment

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Appleton Tractors
Argonne Four
Associated Engines
Atco Trucks
Austin Manufacturing Company
Available Trucks
Avery Tractors
A & T Tractors
Bates Steel Mule Tractors
Beaver Motors
Beeman Garden Tractors
Beck-Hawkeye Trucks
Bellanger Freres (France)
Bessemer Trucks
Betz Trucks
Birch
Bour-Davis
Braddon
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Continental Motors
Curtiss Aeroplanes
Daniels
Dart Trucks
Davis
Defiance Trucks
Delco Light
Denby Trucks (Canada)
Diamond T Trucks
Diehl Trucks
Dodge Brothers
Doman Engines
Domestic Gasoline Pumping Engines
Dort
Duesenberg Motors
Duty Trucks
Dynelectric Plants
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Excelsior Motorcycles
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Hurlburt Trucks
H. R. L. Trucks
Independent Trucks
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
Jackson
Johnson Motor Wheel
Jordan
J. V. B. Marine Motors
Kalamazoo Trucks
Karavan Trucks
Kearns Trucks
Kent Concrete Mixers
Kenworthy
Keystone Trucks
Kissel Kar
Kleiber Trucks
Klemm Trucks
Knox Tractors
Koehler Trucks
Lalley-Light
Lauson Tractors
Leach Power-Plus Six
Liberty
Linn Road Tractors
Locomobile
L. M. C. Trucks
Maccar Trucks
Maibohm
Marmon
Master Trucks
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Swartz Lighting Plants
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Texan
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Topp-Stewart Tractors
Tower Trucks
Trego Motors
Turner-Simplicity Tractors
Union Marine Engines
Universal Trucks
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Vim Trucks
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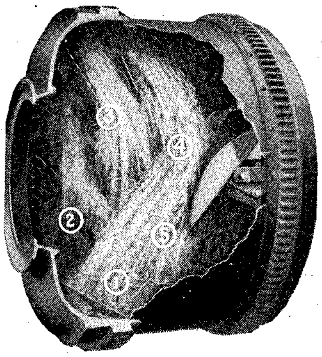
Wisconsin Motors
Wolverine Tractors
Woolery Ry. Motors
W. S. M. Motors

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending.

Remixed Concrete Is Strongest Concrete

On the thoroughness of the mixing which changes stone, sand, and cement into concrete, depends the *permanence* of the concrete—depends the strength of the structure, the durability of the pavement.

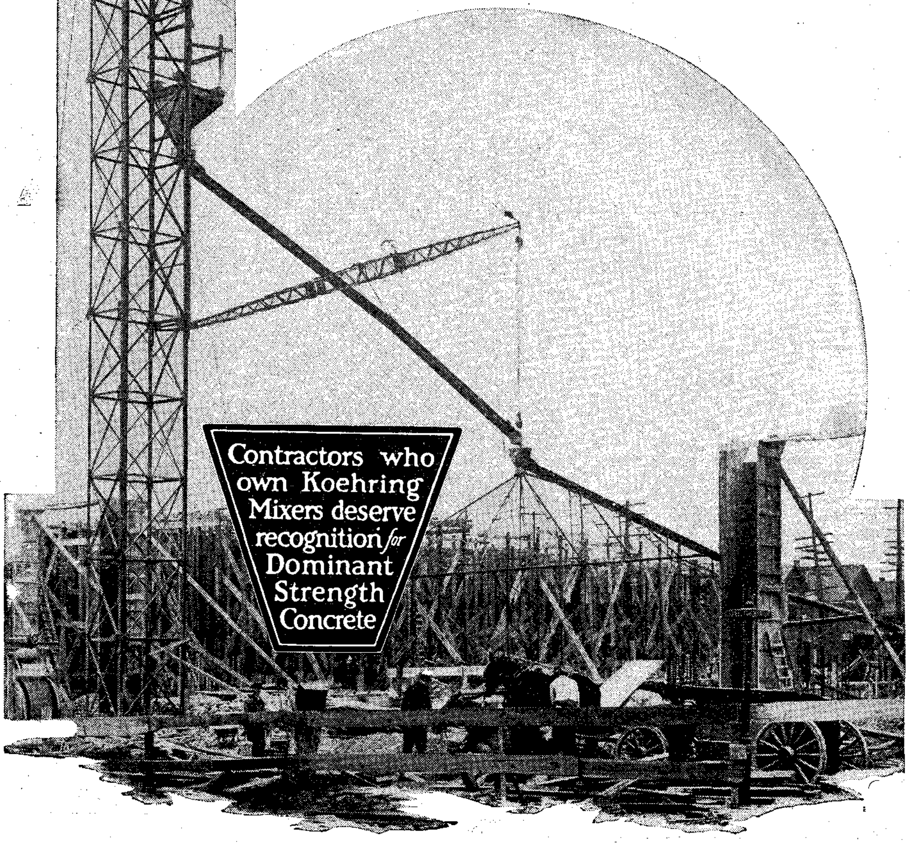


KOEHRING Concrete Mixers standardize concrete

Koehring mixed concrete is dominant strength concrete—concrete that is stronger, by official test, than the same aggregate mixed by other mixers. The Koehring distinctive *re-mixing* principle delivers a uniform distribution of stone, sand, and cement to every cubic foot of construction.

Send for Van Vleck's book, "Standardized Concrete."

KOEHRING MACHINE COMPANY
Milwaukee : : : Wisconsin


Contractors who own Koehring Mixers deserve recognition for Dominant Strength Concrete

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

me the devil's own time," she writes in a burst of exasperation when her orders are considered inferior to those of the Superior in charge. The "Reverend Brickbat" is her private name in her letters to Mr. Herbert for another, far from peaceful, Reverend Mother. One advantage of the nuns, she admits, is they don't get married. One morning six of her best nurses appeared to say they wished to be relieved from duty to get married. Behind them a sheepish, shuffling row of orderlies and sergeants testified to the truth and cause of their request. One can imagine her sense of fun struggling with her dismay.

To one group of nuns and their Reverend Superior she was deeply attached and writes to Mr. Herbert (Secretary of War): "They are the truest Christians I ever met, invaluable in their work, devoted heart and head to serve God and mankind, not to intrigue their Church."

Another vexing question was bonnets. A letter to her friend, Dr. Bowman, of the "Home for Sick Governesses," gives the picture:

"I came out, ma'am," says Mrs. L., "prepared to submit to everything, but there are some things, ma'am, one can't submit to. I refer to caps, ma'am, that suits one face and not another. If I'd known about the caps, ma'am, great as was my desire to come to Scutari to nurse, I couldn't have come, ma'am." "Time must be at a discount," she comments, "with the man who can adjust the balance of such a question, and I for one have none. On Thursday last we had 1,715 in this hospital, over 200 with cholera, and 650 in the other. I take rank in the army as brigadier-general, because the forty British females I have with me are more difficult to manage than 4,000 men."

One of her acquirements was skilful rat-killing. She boasts she has killed one on a rafter over the bed without disturbing her patient, and adds: "Had the vermin but unity of action they might carry off the four miles of beds on their backs and march them into the War-Office." Her odd fancies, and the original way she exprest them, were a joy to the soldiers. "She is all life and fun," one writes, "especially if a man is down-hearted," and her sister, Lady Verney, on a visit she paid to her home on her return, says, "She is as merry and interested about little things at home as if she had not been wielding the management of the material and spiritual comfort of five thousand men." "What a brain for the War Office," Queen Victoria exclaims, and the wounded soldier on his stretcher: "Where is she? Us can bear anything if she be by."

After her return from the Crimea, Miss Nightingale worked unceasingly for the improvement of conditions in the British Army and of health conditions in general. She showed that in the barracks at home among men in the prime of life the mortality was nearly double what it was in civil life. "This is as criminal," said Miss Nightingale, "as to take these men out upon the plain and shoot them down." She prepared a report of 830 octavo pages on the "Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army." It was her idea that "reports are not self-

COTTA
TRUCK
TRANSMISSIONS

GEARS ALWAYS IN MESH

An
Assurance
of
Dependable
Service

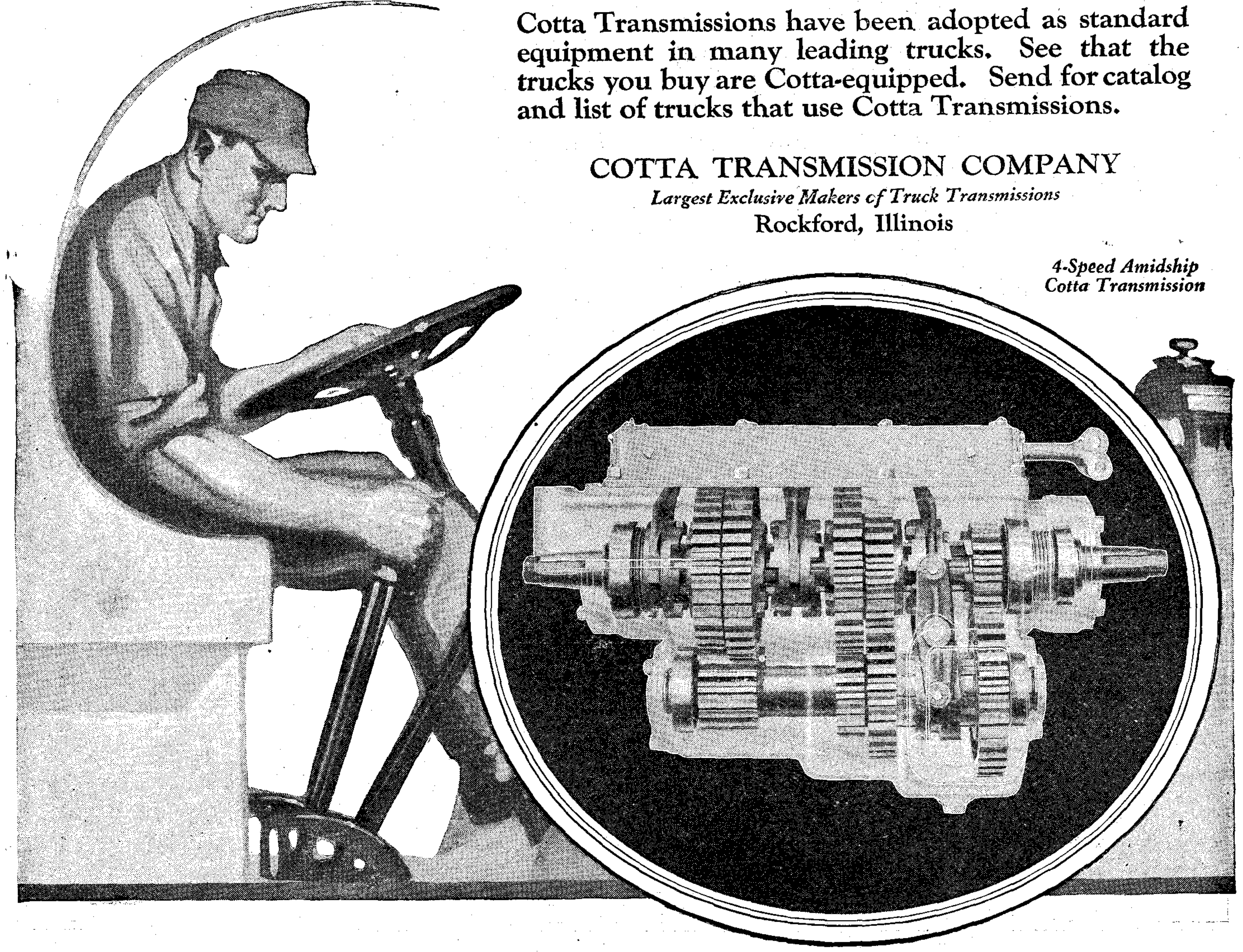
Instant Speed Changes

Here is high efficiency in heavy-duty truck operation. There need be no loss in speed or acceleration when changing speeds. Cotta jaw-clutch Transmission eliminates this by making speed changes instantly. The driver never has to "feel" for the speed change or to jam into mesh. Instantaneous speed changes result in a steady pull, eliminating the pick-up strain on the motor and vital parts of the mechanism.

Speed changes are made with the Cotta by the engagement of ingenious jaw clutches. Gears are never shifted—they remain always in mesh—resulting in smooth, easy operation. Guaranteed against gear stripping.

Cotta Transmissions have been adopted as standard equipment in many leading trucks. See that the trucks you buy are Cotta-equipped. Send for catalog and list of trucks that use Cotta Transmissions.

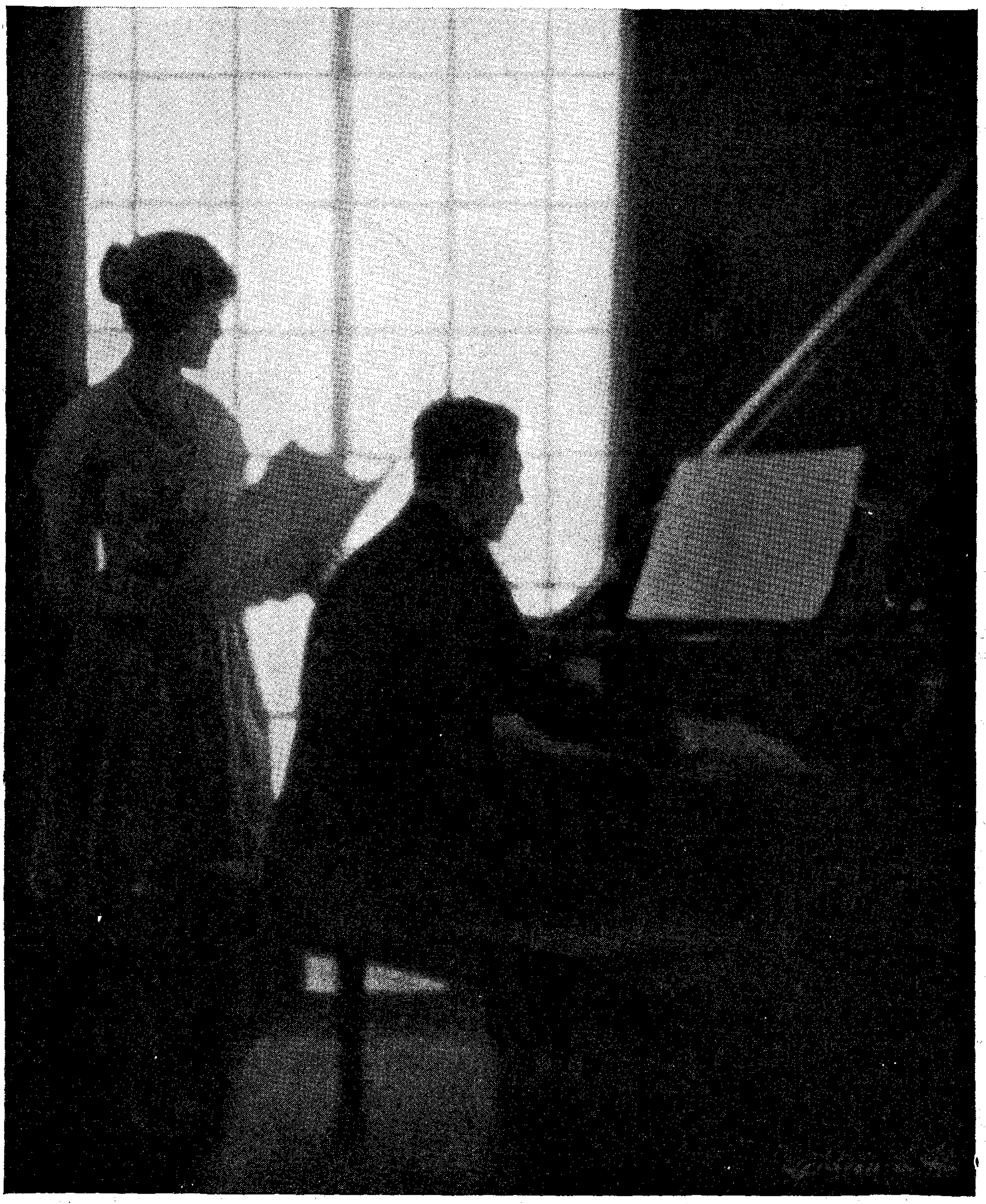
COTTA TRANSMISSION COMPANY
Largest Exclusive Makers of Truck Transmissions
Rockford, Illinois



4-Speed Amidship Cotta Transmission

STEINWAY

The Instrument of the Immortals



IN those homes where the compositions of the Immortals are known and loved and kept living—where fine music is daily food for the soul—there you will find the Steinway. It is but natural that this, the piano of the Immortals—the choice of such men as Liszt and Wagner and Gounod—should be also the choice of those who know and love and cherish their music.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 E. 14th Street, New York

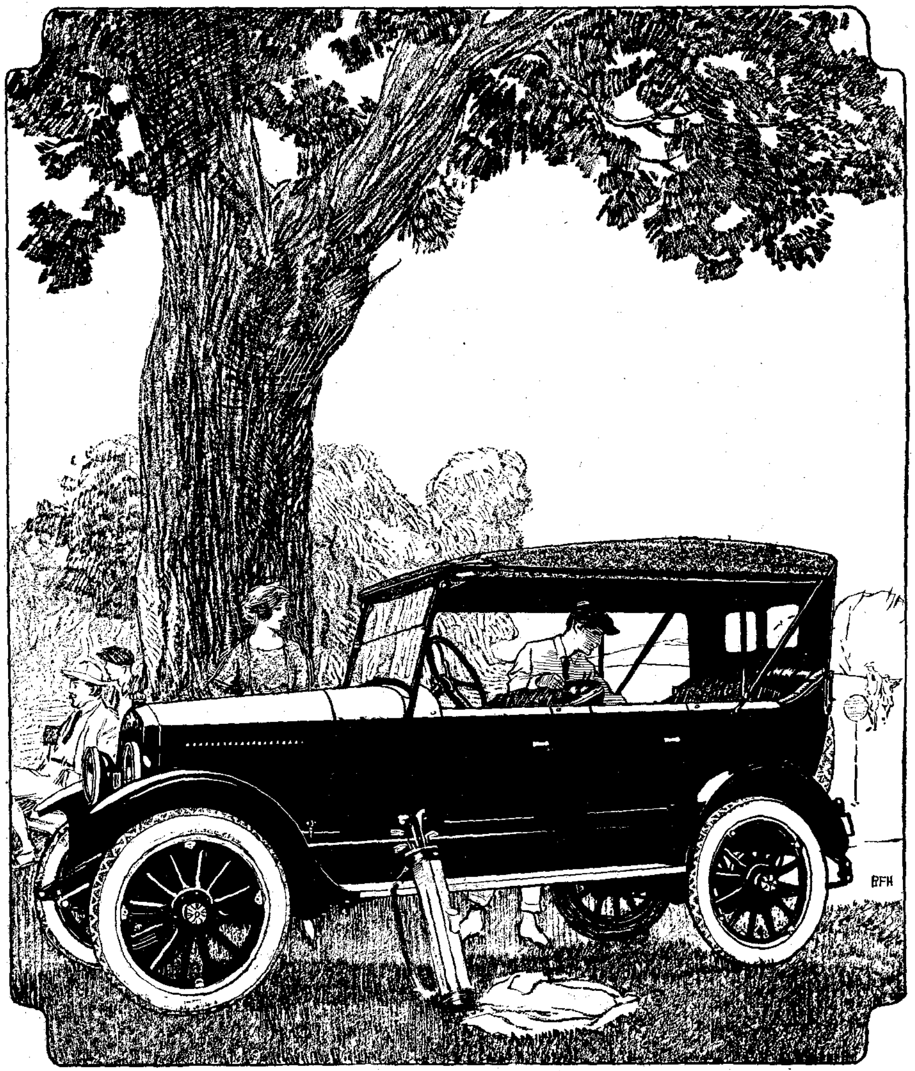
Subway Express Stations at the Door

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

executive," however, and so she followed it up with personal appeals to the authorities until the reforms she suggested had been brought about. Owing to her exertion her health failed and much of the work during the later years of her life was directed from her bed. Perhaps the most important part of Florence Nightingale's work—at least so far as succeeding generations are concerned—is what she did for the elevation of the profession of nursing. Miss Aldis writes:

> From the time when, as a growing girl, she struggled to find the teaching she longed for, Florence Nightingale's great desire was to raise nursing to the dignity of a trained calling, and to establish proper schools where it might be adequately taught. Her work and that of her nurses in the Crimea had broken down many of the barriers of prejudice against nursing as a profession for gentlewomen. All her life there were two classes of people for whom she cherished a deep and abiding affection, soldiers and nurses. The last years of her life she was as inaccessible as Royalty, but let an English private or a trained nurse ask an audience and a welcome was assured. For nurses she had the feeling of respect for office with which many people regard clergymen or nuns. She always kept track of the work and whereabouts of the nurses that went forth from the Nightingale Training School, over which she naturally watched and advised constantly. Many were the letters of friendly encouragement and wise counsel that she found time to write between directions ("suggestions" she called them) to prime ministers and viceroys and crowned heads. Was a nurse setting out to fill a new post, a few days' visit to Miss Nightingale proved an inspiring start. She took great pains when asked, as she often was, to recommend nurses for positions of responsibility, to find the right woman and would then keep in close touch by letter with the problems and difficulties which confronted her. With an intensely practical mind she never lost sight of and never undervalued the small, delicate spiritual needs which mean so much. Of sympathy, understanding, friendly counsel, and encouragement she was warmly generous. Small wonder the whole profession of nurses looked up to her in affection and reverence.
>
> When she first set to work to improve the facilities for obtaining nursing training she encountered the usual opposition and distrust of change. One prominent opponent affirms, "As regards the nurses or ward-maids, they require little teaching beyond that of poultice-making." *The Times* (newspaper) started an investigation and reported that hospital nurses were "meek, pious, saucy, careless, drunken, or unchaste, according to circumstances or temperament; mostly attentive, rarely unkind." . . . "A poor woman is left a widow with children. What is she to do? She has no money to buy a mangle, so she gets a recommendation from a clergyman and becomes a hospital nurse." One doctor answers her inquiry by the significant hope, "If I can but obtain a sober set, it is as much as I can hope for." Sairy Gamps were the rule apparently. Another says: "We engage nurses without asking for a 'character.' No respectable

THE LEADER OF LIGHT WEIGHT CARS



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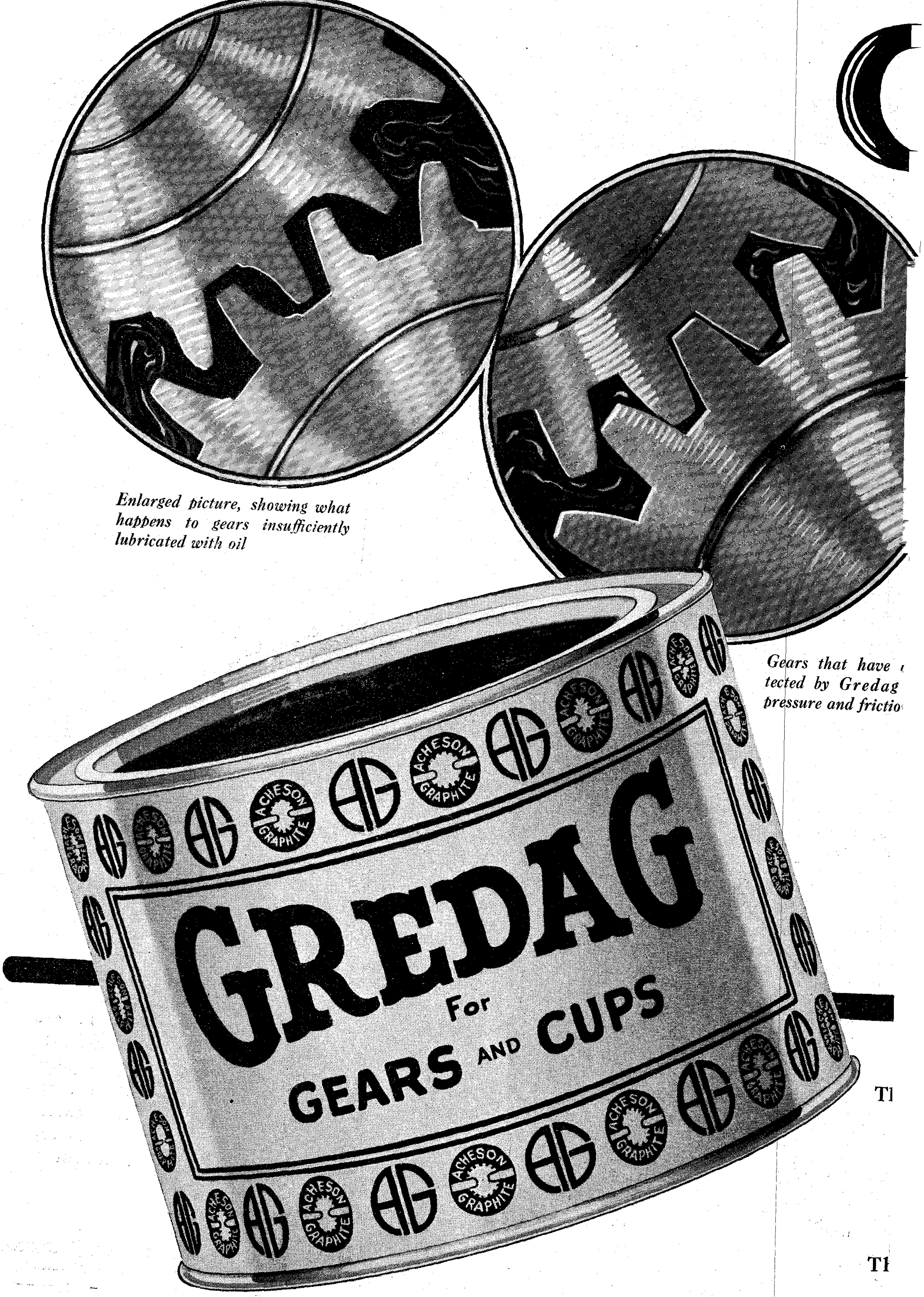
Touring Car
Four-door Sedan

SHEER force of public opinion the country over has carried this 1920 Briscoe into an admittedly dominant position among discriminating buyers.

And the verdict of these buyers—that no other car so completely meets every motoring requirement—is one that you will thoroughly endorse after the nearest Briscoe dealer has placed the car at your service for a thorough personal test.

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario



Enlarged picture, showing what happens to gears insufficiently lubricated with oil

*Gears that have
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pressure and frictio*

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GEARS AND CUPS
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E CLINGING LUBRICANT

Get the Grind Out of Your Gears!

FULL car. Nasty curve. Heart-breaking grade. You whip out of high into second—then crawl groaningly up on low. With every studdering stroke, your motor actually *lifts car and load.*

But back in your differential and transmission gears, a few little teeth are tortuously meshing under a *28,000-pound strain.* Think of the friction from *that* pressure!

Think of the myriads of jagged metal contacts that make that friction. For no matter how satiny smooth these teeth *look*—the surface is really seamed and crossed with minute ridges like the teeth of a file.

You depend on gear oil to keep such ridges apart. But just a little pressure is enough to squeeze out every bit of oil! Your gears are *deserted—un*-lubricated—all the while this pressure lasts. Heat-bound metal begins battering away at metal—begins scoring, "burring," and pitting.

And this is exactly what happens *every time you start up your car!*

But there is a lubricant that pressure and friction can't squeeze out. It's called Gredag. It clings in those jagged ruts that your eye can't see, and makes a slippery protective surface—a *real* lubrication under pressure.

Gredag was *especially created* to cushion the crush of pressure. Unlike any other gear lubricant, it is made by a special electro-chemical process, at terrific temperature. That's why pressure or friction means nothing to Gredag.

Try it. Have your differential and transmission housings filled with Gredag before you make another run. There are grades for cups, universal joints, etc., too. Get Gredag from any good supply dealer or garage.

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Auto Sales Division
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., INC.
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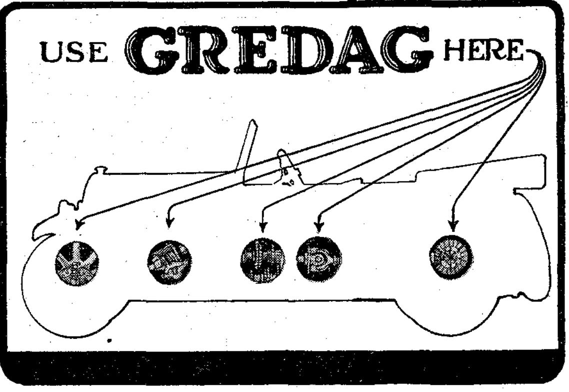

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A long list of truck manufacturers also use Gredag

Perhaps your Scalp needs more "exercise"!

PLEASE don't smile—the scalp, to do its work efficiently, requires *regular exercise.*

Working thick pine-tar lather into the scalp with the finger-tips, quickens the blood flow and invigorates the scalp, making it more pliant and more responsive. More and more improvement comes as you continue this beneficial form of scalp exercise with clean-smelling Packer's Tar Soap.

The improvement in appearance of the hair is soon observable, too. Its healthy gloss and lustre become increasingly evident.

Without systematic (preferably daily) massage, scalp circulation becomes sluggish and slow, and the hair-roots are under-nourished.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

For sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap send ten cents.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp — keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle ten cents.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 84 D, 120 West 32nd St., New York City

Packer's Tar Soap
"PURE AS THE PINES"

PACKER PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

person would undertake the office." When one reads accounts of the conditions of workhouse infirmaries of that time one realizes why.

"Miss Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing, because she made public opinion perceive and act upon the perception that nursing is an art and must be raised to the status of a trained profession." The methods by which she worked were manifold. Her example was undoubtedly the greatest factor. It is difficult to trace the myriad rays diffused by genius. People who had never seen her felt the quickening power of her desire and sought to do her will. The Grand Duchess of Baden, who had corresponded with her, founded a Society for the Training of Nurses. She writes to Miss Nightingale, "I felt both joy and strength had come to me from your letter."

In 1859 "Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale," was published. Fifteen thousand copies were sold the first month. It was read by all classes and was translated and reprinted in every country in Europe. Ask for it at any book-store to-day and it will be given you. The demand is constant, and no better book on the subject has been produced since. Think of it, to write a technical book which is not out of date in fifty years! It is full of quaint wisdom, homely advice, amusing illustrations. Extra editions were called for, and she wrote an additional chapter on "Minding Baby." As well as "Notes on Nursing," it is a primer of domestic sanitary science.

One thing upon which she always insisted was that preventive work must go hand in hand with nursing. This is a platitude to-day. She was greatly interested in the formation of a society to send trained visitors into the homes of ignorant people to teach sanitation. "Health Missioners," they were called. She wrote a letter address to "Dear Mothers," in her usual simple, direct, winning style for these "Missioners" to take with them as a sort of credential. We have in the United States a society, now two years old, known as the "National Organization for Public Health Nursing," embodying this idea of nurses as "Health Missioners." It is a national federation of nursing societies, public and private, for the purpose of mutual help and the standardization of aims.

In 1867, after nearly twenty years spent in the cause of nursing, she wrote in her diary, "Do not think you have accomplished anything in nursing until you nurse not only the sick in workhouses, but those in their own homes."

Miss Nightingale's title, "The Lady with the Lamp," was received when she was in the Crimea and used to go about the hospital wards at night with a lamp in her hand. The title clung, and to-day on the medals of the Red Cross Society is the figure of "The Lady with the Lamp." Longfellow used the story in one of his most famous poems:

> Lo! in that hour of misery,
> A lady with a lamp I see
> Pass through the glimmering gloom,
> And flit from room to room.
> And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
> The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
> Her shadow, as it falls
> Upon the darkening walls.

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

You'll Like The Taste
ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES
ARMOUR'S OATS
ARMOUR'S PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR'S MACARONI SPAGHETTI NOODLES
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THICK FLAKES
THICK FLAKES
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CORN FLAKES
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY CHICAGO
ARMOUR'S
ROLLED WHITE
OATS
COOK PERFECTLY IN 10 TO 15 MINUTES
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY CHICAGO

SUCH joyousness these May mornings! Start them off with a bowl of Armour's Corn Flakes and strawberries or any fresh fruit. And then you'll have a fine breakfast dish—one that's very easy to serve.

Firm and crisp, Armour's Corn Flakes are extremely satisfying. They do not "mush down" in milk—a point to be appreciated.

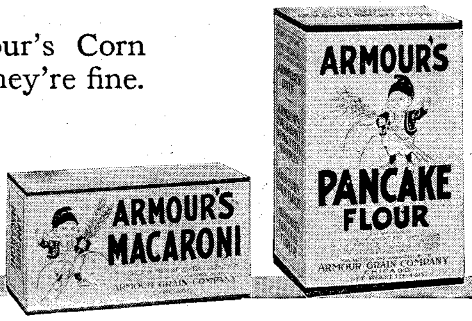
These superfine flakes come to you from a splendidly equipped plant in Battle Creek, Michigan, where everything possible is done to produce a choice product.

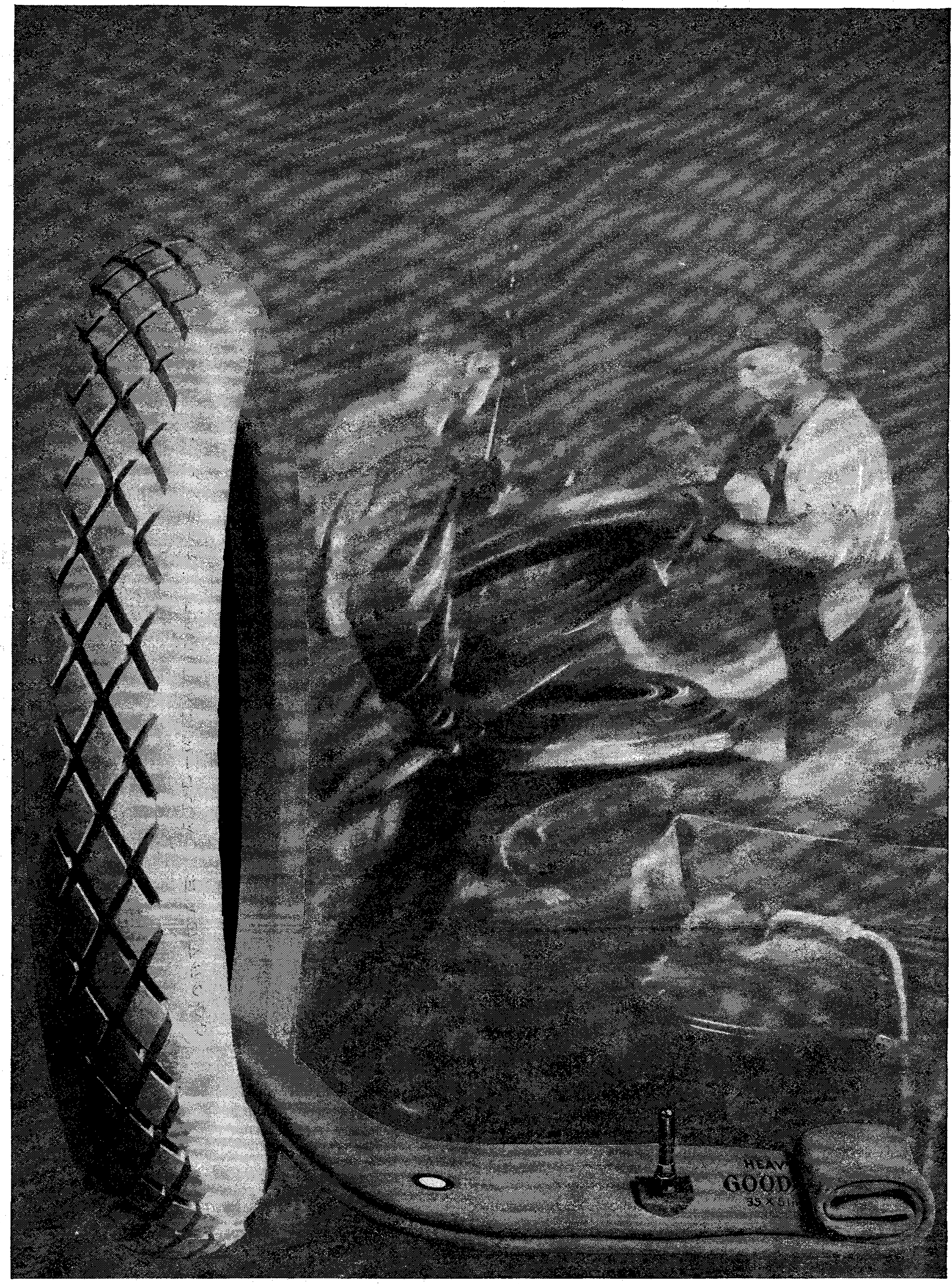
Your grocer knows what satisfaction Armour's Corn Flakes will give. Order a package and try them—they're fine.

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Makers also of Armour's Oats, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles.


ARMOUR'S MACARONI
ARMOUR'S PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY



This actual photograph, taken in one of the cure rooms of the Goodyear factories at Akron, shows a Goodyear Tire in process of construction

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GOODYEAR

The Human Mainspring of Manufacturing Progress

EACH year, representatives of this Company visit the leading technical colleges of America, to recruit new energy and intelligence for this business.

Young men in such schools who have displayed unusual proficiency and application in their courses are offered at Goodyear the beginning of a career.

Through our own factory schools, also, continually flows an advancing stream of manhood, made ready for the larger things this business holds for its people.

In this way that invaluable union of experience and ardor, which is the human mainspring of manufacturing progress, constantly is renewed and refreshed.

The remarkably fine character of Goodyear Cord Tires is due in great part to the type of ambitious intelligence made available to them by this policy.

Every phase of their manufacture, from the growing of the raw materials to their final scrupulous inspection, repeatedly has known betterment from this source.

The results of this effort, as seen in Goodyear Cord performance, underlie the commanding position held by these tires in the regard of motorists everywhere.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford unmatched satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
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CORD TIRES

THE same chassis, but with bodies adapted to more than 200 lines of business! This is the record of the dependable and powerful Oldsmobile Economy Truck. Aided by their 22 years of motor car experience the manufacturers first achieved a fundamentally sound design. Adaptations of this design were then comparatively simple.

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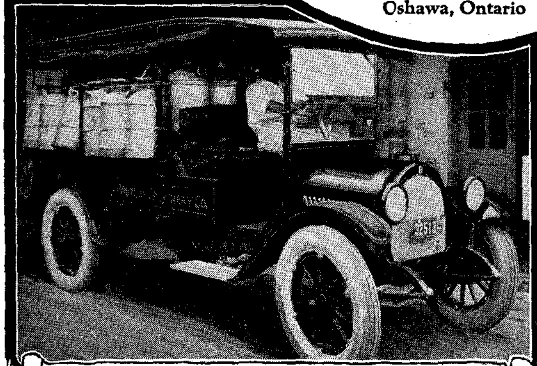
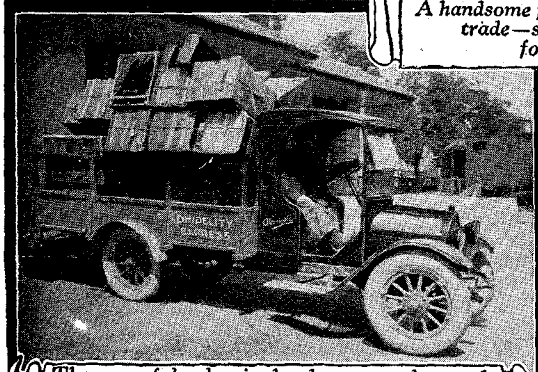
Lansing, Michigan
Oshawa, Ontario

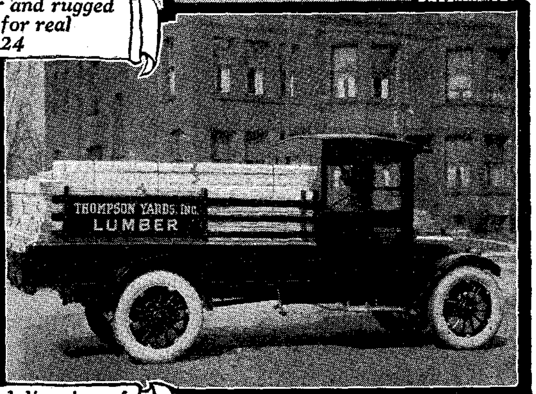


Such speed and economy as the Oldsmobile gives, leaves Dobbin and the milk wagon hardly a leg to stand on

A handsome panel body for a high-class bakery trade—speedy and electrically lighted for late and early service



The powerful valve-in-head motor and rugged chassis may be depended upon for real service every hour of the 24



The big pneumatic tires allow deliveries of lumber over the soft ground at new work and unfinished buildings

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

TWO WILD AND "BUSTED" NEPHEWS OF THE U. S. A.

UNCLE SAM has two wards in the Caribbean who are still attending the kindergarten of experience in self-government, with many recesses of melodramatic revolt and not a little bloodshed. Santo Domingo, the "mulatto republic," and Haiti, "the black man's paradise," seem inclined to be as irresponsible as prankish children when school discipline is relaxed, and to play truant during the study hours imposed for their self-instruction. Santo Domingo, the larger of the two little countries, enjoys the reputation of having been a hotbed of turmoil and bloody revolution since the time of its discovery by Columbus on his first voyage, when it was made the seat of the first permanent European colony. It is about the size of Ireland, and bears another similarity to that distrest land in that it is the seat of almost as much trouble. During the seventy years of Dominican national life nineteen constitutions have been promulgated, and there have been forty-three Presidents, three of whom enjoyed the rare distinction of completing their terms of office, two of whom were killed and twenty deposed. The others resigned, either willingly or with a shrewd suspicion that the laurel was about to be lifted from their brows. The country developed a fondness for contracting debts, accompanied by an equal loathing to pay. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy began to clamor for the payment of their credits, and Uncle Sam was called in to assist his "busted" little relative. He is doing that now by the simple means of collecting the republic's revenues and alloting them among the creditors. Haiti, which occupies the other end of the same island, has been affected with the same virus of turbulence and revolt and disinclination to pay what it has borrowed. There are other similar historical incidents. Of the thirty-six Presidents of Haiti who held office down to 1903 three were assassinated; one died from wounds received in his palace; one committed suicide; fifteen were driven out by revolutions, thirteen sought safety in exile; three died in office. One of the lot was a *rara avis*, for he lived out his term, retired, and died a natural death. Samuel Guy Inman, who speaks of his experiences and observations in these two republics in a recent pamphlet entitled, "Through Santo Domingo and Haiti," a journey he made at the instance of the Committee on Co-operation in South America, received a cordial reception when he landed in the capital of Santo Domingo from the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Education, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other cabinet officers. There was reason for this fine welcome, as he narrates:

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Perhaps I ought to explain what I had not fully realized until my arrival, that the President of the Republic is Rear-Admiral Snowden, of the United States Navy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Education is Col. Rufus Lane, United States Marine Corps, and that all the executive and legislative power is entirely in the hands of the United States Navy, not even a semblance of native Dominican government being maintained. There are, of course, many advantages in this, one, for instance, being that when the United States Minister, who is courteously maintained before the Dominican Republic, calls on the President of that country, as he does practically every day, he does not have to use an interpreter, nor does he find it difficult to make the "President" see the matter in hand from the American standpoint!

Santo Domingo has characteristics common to uneasy isles. Life is often too truly but a span. Illiteracy and the vices of ignorance flourish like the green bay-tree. But, withal, there is a spirit of hospitality among the people and a simple kindness of heart which covers a multitude of sins. Racially, the people are of Spanish descent, some pure white, some mixed with negro blood, some with a strain of Indian, and others with the inheritances of all three races. However:

Socially, commercially, and politically there seems to be little color-line drawn, for men and women of white and colored skins are seen mingling and conversing freely. Whites and colored intermarry and hold office on an equality. Some Dominicans are highly educated in the universities of America and Europe. Among them are artists, poets, musicians, historians, engineers, diplomats, soldiers, clergymen, sculptors, and architects that would be a credit to any country.

In spite of a considerable consumption of light wines in the Republic, there is very little drunkenness. One American observer stated that he had not seen over three intoxicated persons in six years.

The principal vice of the people is gaming, which is universal in one form or another. Lotteries are plentiful; most of them being devoted to the support of some charity. Two of the four or five hospitals in the country derive their principal income from the proceeds of lotteries conducted for their benefit.

Sexual standards are about the same as those prevailing in most South-American countries, the women of the upper class being in general virtuous and the men inclined to amorous intrigue. Statistics relating to marriages and births show that about 60 per cent. of the children are illegitimate. These figures, however, are largely accounted for by the large number of "consensual unions" among the poorer classes, where men and women, altho not united by marriage, live together publicly as man and wife, rear a family, and are as faithful to each other as if legitimately married. The considerable number of these unions is due to the high cost of the marriage ceremony and also to the fact that such unions have become so common that the parties see nothing wrong in them. A respectable colored man in a responsi-

THE CROSS STITCH STOPS THE GARTER RUN

True Shape

HOSIERY

Haven't you always wanted to wear silky lustrous hosiery with the satisfaction of knowing you won't be annoyed with garter runs?

Well it's really very easy to get this satisfaction in hosiery—just mention style No. 564. The cross stitch *does* prevent garter runs, and you only have to examine it to be convinced of its quality.

Just remember two words —TRUE SHAPE.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Wherever you are, you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on the TRUE SHAPE diamond on each pair.

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY COMPANY
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> ble position on a plantation, the head of a large family but not married to the woman with whom he had lived over twenty years and to whom he seemed devoted, was urged by an American friend to marry her, but the answer was a determined negative. "If I marry her she will know I have to support her and she may get careless and lazy. Knowing that I can leave her when I like, she will continue to behave herself." Similar persuasion applied to the "wife" elicited an almost identical reply. The common-law "wife" feared that her husband might make love to other women were she legally bound to him, a procedure that he would not dare attempt now for fear she might leave him!

Women have little part in industry in the republic, the idea of women in business being a very distasteful one to the Latin-American. The movement toward commercial life has secured at least a start, however, in all the Latin countries, Santo Domingo being no exception in this regard. The women are really the hope of the country, as they are better workers and have better habits than the men. The writer continues:

> Occasionally a woman of the upper classes defies tradition to the extent of entering the commercial world. Her position may be so secure socially as to preclude any adverse expression of opinion. This happened notably in the case of a most estimable young woman who was recently nominated for a position in the office of the Superintendent of Sanitation. One newspaper gave utterance as follows: "As beautiful as she is virtuous, as intelligent as she is beautiful, the Señorita Mendoza, an ornament and adornment of our aristocracy, typically represents the present evolution of the Dominican woman, who, with her traditional refinement and simplicity, seeks new and larger orientations."
>
> This may be calculated to bring a smile to North-Americans, but it represents very accurately to what lengths the Dominican has to go in order to justify the entrance of women into business. The average girl has nothing with which to occupy her time. She is very closely chaperoned, is not allowed out alone, and can only sit in her parents' home and rock to and fro as she sees her brothers go out at night in pursuit of social enjoyment.
>
> Health conditions are improving steadily, as the United States officials are introducing modern sanitary methods. The Chief Sanitary Officer has taken especial interest in surveying the need for hospitals.

Taking a leaf out of the white man's text-book, the Dominican has seen that he must raise his educational standard if he would see his country take a higher seat among the nations, and the younger generation is going to school. Encouragement has proceeded from the beginning, for, as we read:

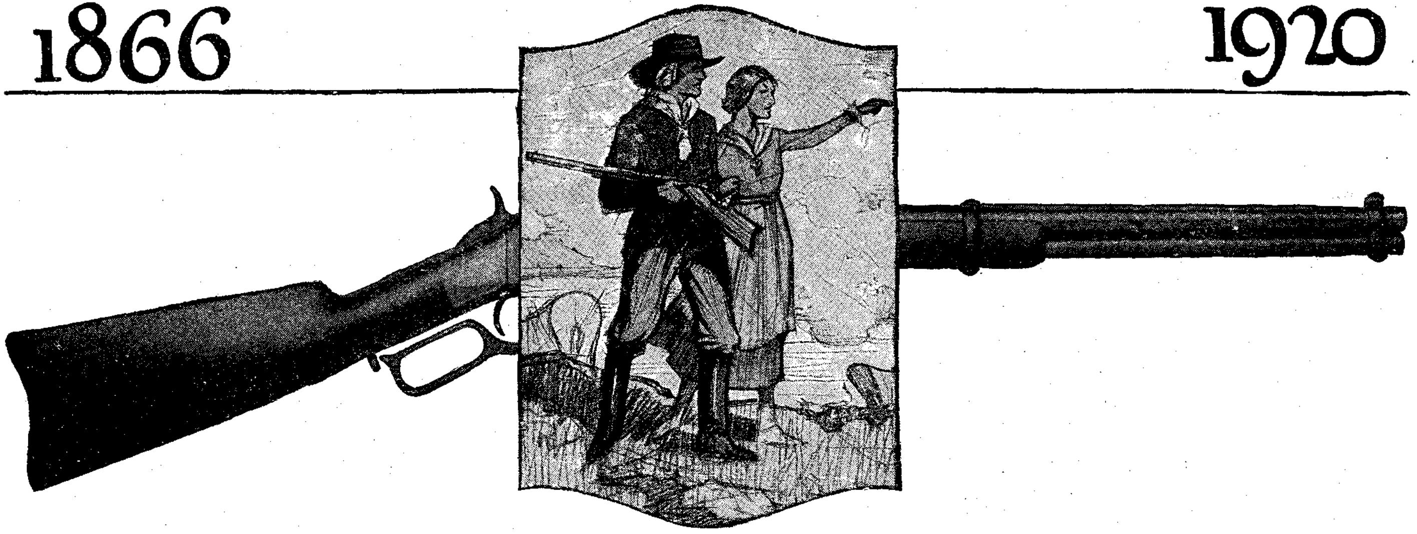
> The advance in primary education made since the American occupation is nothing less than astounding. Colonel Lane, of the United States Marine Corps, who is now Minister of Education, is widely known for his singular devotion to his task. No one who has the privilege of making the rounds with him to the schools in the capital, as the writer did, and seeing the evident love of the children and admiration of the teachers for one who takes the interest of a real father in his children, can ever forget the impression. One of his most prized institutions is the correctional school, where the toughest little "wharf rats," thieves, and beggars are being remade into useful citizens through training as shoemakers, tailors, and carpenters. Not the least among the influences of reform is American baseball, which is played not only by that school, but by several others, under the inspection of the ever-present Colonel, who is most ably seconded by a young Dominican educated in Baltimore, who acts as Superintendent of Schools.
>
> In one of the schools held in the former residence of the Archbishop, who is glad to rent it for the purpose, there are enrolled four hundred pupils. A system of rural schools is being organized as rapidly as possible and gardens planted in connection with many. There are twenty-five Porto-Ricans, trained in agriculture, who have been brought over to teach the children and their parents by means of these schools and institutes something of modern agriculture. Santo Domingo will soon be turning out some of these teachers also, as a new agricultural school is being built by the Government near the recently opened experimental farm.
>
> Beyond the correctional school and the agricultural school, no industrial work is being done or contemplated by the Government. Colonel Lane believes that the Government's first job is to teach the children to read and to write, since the object of the American occupation is to establish a capable, self-governing people, who must have reading and writing as a tool of first importance, and since funds are so limited he is bending every energy toward this single object.

Haiti is pictured as the black man's paradise, where only since 1899 have white men been able to hold land or become citizens. The original population was Indian, but within less than half a century of the first Spanish occupation the Indians had practically been exterminated and the importation of negroes was well under way. Here Uncle Sam's problem is more difficult than in Santo Domingo, the people being of a lower order of intelligence and less inclined to go to school. The writer describes a trip through the country, one of the richest gardens in the world, where cotton grows on trees and H. C. L. is a stranger:

> On the country roads there is a constant procession of people, all evidently going to or coming from market in near-by towns. On our first day's drive it seemed to me we must have passed thousands of women and children, some on horses, more on burros, but most of them on foot, with great burdens on their beasts or on their heads. The majority of the women had baskets of fruit on their heads, but there were chickens, dyewood, cotton, Standard-Oil cans, trinkets, and a thousand things, balanced absolutely. Sometimes there would be a regular Woolworth tower built up, with a hat hung on one side and a tin can on the other so that it would seem impossible to keep the equilibrium, especially as there was often a baby thrown on the side of the hip, where it rode with perfect unconcern.
>
> A woman will walk with one of these heavy loads twenty, twenty-five, and thirty miles to market. If you should try to buy her products before she has reached town she would most likely refuse, for about all the joy she gets in life is going to market, where she will sit all day, usually in the hot, tropical sun, gossiping with her neighbors and bargaining with the customers. A basket of fruit will bring two or three gourdes (a gourde equals twenty cents gold), and a burro load of dyewood or cotton, which often requires three days' travel to get to market, will sell for six or seven gourdes. Of course, it takes very little labor to raise these things. Here one actually finds such an expensive article as cotton growing on trees—bushes averaging about fifteen feet in height, which grow wild and produce a fair grade of cotton.
>
> As one drives along the road and sees the constant procession of women and children moving up and down like ants preparing for a winter's siege, the natural question is, "Where are the men?" Well, in the first place, many have been killed off by the constant revolutions. Those remaining are afraid to venture out too much lest they be forced into a fresh military uprising of some kind. So they stay at home resting or perhaps tending the garden a bit or telling the women folk who are left at home how to do the necessary work. A man's family interests are generally pretty large, as can be understood when the following remarks of an old man are considered: "Well, I am getting old. When I was young I used to have ten wives, but now they have all left me but two." Of course, there is little regard for marriage in our sense of the word among these primitive people. Here is one country where statistics on legitimacy are not kept. I was told that in the cities the women of the better classes generally maintain faithful relations to one husband. But the men often have a plurality of wives—a man of the higher classes having one real wife and other women of a lower class, whom he may quite publicly support with their children, who are not infrequently brought into the legitimate family as servants; the relationship being entirely understood by all concerned.
>
> The fact is that the people of the country districts, which means over 90 per cent. of the population, are little above the animal. The women seem to have little sense of modesty. Men, women, and children live in little shacks, all sleeping huddled together, as they also do on the side of the road when night overtakes them. An army officer told me of a prisoner that had just been brought in from the hills who acted just like an animal, eating the mud that was on his arms and trying to chew the rope with which he was bound.
>
> Some American officers who have worked along with the rural Haitians feel that the outlook for their education to higher standards is not encouraging, especially with those who have already attained years of maturity. The children, they maintain, are unusually bright and full of promise.
>
> By far the liveliest thing in town while I was there was a merry-go-round, which after a run of five months in Port-au-Prince had just been set up by an American. The whole town was in excitement over the event. The little sheet called a newspaper gave an extravagant notice of this fragment of Coney Island with especial attention to the fine music-box that accompanied it. The élite of the city were

WINCHESTER

1866 1920



SERVICE AND PROGRESS

by J. E. OTTERSON

PRESIDENT WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

WHEN we decided to branch out into the manufacture of other lines of products, we were not satisfied that we ought to put the name Winchester on Cutlery—Tools—Fishing Tackle—Skates—Flashlights.

Here was a name which had come unblemished through fifty-three years of the cleanest kind of business dealings.

Some held that it would lower the prestige of this name—that we would destroy its significance—if we applied it to more than one line of products. This was given no small consideration.

We wondered if it would not perhaps be better to put these new products out under a new name, such as "Eagle," or Victory," or something similar.

We have finally decided to call them Winchester. And to make this name mean everything it now means on Guns and Ammunition.

We will not put this name on any product until we are sure that the *quality* is such as to entitle it to be stamped with the name.

And so when an article is handed you with Winchester upon it, it will carry our assurance that it is up to Winchester standards.

* *

When we decided to establish a series of local retail agencies, it was a very great question whether we should let dealers throughout the country put the name of Winchester on their stores. We determined not to give this privilege indiscriminately.

We have picked out a responsible dealer in each town and offered it to him. And we do not want him to take it unless he appreciates it, and takes the responsibility that goes with it.

If he feels that he can make the Winchester Store stand in his community for fair, honorable, clean-cut business dealings, then we want him to come into this proposition.

* *

On us rests the heavier responsibility of maintaining the prestige, significance, and high standing of the Winchester name in the actual *manufacture* of these new products.

It is with greatest confidence in Winchester artisanship, in Winchester methods and Winchester manufacturing *purpose*, that we have taken this momentous step.

* *

In committing the Winchester organization to the making of these new products to bear the Winchester name, and in extending the use of that name to retail stores, I personally have assumed a great responsibility to the American people.

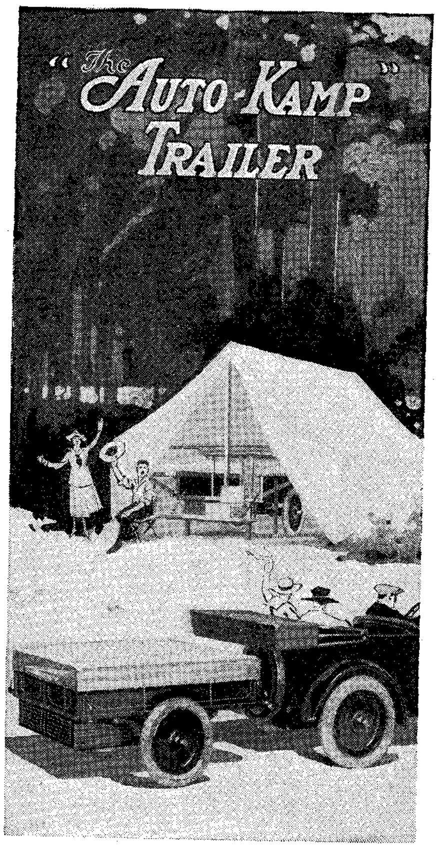
I feel this obligation keenly.

My confidence in receiving your approval is secure—knowing all that Winchester has done and can do.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. ··· NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

Real Camp Comfort

With
Your Own Car



KNOW the *complete* joy of outdoor life—with your camp pitched at the edge of a cool wood—a stone's throw from a crystal-clear lake where an occasional hungry bass flops with a musical splash.

The "Auto-Kamp" Trailer

provides home comforts with camp life. Fully equipped tent, electric lights, two large beds with sagless springs and downy mattresses big enough for four people. Beds are high and dry —a full yard above the ground.

Auto-Kamp equipment also includes gasoline stove, ice box, food compartments, etc. Folds compactly and trails easily behind any car, at any speed—over any kind of road.

Write for Auto-Kamp Catalog

AUTO-KAMP EQUIPMENT CO.

2004 SHERIDAN AVENUE
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

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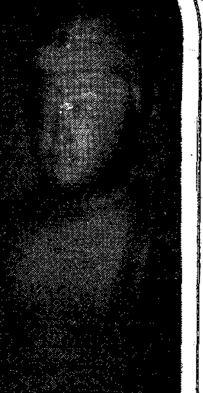
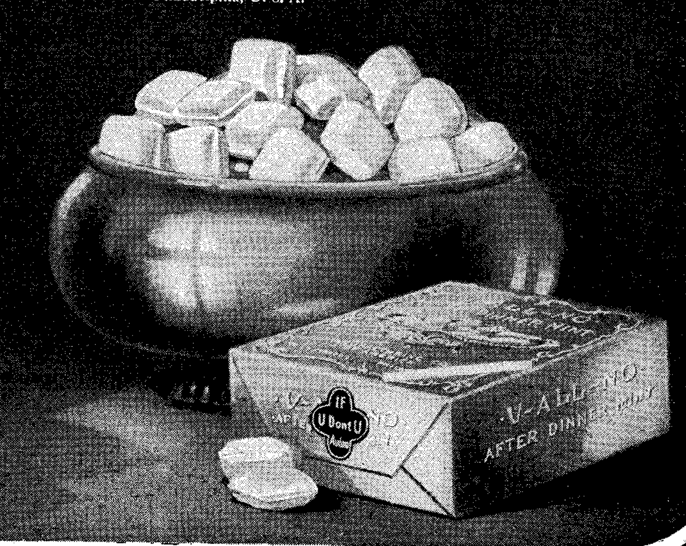
AFTER DINNER MINT

Delicious bits of goodness! Delicately flavored with the juices of crushed mint. As wholesome and pure as they are tempting. Loved by kiddies and grownups. Packaged in air-tight tins—several sizes. Twenty—twenty-five—fifty—and seventy-five cents—everywhere.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
Philadelphia, U. S. A.





PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

in attendance. Seats on the horses were in such demand by the grown people that the poor children hardly got a chance. The machine did not stop, but merely slowed down between runs, the people swarming on while the platform was still moving. Most of the automobiles of the city were parked near by and the society folk visited back and forth when not riding as if between the acts at grand opera. It was a perfect illustration of just how naive are the Haitians. Any kind of work undertaken for their betterment will have to take into consideration their long isolation from the very commonplaces of modern civilized life.

"LABOR UNREST" AS SEEN BY A STEEL OFFICIAL WHO SHOVELED SOOT

INVESTIGATIONS of industrial or other conditions needing to be investigated are usually made by men arrayed in nice, white collars and creased trousers, who sit in easy chairs in pleasant offices and browse through sundry reports and tables of statistics. Sometimes they travel about in Pullmans and hold brief conversations here and there with persons who may or may not know what they are talking about. Of sterner stuff is Whiting Williams, one of the officers of a well-known steel company. When Mr. Williams decided to acquire some first-hand information as to the true inwardness of the steel industry and particularly as to the men who do the heavy work connected with that somewhat messy line of endeavor, it occurred to him that an original way to go about it would be to clean out furnaces in the daytime and to spend his nights in a room holding five other roustabouts, one of the gang being the steel officer's bedfellow. By the time he was through with his "investigations," Mr. Williams had worked in most of the chief sections of the steel and iron field, besides having worked in a railroad roundhouse, an oil-refinery, and in other places where clean, white collars are not in style. He began his period of toil as a common, unskilled laborer and ended as assistant foreman at $7.50 a day, coming away with a large store of knowledge of which he had been perfectly innocent before he donned overalls. Some of the things he learned he recently told to a representative of *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.). He says, in discussing the present unsettled conditions in industry:

What the worker wants most is a steady, decent job. The problem arises mainly when he loses confidence in the management's willingness or ability to give him this. No, I didn't find that they wanted to shoulder the management themselves. Management brings problems, worries, responsibilities that they are not particularly anxious to undertake. But it all comes back to how any man will react to good conditions or bad conditions, and to hope and fear about his future. It's human

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nature. As men, as human beings, we're all the same, whether in the group called capital, labor, or management.

The older men want permanency—assured employment. The younger men want opportunity—a chance to get ahead. The average man wants a good, comfortable living. Pay at forty-five cents an hour is good pay as compared to other industries. And that's what the ordinary day-laborer in steel gets. Money on the basis of a twelve-hour turn with fourteen hours' pay—that is, with time and a half for overtime—is good, at least for a single man. The fur overcoats you hear about are not the perquisites of the ordinary unskilled laborers in the steel industry, or, I think, in any other.

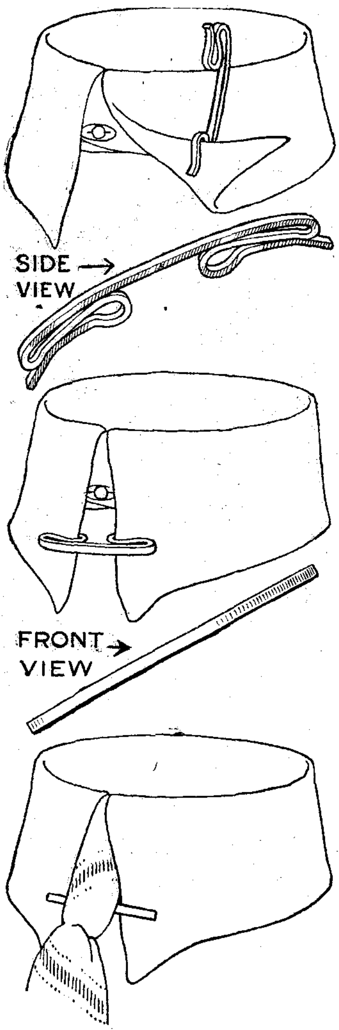
Again, better conditions or higher wages in one plant become a matter of common rumor in others, "Why should I kill myself when those guys over there are gettin' so-and-so?" The workman stands or falls among his pals according to his job, its conditions, and wages. He is accordingly immediately cognizant of discrepancies in his industry. That's why the matter is never settled in one line as long as it keeps changing in others.

The sore spot of the whole present industrial unrest is this lack of confidence—both in the men and the company. Without going into further details, the simple fact remains: employers are distrustful of what they visualize as the soldiering, slipshod, ungrateful workman. By the same token the workmen are deeply distrustful of those above him. To the workman his foreman is the company, and such reflection as the foreman gives—however incorrect—of the company's attitude proves, it must be admitted, very often extremely unfortunate for all concerned.

The foreman, explains Mr. Williams, is one link, at least, in the chain of management, which he thinks in need of a lot more attention. He continues, on the subject of foremen:

Yes, I had a run-in with one foreman. That was the other time I nearly lost my job. I did lose that job. I was transferred to another one in the same plant.

This foreman had driven me simply beyond endurance—beyond what any man will stand or ought to stand. I turned on him and told him my exact thoughts about him—which are not for publication. He said nothing at the time, tho he had a right to floor me; but came around afterward and intimated that since he and I could not get along, I had better seek employment elsewhere. I was still hot and went to the assistant superintendent of the department. I remarked that I had nothing against the company, but thought it only fair to tell them that if they continued with that particular foreman in their works he would some day be murdered, sure as shooting. All this I said respectfully in workman's parlance. The assistant super listened, but said I'd better take it to the super. He wasn't in just now, but—he would be in, "Oh, in about an hour and a half." Well, why should I wait around there an hour and a half on the chance that he turned up?—only I put it a bit stronger than that. I returned to the gang. It was nothing new to them. They'd all complained at one time or another before about that foreman. Nothing was done. Nothing ever would be



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Slip-Grip spares your neckwear the injury caused by hooks and sharp points. Its spring tension fingers slip over the edge of the collar without mussing or tearing the fabric, and hold it securely in place.

Slip-Grip preserves all day the neat appearance which your soft collar has in the morning, and adds a touch of smartness to your toilet.

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FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
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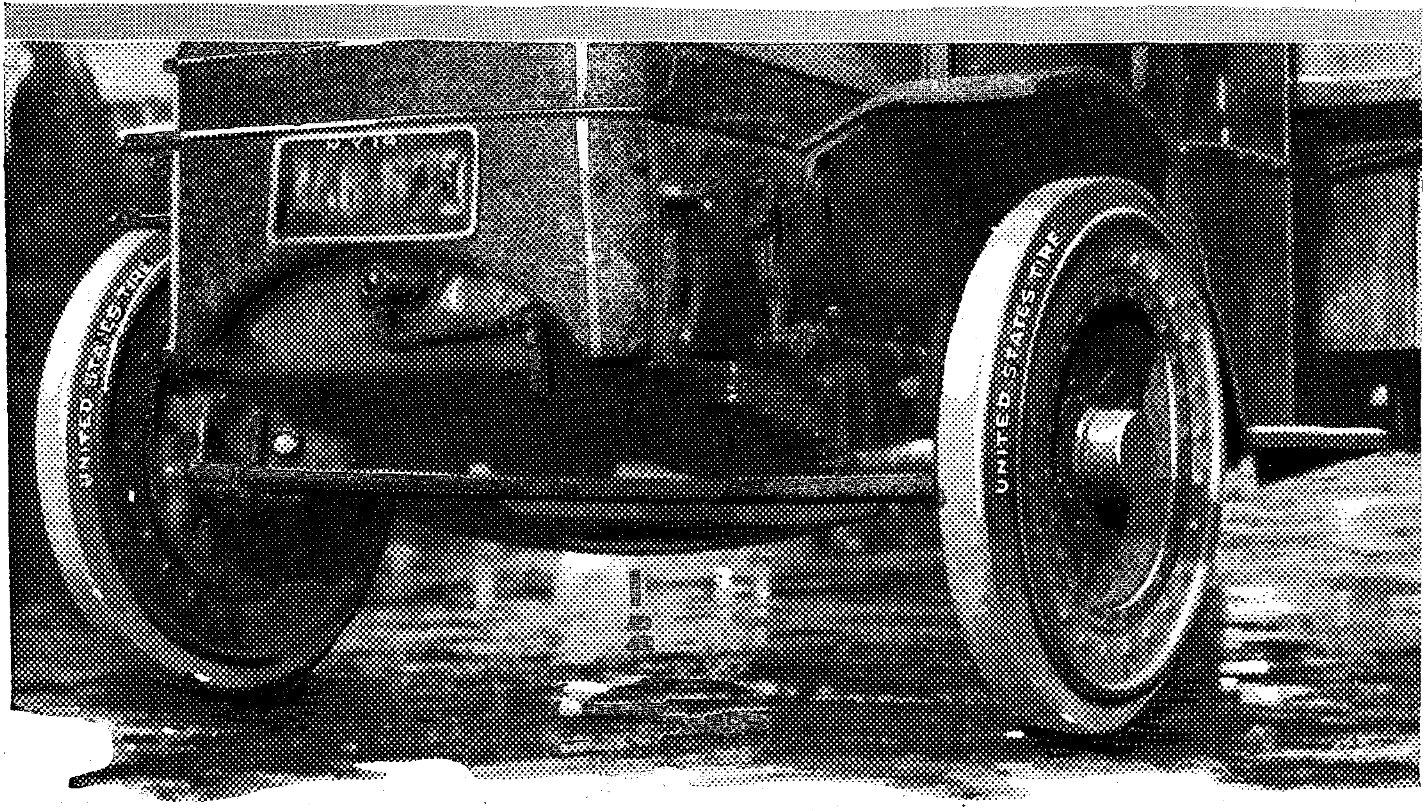
The new U.S. *Grainless*



THE inventor of the air brake spent years in getting the people who needed it most to accept it.

Motor transportation, developing so much faster than the railroads ever developed, has set the truck owner thinking *in advance of* progress.

When the United States Rubber Company announced the creation of a solid truck tire that ended splitting and base separation, it found the truck owners of the country ready for it.

Their interest in better tires is the interest of a sick man in health.

The splits in the old type of solid resulted from the grain in the rubber. Once a split started, nothing could prevent it from *spreading along the grain.*

Every split shortened the life of the tire.

Working always toward better tires, the United States Rubber Company created the new U. S. *Grainless* Rubber Tire.

It cannot split.

Cut it, and the *cut stops* where it starts.

It wears down *uniformly* throughout the life of the tire.

To this great contribution to motor economy and efficiency the United States Rubber Company added another.

Rubber solid truck tire

It *overcame base separation* by effecting a chemical union between the steel and the rubber—the *first* time such a thing had ever been done.

Just as the first time any radical change was ever made in passenger car tire designing was when the United States Rubber Company introduced the straight side automobile tire. It is not enough to create better tires. They must be accompanied by *better truck tire service.*

U. S. Solid Truck Tire dealers are *selected* for what they *know* about tires—how well they are able to *serve the user*—and not for any particular cleverness in sales talk.

Find one, put your truck tire problem in his hands, get his advice about the type of tire best able to meet your own trucking conditions.

As a representative of the oldest and largest rubber organization in the world, he is in constant touch with the latest tire developments.

Specify U. S. Grainless Rubber Solid Truck Tires when ordering your new truck.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five branches

In Ordering Corn Flakes

self protection demands that you should specify the best by name.

The best are—

POST TOASTIES

More *TOASTIES* are sold than any other brand of corn flakes because they are superior in every sense.

Don't ask the grocer merely for corn flakes ask for

POST TOASTIES

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

done. "Say," said one of my comrades to me. "Listen, Jack, you know I'd knock that ——— ———'s block off and be glad to take twenty years for it in the pen for the satisfaction of it. But my wife she died last year and my boy's growing. I got him to look out for. See?"

No unskilled worker can get much done over the head of such a foreman in a plant where such foremen are allowed. No unskilled worker, either, will be fool enough or desperate enough in most cases to appeal to the manager and chance retaliatory measures from the foreman, no matter how everlastingly wide open the manager may boast his door to be. Which gives a little intimation of why the worker inclines as he does toward collective dealing of some kind or other.

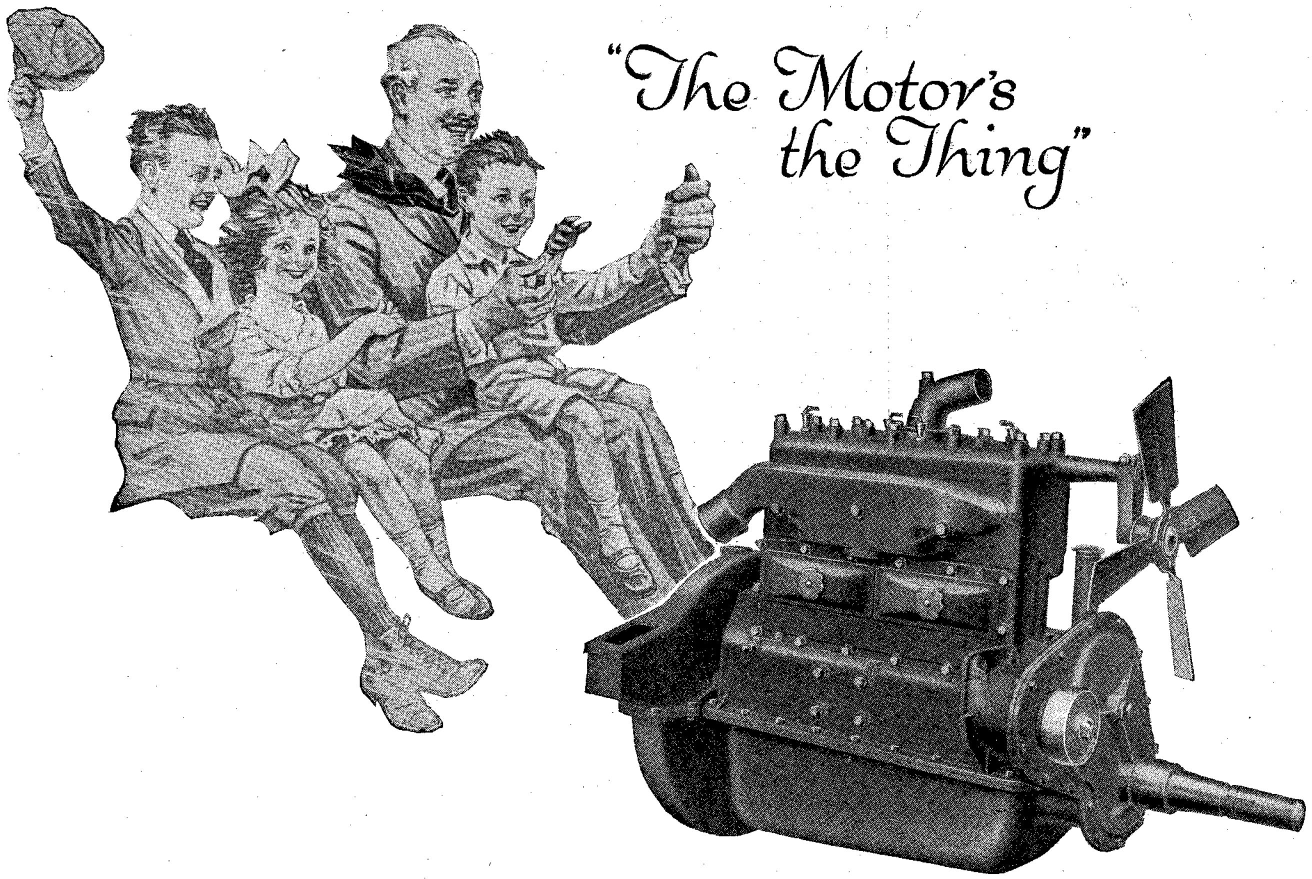
I know that the old type of driving foreman is going to pass, is passing—the "rawhider," the "rider." The new type—the leader of men—will come when management decides to train them—and appreciate them. I come back to the proposition that resentment in all men is kindled by certain methods—whether you are a mild and humane college professor or a heavy-muscled, bull-necked worker. Every man resents injustice. Every man, on the other hand, responds instinctively to the "square deal." Most labor troubles are found to root in bad handling by foremen. Train your foreman and then pay him well and treat him well is my advice to every manager.

I asked a pal in a certain city about the —— company. "That company? Oh, fine!" "Why?" "Well, there, if a man soldiers the foreman says, 'Look here, Jack, I don't want to rawhide. But you ain't comin' through. It's me or you goes. I got my results to show. How about it?' Yes, I'll tell the world it's a fair company."

That's good foremaning—to the worker that makes a good company. The men respond to that spirit. When I got to be an assistant foreman I watched a young new, untrained fellow at work in a gang. They were riding him to death. He was a lather of sweat. When the rest moment came I went over to him and said, "You better sit down on this bench and rest." "Yeah, why don't yuh git him a cushion?" said the crew leader instantly. But I saw the man was played out. I tried when I could to look after them that way, in spite of the pride they all have. It wouldn't be "the thing" to have your helper sit down during a rest period, no matter how tired he may be. Just the same, when that young fellow quit that day he never returned to the plant. Work too hard—he had been overdriven—not by a foreman but by a leader of his crew.

Mr. Williams says he found the food where he boarded "pretty good." By this he says he means it "fed him," and that's all the man working as an unskilled laborer wants. "You get so hungry, you simply want food," he says. "You don't care about trimmings." He goes on and tells about his work:

Work? As my buddies put it, "I'll say I did." I wish I had a shovel here. I learned things about handling a shovel. It's an art. There's a right way and a wrong way. We'd go into the checker-chambers—there are four of them to each



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It matters not what the wheel base may be or what kind of upholstering—getting there and back every time without a hitch is what counts. That's the reason for Herschell-Spillman Motors.

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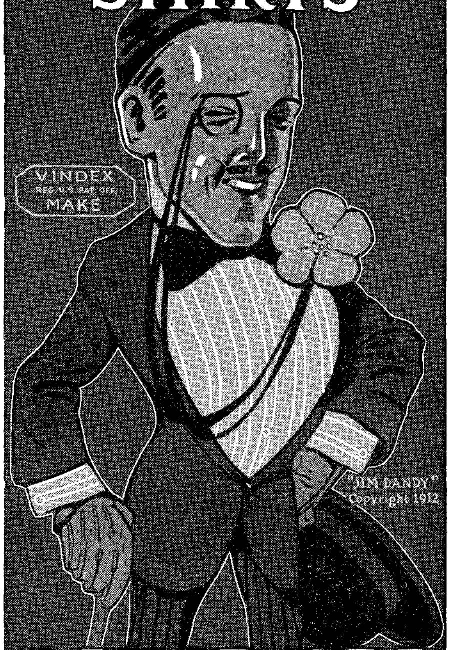
VINDEX
SHIRTS



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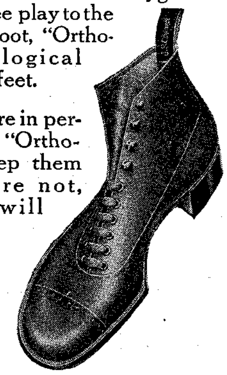

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> furnace; they feed the furnaces with air made hot by the heat they draw out of the hot air as it passes out to the chimney when the furnace is reversed or "thrown over." Often, when we'd go in, the chambers would still not be sufficiently cooled. Hot! Half an hour in and half an hour out was the general rule. Often it was a proposition of ten minutes to forty minutes actually, because you couldn't stand that heat. Then there was a draft. A spadeful of soot you started to heave out would meet that draft of air. Whoosh! All over the place again.
>
> But first we'd go into the furnaces. With the intense heat of their constant "baths" of liquid steel, the bricks of the furnace roof eventually wear thin and fall in. It was a little inferno in there, too, even empty and cool as it could be made. You'd stand on boards that took fire under your feet, and scrape out the demolished brick. Let me tell you that that was a man's job, tho I will say the gang took it slowly enough—with many admonitions to any newcomer to "Take it easy! Go slow!"
>
> Then, one furnace job done, it would be the checker-chamber again. And no sooner were the checker-chambers finished than another furnace would be "down" and in need of repairs. No, there's not much light work around a steel-mill!

Mr. Williams scouts the idea that Bolshevism is rampant among workingmen. The attitude of the country on that point is all wrong, he declares. Even the foreigners he knew were not Bolsheviki. Propagandists tried to work among them, but apparently with indifferent success. As we read:

> The masses of the men wanted one thing only—a good job, a steady job, and a certain job, with opportunity for the young and security for the old. They want to be able to live as decent human beings should and have steady work.
>
> They were workers, primarily. "Why?" as one agitator said to me—and I met and talked to them, too. "Where the men are worked, paid, housed, and looked after properly, we can't budge 'em. Where they know and believe in the management and feel their job is steady, there's no chance for us agitators." The men resent being branded as Bolsheviki, and, in my opinion, the biggest inciters to Bolshevism in this country are those who do so brand the mass of the workers. As to the men's feeling about the labor-unions, those who like them regard them a good deal as defensive organizations, protecting them mainly from unjust firing. There is also, of course, much to be said on the labor-unions' abuse of power when they get it. But the workman regards the labor-union as looking out for his interests on the job primarily. The job—that's what the worker thinks about, and that's "where the shoe pinches." Committees, profit-sharing, and such things are good. But they are the frosting on the cake unless they are built on top of a regular job made as steady and secure as good company leadership from the top down and from the bottom up can make it. The man who lives by his daily wage must have a daily job. It's all very well for the contented citizen behind the paper at the breakfast-table to say, "Yes, here're five thousand men out of employment in Pittsburg, but I see that about five thousand more are needed in Chicago. These things seem to adjust themselves." But to the unskilled laborer, chucked out in Pittsburg, the railroad fare to Chicago, even with the complete certainty—and that's seldom—of getting a steady job at the other end, is a most real and pressing problem.

Mr. Williams furnishes a few glimpses of the home life of the men and ends up with some advice as to how they should be handled so as to minimize unrest:

> Their life on the outside? Well, in the long-hour towns it isn't much. Usually the women have to work hard at home. . . . And here's a side-light before prohibition came in. "How do you sleep when you're overtired?" I asked another workman one evening. "Cinch," said he, "just a coupl'a whisky-beers. Take two shots and go right home and you'll sleep like a dog. If you're extra done, take three—or four." In the saloon he and I entered the ranks were formed three deep. A big shot of whisky—a long gulp of beer—and men turned around and slouched home. They could sleep. To-day—well, to-day we have prohibition. Near-beer and ginger beer will have to do. When hours are shorter they won't need the "hard stuff" so much.
>
> At home? Well, for the eight-hour men it's the same as for the rest of us: the long-hour men seem to have little time for it. Men played out physically can not—if the talk that goes on among them is true—contribute properly even to the normal physical side of successful married life. As for the mental and spiritual sides I'm afraid there's less of it than all of us interested in a better America could wish.
>
> Yes, I think I got close to the men—with the help of a near-conversational knowledge of several European languages which came in mighty handy. And I come back with a big respect for the brawny arms and hairy, sweaty chest of the husky, foreign-born, unskilled worker who is laboring at the bottom of our present industrial structure in America to-day. The biggest thing I learned about him is that he's much more like the rest of us than he is unlike us. In the big things he's just human—just about as crazy about his wife and kids as the rest of us under the same conditions, just as anxious to have a steady job which permits him to hold up his head with the rest of the boys, just as anxious not to have to worry too much about the future—and just as anxious to play as fair and square as the rest of us so long as he thinks he has a chance for a fair go at our hands. One thing is sure, we can't dig coal or iron ore or make steel without him. If we can't make a good worker and a fair and reasonable citizen out of him with all the good impulses of his heart to offset the limitations of his untrained hands—if we lose him to the trouble-makers who don't want to be square—then I think that we who are proud to call ourselves Americans are a pretty unappreciative, thick-headed, and cold-hearted crowd.
>
> My advice? Meet our men with better understanding and sympathy where they live—on the job. And there on the job—a job made as steady as producers and consumers can make it—means of better-trained supervisors and leaders, better tools, proper hours, and worth-while work with its service to other humans better explained to him—by means of these, we should do our best to show ourselves square, and then treat the worker as tho we believe him to be square until he shows himself to be the contrary. When we do that for him, he'll do the same for us.

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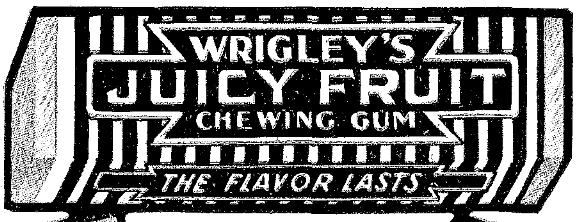
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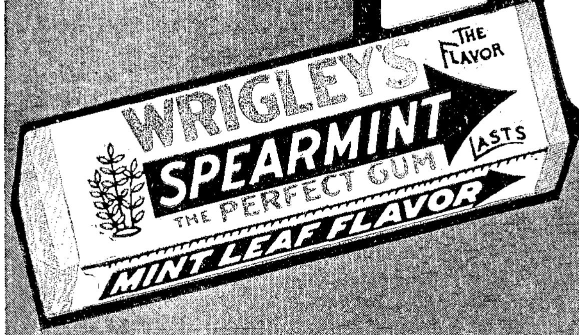
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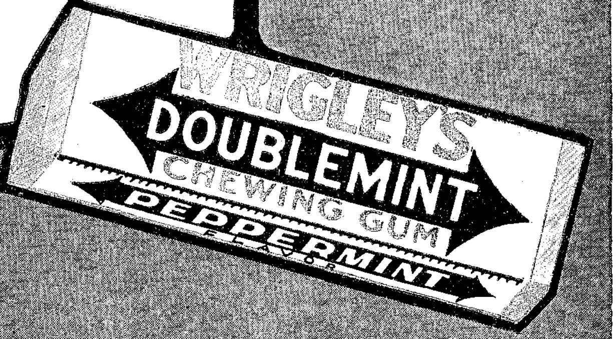
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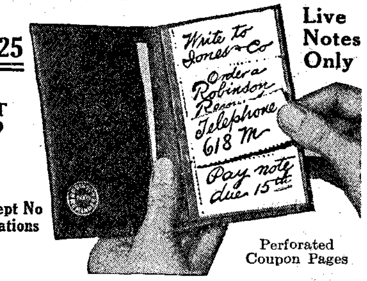

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

A VOICE CRYING IN THE DARKNESS

"NOW and then, out of the void, flashed the great sword of hate to remind me of the battle. I remember once, in Nashville, brushing by accident against a white woman in the street. Politely and eagerly I raised my hat to apologize. That was thirty-five years ago. From that day to this I have never knowingly raised my hat to a Southern white woman."

There is a note of suffering in "Darkwater" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe), by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, revealed in a paragraph like that just quoted, perceptible again and again through the pages. A sensitive and delicate spirit speaks, revealing a world that abuts on our own, and yet one to which we are so alien that we know nothing whatever of its springs, its thoughts, its aspirations, and very little of its acts. But if you want an adventure in souls, read this book. It will rouse many questions, whether or not it brings any answer.

"Very gradually—I can not now distinguish the steps, tho here and there I remember a jump or a jolt—but very gradually I found myself assuming quite placidly that I was different from other children. At first I think I connected the difference with a manifest ability to get my lessons rather better than most and to recite with a certain happy, almost taunting, glibness, which brought frowns here and there. Then, slowly, I realized that some folk, a few, even several, actually considered my brown skin a misfortune; once or twice I became painfully aware that some human beings even thought it a crime. I was not for a moment daunted—altho, of course, there were some days of secret tears—rather I was spurred to tireless effort."

Born in Massachusetts, "with a flood of negro blood, a strain of French, a bit of Dutch, but, thank God! no 'Anglo-Saxon,'" Du Bois grew up in a neighborhood where the race question was not a pressing one. Nevertheless the discriminations and difficulties were sufficient to make him feel a call to right what seemed to him injustice. He says:

"I felt not so much disowned and rejected as drawn up into higher spaces and made part of a mightier mission. At times I almost pitied my pale companions, who were not of the Lord's anointed and who saw in their dreams no splendid quest of golden fleeces."

The boy reached Harvard and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and by sheer determination and persistence won the trustees of the Slater Fund to send him for postgraduate work to Germany and France. Wonder opened its great gates to him, and he walked a man among men.

"I crossed the ocean in a trance. Always I seemed to be saying: 'It is not real; I must be dreaming!' I can live it again—the little Dutch ship—the blue waters—the smell of new-mown hay—Holland and the Rhine . . . the Alps at Bern, the Cathedral at Milan, Florence, Rome, Venice, Vienna, and Pesth; I looked on the boundaries of Russia; and I sat in Paris and London.

"On mountain and valley, in home and school, I met men and women as I had never met them before. Slowly they became, not white folk, but folk. The unity beneath all life clutched me. I was not less fanatically a negro, but 'negro' meant a greater, broader sense of humanity and world-fellowship. I felt myself standing, not against the world, but simply against American narrowness and color prejudice, with the greater, finer world at my back urging me on.

"I builded great castles in Spain and lived therein. I dreamed and loved and wandered and sang; then, after two long years, I dropt suddenly back into 'nigger'-hating America!"

Here are a few pages that will bear careful and thoughtful reading.

"For long years we of the world gone wild have looked into the face of death and smiled. Through all our bitter tears we knew how beautiful it was to die for that which our souls called sufficient. Like all true beauty, this thing called dying was so simple, so matter of fact. The boy clothed in his splendid youth stood before us and laughed in his jolly way—went, and was gone. Suddenly the world was full of the fragrance of sacrifice. We left our digging and burden-bearing; we turned from our scraping and twisting of things and words; we paused from our hurrying hither and thither and walking up and down, and asked in half-whisper: This Death—is this Life? And is its beauty real or false? And of this heart-questioning I am writing.

"My friend, who is pale and positive, said to me yesterday, as the tired sun was nodding:

"'You are too sensitive.'

"'I admit, I am—sensitive. I am artificial. I cringe, or am bumptious or immobile. I am intellectually dishonest, art-blind, and I lack humor.

"'Why don't you stop all this?' she retorts triumphantly.

"You will not let us.

"'There you go again—You know that I—'

"Wait! I answer. Wait!

"I rise at seven. The milkman has neglected me. He pays little attention to colored districts. My white neighbor glares elaborately. I walk softly lest I disturb him. The children jeer as I pass to work. The women in the street-car withdraw their skirts or prefer to stand. The policeman is truculent. The elevator man hates to serve negroes. My job is insecure because the white union wants it and does not want me. I try to lunch, but no place will serve me. I go forty blocks to Marshall's, but the Committee of Fourteen has closed Marshall's; they say white women frequent it.

"'Do all eating-places discriminate?'

"No, but how shall I know which do not—except—

"I hurry home through crowds. They mutter or grow angry. I go to a mass-meeting. They stare. I go to a church. 'We don't admit niggers!'

"Or perhaps I leave the beaten track. I seek new work. 'Our employees would not work with you; our customers would object.'

"I ask to help in social uplift.

"'Why—er—we will write you.'

"I enter the free field of science. Every

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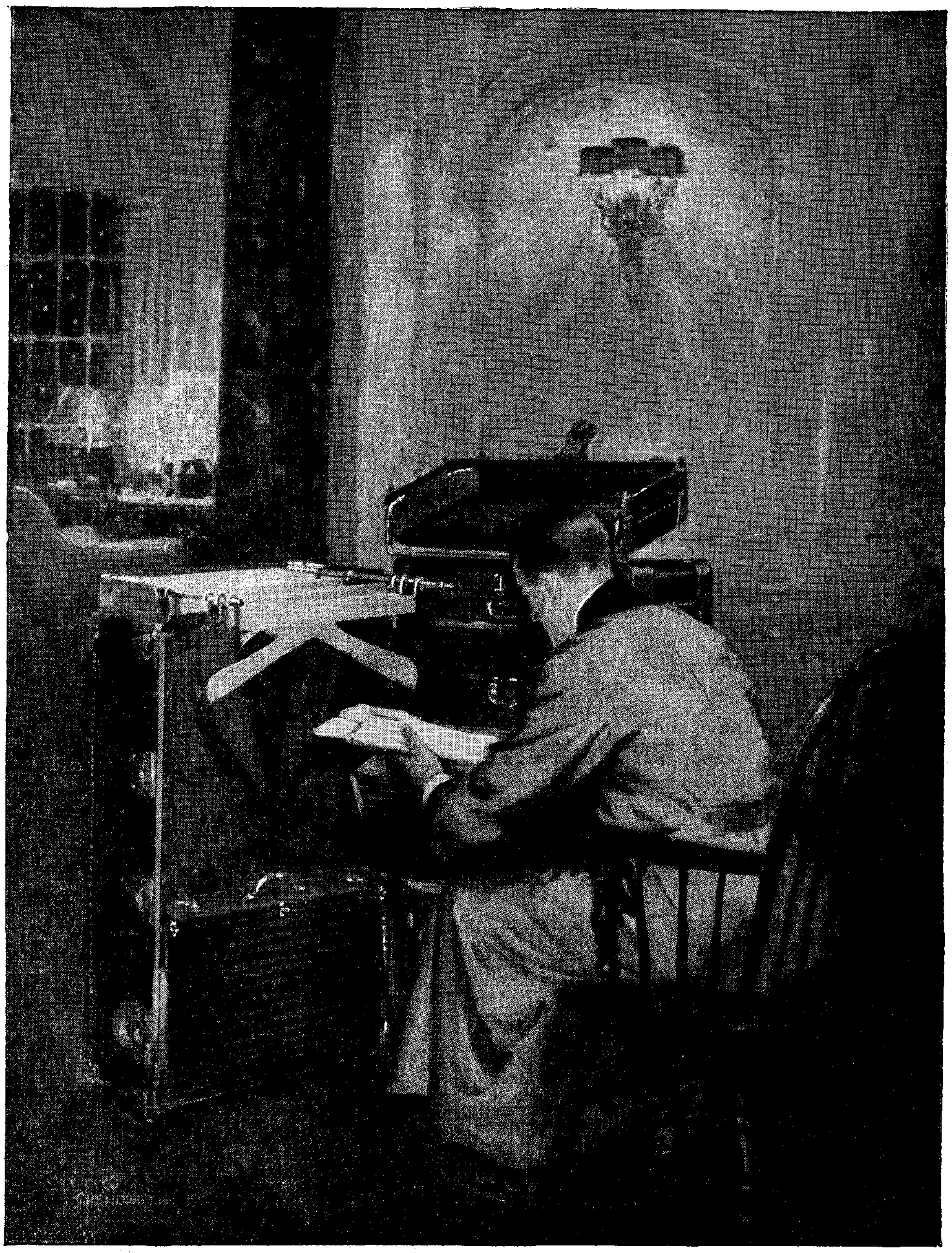

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

laboratory door is closed and no endowments are available.

"I seek the universal mistress, Art; the studio door is locked. . . . . . .

"'No more tickets down-stairs; here's one to the smoking gallery.'

"You hesitate. You beat back your suspicions . . . . then a white man pushes by—

"'Three in the orchestra.'

"'Yes, sir.' And in he goes.

"Suddenly your heart chills. You turn yourself away toward the golden twinkle of the purple night and hesitate again. What's the use? Why not always yield—always take what's offered—always bow to force, whether of cannon or dislike. Then the great fear surges in your soul, the real fear—the fear beside which other fears are vain imaginings; the fear lest right there and then you are losing your own soul; that you are losing your own soul, and the soul of a people. . . . Suddenly that silly orchestra seat and the cavorting of a comedian with funny feet become matters of life, death, and immortality; you grasp the pillars of the universe and strain as you sway back to that befrilled ticket-girl. You grip your soul for riot and murder. You choke and sputter, and she, seeing that you are about to make a 'fuss,' obeys orders, and throws the ticket at you in contempt. Then you slink to your seat and crouch in the darkness before the film with every tissue burning! The miserable wave of reaction engulfs you. To think of compelling puppies to take your hard-earned money; fattening hogs to hate you and yours; forcing your way among cheap and tawdry idiots—God! What a night of pleasure."

Do you go wandering about the world for drama, reader?

THE UNDYING OPIUM EVIL

A SLENDER volume replete with data on practically every aspect of the opium trade; facts and figures, official reports, Blue Books, and the records of eye-witnesses—these are all marshaled in imposing array within the hundred odd pages which go to make up "The Opium Monopoly," by Ellen N. La Motte (The Macmillan Company).

It was pretty well understood by the layman that the opium traffic in the East was on the wane. Newspaper and magazine articles during the past few years gave one to imagine that the Anglo-Chinese and other treaties had all but done away with the opium evil. Miss La Motte very quickly shatters this illusion. The picture she paints is a shocking view of greed and hypocrisy.

"In some instances," she declares, "as in the case of the Straits Settlements, the local British Government derives from 40 to 50 per cent. of its revenue from this source, *i.e.*, the opium traffic." A British official Blue Book published some years ago states that the Government had 654,928 acres under poppy cultivation in India, and that the revenue to the treasury, after all expenses were deducted, was nearly $22,000,000.

Opium is, of course, a necessity. Miss La Motte naturally admits this, but at the same time she produces figures in support of her assertions that the supply of opium is vastly in excess of the legitimate radical demand. The development of opium cultivation and ordinary trade merely to supply medical needs would not be profitable, she asserts. Again, the Blue Book supports this statement: "The money advanced to the cultivator bears no interest. The British Indian Government lends money without interest in no other cases. Producers of crops other than opium are obliged to get along without free money."

The Government does not itself do more than encourage production and auction off the opium at monthly sales. "British dignity prefers not to stoop beneath the taking of profits; it leaves the details of a dirty business in dirty hands." In this way the British Government does not infringe upon the letter of the conditions of her treaties. The opium sold at government auction sales is shipped to Japan, to the Chinese Treaty Ports, to America. England has nothing directly to do with the distribution.

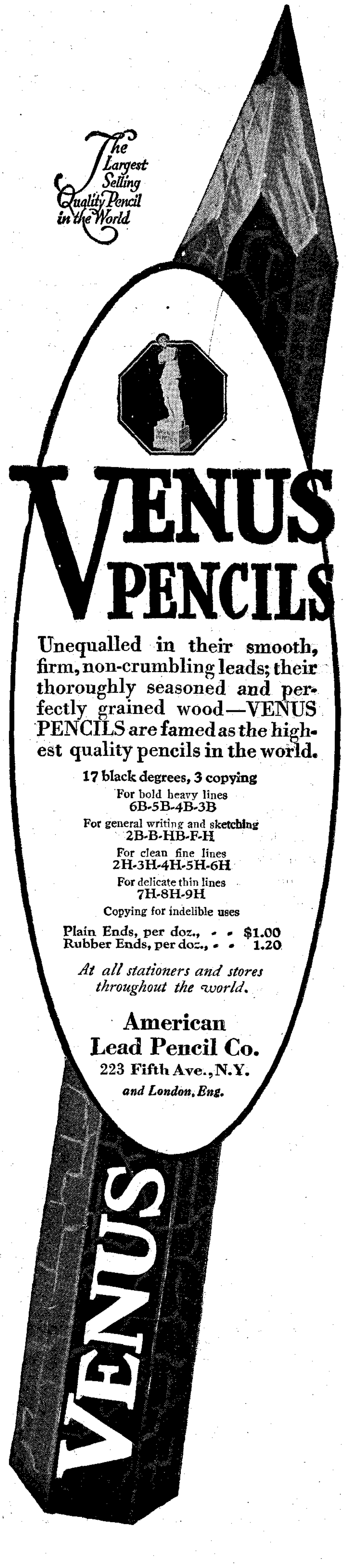
The tragic tale of China's "Opium Wars" is vividly told. But China is not the only country in the Orient that tried in vain to combat the opium evil. We are told of the inability of Siam to exclude British opium. The Siamese "are allowed, by the benevolent Powers, to impose an import duty on all commodities imported—except opium. That is free . . . poor old Siam is bound to receive as much opium as may be imported, and is quite powerless . . . to enact laws to exclude it. . . . All this, you see, is rather tough on the Siamese, but good business for the British Empire."

Miss La Motte, in spite of her rather obvious desire to have her fling at Britain, is at the same time evidently actuated by a desire to reveal a grievous state of affairs and arouse a moral sentiment against the opium traffic as fostered by the British Government. For England "produces an oversupply of opium, far more than is needed by the medical profession and the relief of humanity. A moral sentiment that will balk at this immense overproduction, the sole object of which is to create drug victims, is the only weapon to fight it. In giving this book to the public, we are calling upon that moral sentiment."

How, asks the writer, can America and England become closely united when on so great a moral question "we stand diametrically opposed"? Presumably Miss La Motte does not intend to claim any moral or spiritual superiority on the part of Americans over Englishmen; for if she does, she must of necessity weaken a very good case.

Miss La Motte comes nearer home when she calls our attention to a problem which more nearly affects us than does the whole opium question of Great Britain and the Orient. "There is," she declares, "still another reason why we should break silence. The welfare of our own country is now at stake. The menace of opium is now threatening America, and our first duty is to ourselves. Little by little, surreptitiously, this drug has been creeping in over our borders, and to-day many thousands of our young men and women are drug addicts, habituated to the use of the opium derivatives, morphia and heroin. The recent campaign against drug-users, conducted by the New York Department of Health, has uncovered these addicts in great numbers; has brought them before us, made us see, in spite of ourselves, that thousands of them exist and that new ones are being created daily."

Having exposed the outstanding features of the cultivation and sale of opium by the British, it is obviously Miss La Motte's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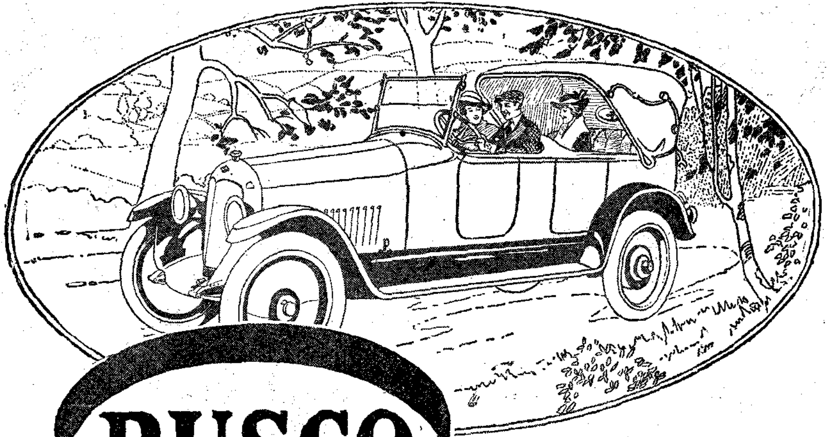

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

duty to continue her interesting investigations in this country. The author's startling statements about the use of opium and other drugs by young people in America ought to be followed up.

AMERICANISM VERSUS BOLSHEVISM

A STRAIGHTFORWARD and naive narrative of what one American accomplished under trying circumstances is Ole Hanson's "Americanism *Versus* Bolshevism" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). It is a timely book—not so timely now as it would have been some months ago, when the exploits of Mayor Hanson were echoed from coast to coast, and the bugaboo of Bolshevism had not yet given place to half-dozen other bugaboos. The best part of the book is that in which Mr. Hanson tells the story of his own fight. This is interesting largely by reason of its revelation of a man with a single-track mind; it is a character portrayal, not a record; a portrait, not an interpretation.

"Nauseated by the sickly sentimentality of all those who would conciliate, pander, and encourage all who would destroy our government, I have tried to learn the truth and tell it in United States English of one or two syllables." Such is Mr. Hanson's aim.

Had Mr. Hanson been content to tell what he knew, had he confined himself to the relation of his own interesting activities, he would have written only a pamphlet, but that pamphlet would not have suffered—as does the book—from the intrusion of a long "history" of Radicalism. "In this book I have briefly sketched the history of syndicalism in France, Germany, England, Russia, and the United States. I have conclusively proved that the Syndicalist, whether called Bolshevik or I. W. W., is simply a revolutionary criminal," etc.

The reader is forced to decide whether or not Mr. Hanson has attempted too much. For one thing he had endeavored to generalize from his own experiences. His arguments are weak when he delves into the past; his own record of achievement loses in impressiveness as he hurls forth denunciations at the Radicals of the past three or four generations.

The Ole Hanson known to the public is the Ole Hanson who defied the I. W. W., and went about his daily business in the midst of danger. The following anecdote shows the sort of man who prides himself—and justly—on being, a "man of action."

"I received one message notifying me that I would suffer the consequences unless I removed from my motor-car the small American flag that flew above the radiator. I answered this coward simply by covering the entire top of my car with a larger flag, and from that time on drove the streets of Seattle with Old Glory above me."

But the flag-waving Ole Hanson means what he says. He is not merely a flag-waver. The flag to him means law and order, and law and order he will maintain at all costs. All good people are "folks" to him; hair-splitting philosophical questionings are alien to him. It is significant that he shies at the very word "alien."

One of the last chapters—"Bolshevism in America: Its Causes and Some Remedies"—is replete with pertinent suggestions. Here Mr. Hanson shows a more mature

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Here's the proof:

Fleets that grew from one

It isn't the *size* of a truck fleet that tells the real story. A big industry that decides to motorize may buy 20 to 50 trucks at once—may make a mistake of judgment that will never be discovered. But the business man who buys one truck, finds it pays big, has to buy another and still others to keep up with expansion—his experience is a valuable guide.

Stewart dealers can tell you of numerous cases, right in your own vicinity, where the first Stewart expanded gradually into a large fleet, and every truck that was added was another Stewart.

Each Stewart fleet tells a complete story of the service, efficiency and economy of Stewart trucks—a story that has gone round the world—for Stewarts are giving everyday satisfaction in 700 American cities, on hundreds of farms and in 38 foreign countries. And only through this satisfaction of owners could the Stewart Corporation have become one of the world's leaders in truck building in only 7 years.

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We are using at the present time twenty-six Stewart trucks from one ton to three-and-one-half ton capacity. This explains how we like them. We are more than satisfied and we expect to buy more in the near future. When we began buying trucks we had several different makes, but are so well satisfied with the Stewart trucks that we are now standardizing on them.

(*Signed*) HENRY J. BALL

ROTHENBERG & CO.

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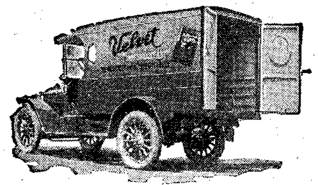
We have thirteen Stewart trucks and operate them an average of 40 to 50 miles every day. Three of these trucks in a year's time have not cost us more than $100 for repairs. Upon this splendid performance, we decided to buy ten more Stewarts, and find we have made no mistake. The trucks give us perfect satisfaction, and with the service you render us nothing more can be asked.

(*Signed*) LEO A. PRICE, Pres.

(*Have bought more since writing above.*)



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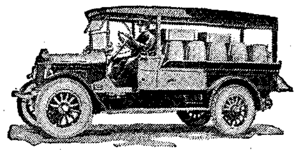

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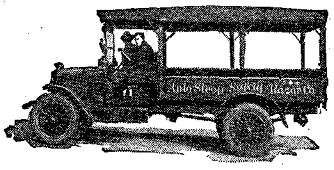

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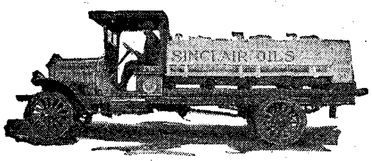

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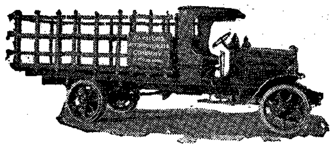

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"I'd rather you wouldn't quote me, for business reasons," said the Rival Cigar Manufacturer, "but one of my tobacco experts discovered Ricoro.

"One day he came into my office, and exclaimed: 'Say, how much do you know about cigars?'

"'Well,' I replied, 'I've only been in the cigar business fourteen years, and—'

"'All right,' he interrupted, 'I challenge you to guess the price of this cigar!' I lighted up the rich looking invincible he handed me, noting the 'burn,' the 'bouquet' and the little points that only a cigar man looks for.

"'H'm,' I said, with the air of an authority, 'this cigar sells for not less than 20c.'

"'It fooled me, too!' laughed the expert. 'It's a Ricoro, imported *duty free* from Porto Rico, and is sold in United Cigar Stores for *10c straight!'*

"Sh-h! I don't want this known, of course, but I have smoked Ricoro privately ever since."

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Sooner or later, you'll discover Ricoro—and you'll keep right on discovering its likable qualities for the rest of your life. Ricoro's tropic fragrance is what you expect to find and pay for in only the finest imported cigars. You find it in Ricoro—but you don't pay for it because Ricoro comes from Porto Rico *duty free.* A dozen shapes and sizes—8c to 3-for-50c. *Sold only in United Cigar Stores. "Thank You!"*

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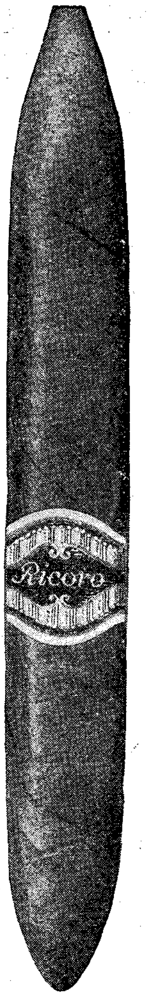

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Ricoro
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

judgment; one can not escape the conviction that this section of the book was thought out and written some time after the first part. Mr. Hanson very naturally can not quite maintain the balance of his logical faculties under the stress of immediate action and emotion.

Ole Hanson on the subject of remedies is worth reading. In his best judgment the "major causes of unrest and anarchy in our own country" are:

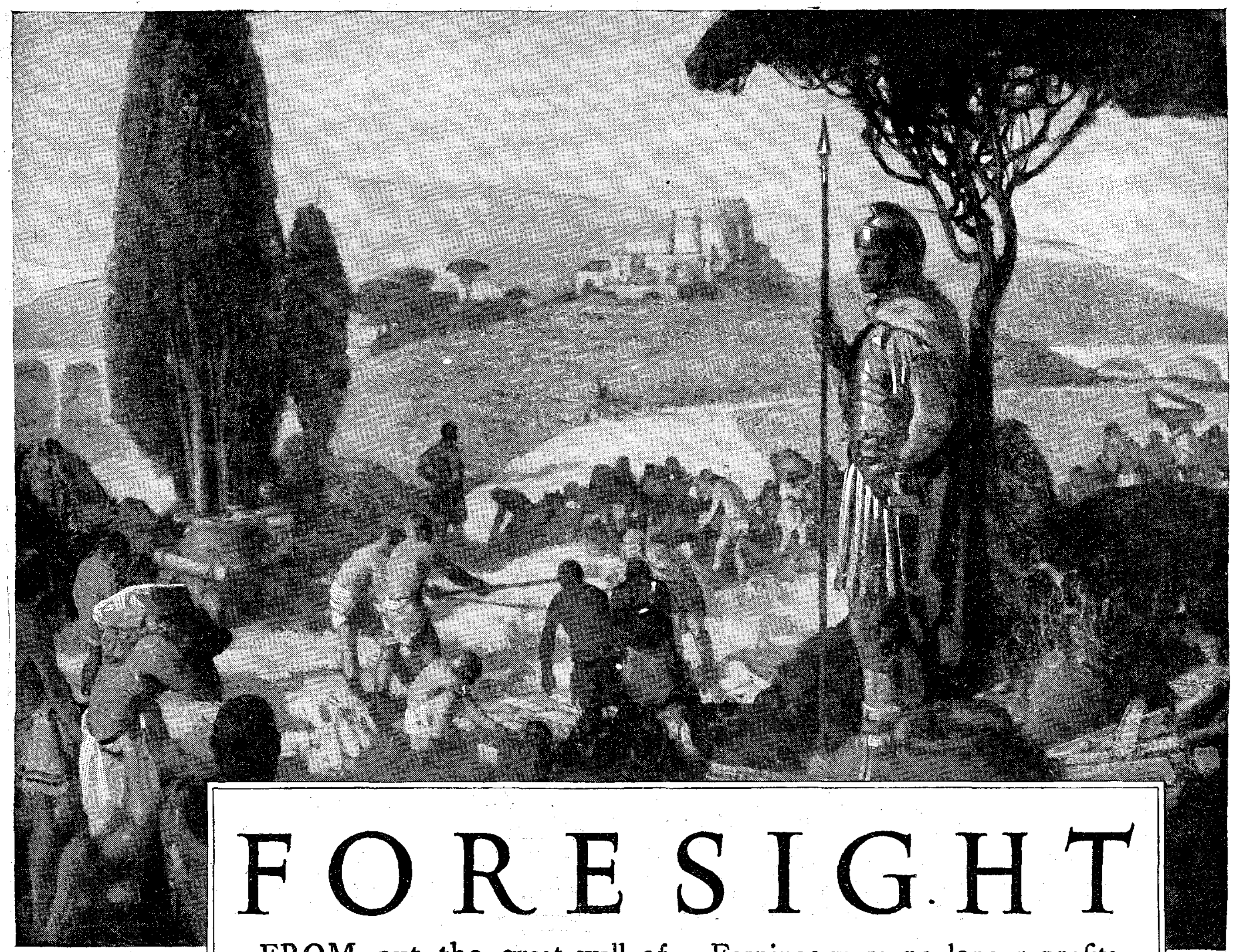
1. Unassimilated aliens.
2. Ignorant Americans.
3. Increased cost of living.
4. "Red" Employers.
5. Unthinking and dishonest adventurers and "Red" misleaders of labor.
6. Oppression of governmental employees.
7. Sickly sentimentalists.
8. Discontented failures and delinquents.

To eliminate these causes of unrest is by no means an easy matter, but Mr. Hanson is ready with a definite program of reform. Restrict immigration, he maintains, and take steps to assimilate those aliens who are permitted to enter the country. "Every facility should be provided to enable the aliens already here to assimilate our ideals."

No one will deny that this is common sense. Mr. Hanson does not meet the question, however, whether or not it is largely the fault of America that aliens have heretofore been offered little opportunity to become assimilated; or that immigrants have been imported in large numbers for purposes of exploitation and encouraged to segregate. Says Mr. Hanson: "One of the greatest hindrances to the Americanization of aliens is the fact that during the past years so many thousands have herded together and established foreign centers or colonies in our great cities. I have visited these foreign settlements, and conditions are unspeakable. One would not believe how many of these people live herded together in crowded tenements, with only the pavement for playgrounds, with the foreign-language press read almost exclusively, and with foreign modes of life and foreign methods of thinking prevailing almost exclusively." America might profitably face such a statement of her own fault as this: Foreigners segregate because we have made it easier for them to live in colonies; they live in tenements, not primarily because they wish to, but because they must. Poor housing conditions can not be blamed upon the alien. The alien reads the foreign-language press because otherwise he can read nothing at all.

But in spite of minor errors in judgment or in fact, Mr. Hanson is on the right track. For one thing, he realizes that a problem almost as urgent as the Americanization of the aliens is the Americanization of Americans.

Our national problems can not be solved by force; they can not be solved by talk; they can be approached only after the facts are known. Education—in the broadest sense of the word—is the one road to a successful solution. Mr. Hanson once scored a temporary success, and issued from the conflict with flying colors. But Mr. Hanson's reasoned suggestions are of infinitely greater value than his spectacular fight. It is by brains and sympathetic understanding that we shall ultimately steer a straight course, not with ropes and kerosene, revolvers and raids.



FORESIGHT

FROM out the great wall of Rome ran the strong fingers which held together the mightiest empire man has yet achieved.

The Roman road—the physical manifestation of unity, control, defence, commerce, the very ribs of the body politic, the vital arteries of national life. The Roman road was the all-but-perfect example of an altogether necessary element of human advancement—foresight.

Foresight is the tentacle we extend into the future; the vanguard preparing the way for us and preparing us for the way. The degree and character of foresight we display stand as the measure of our ability to meet conditions before they arise.

Industry has weathered seasons of stress through foresight in building up a great financial reserve. But this was no prevention; and the cure was costly. Earnings were no longer profits but tribute paid to misfortune. The business was saved but not strengthened.

Then came advertising. First a doubtful and a doubted remedy; applied to business but not incorporated in it. Yet it brought relief, proved its worth, and became a corner stone of commerce.

Today the economy of advertising is established. Its use is its own best proof of ability. It gave strength to many commercial houses during the last five stressful years; it will give strength to many more during the years before us.

The special application of advertising to unusual requirements under all conditions has built for us a reputation for making advertising pay the advertiser. It is this practical service we offer industries endeavoring to meet the needs of the consumer.

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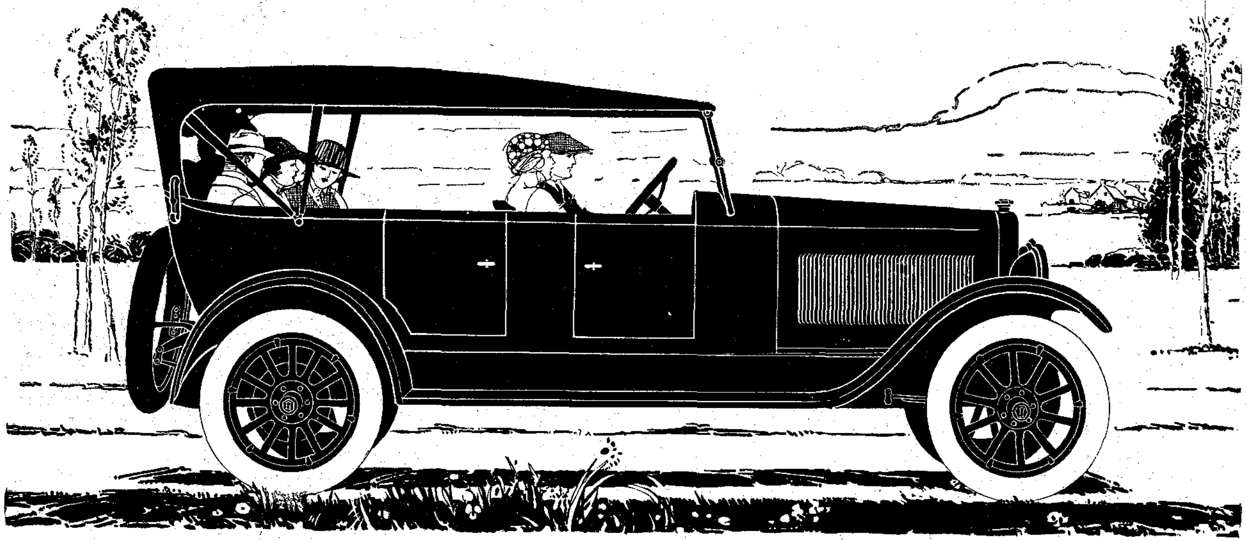


We Let You Know What The Chandler Price Is

THE Chandler Motor Car Company, ever since the first Chandler Car was built seven years ago, has, in every advertisement issued to newspapers and magazines and all other forms of publications, *stated the list price of the Chandler Car.*

It states it now and will continue to do so. There is good reason for this and many thousands of motor car owners know it. This is the reason—The Chandler Six is the most closely priced fine car in the whole medium priced field.

Look through the pages of this magazine or any publication that may be lying on your table. There are probably from ten to twenty automobile advertisements. How many name the price of the car?

True, the cost of automobile production has increased in the past year, and it is still increasing. But the Chandler Company, throughout 1919, with all its production greatly oversold, held to its price.

The Chandler Six of today is a highly perfected development of the Chandler Six of seven years ago, which started the trend toward lightweight sixes. All the engineering skill and production efficiency at the command of the Chandler Company has been devoted to *this one chassis* and that fact is one of the reasons for the Chandler's leadership in its field today.

All Chandler bodies are mounted on the one standard Chandler chassis. Simple, sturdy and dependable throughout, its features embrace, as for years past, the really marvelous Chandler motor, solid cast aluminum motor base, annular ball bearings, silent chain drive for the auxiliary motor shafts, and Bosch magneto ignition.

Cars that May Compare with Chandler are Listed at Hundreds of Dollars More

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1895
Four-Passenger Roadster, $1895
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1975
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2895
Four-Passenger Coupe, $2795
Limousine, $3395
(All prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)

There are Chandler dealers in more than a thousand towns and cities

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Export Department: 5 Columbus Circle, New York
Cable Address: "CHANMOTOR"

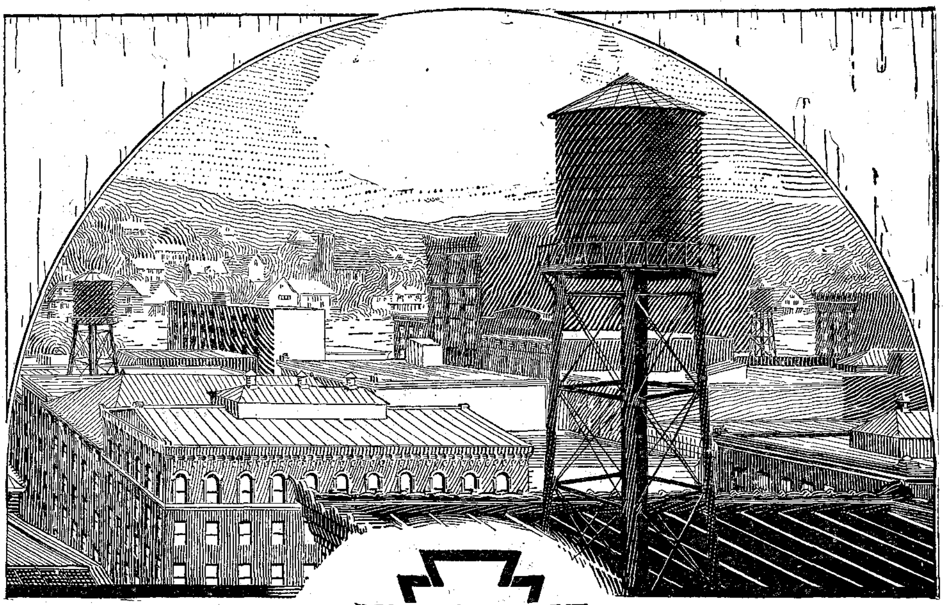
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

RUSSIA'S CALL TO AMERICA

OF the many dangers threatening the sprawling, amorphous thing that is Russia, the three paramount, in the estimation of John Spargo, are the Germanization of the land through commercial penetration, the mailed fist of Japan, the new Prussia of the East, and a "Balkanization" growing out of a too practical application of certain rhetorical declarations about the rights of small peoples to self-determination and self-government. That last doctrine, in particular, is both reactionary and dangerous. America's responsibility in the whole matter as he treats it in "Russia as an American Problem" (Harper & Brothers), is one at once of sentiment and of self-interest. If indifference on the part of the United States were practically possible, it would still be morally indefensible. But there can be no healthful place in the civilized world so long as a nation of one hundred and fifty-six millions of people, occupying a vast territory like Russia, is torn by anarchy and civil war, ravaged by disease, and decimated by famine. The quickest possible restoration of Russia is not only a duty, but the only road to safety.

The strangle-hold which Germany possest upon the life of the great Russian Empire when the war began, despite the fact that French and English investments far exceeded those of German finance, is morally certain to be renewed in the near future with the danger of subsequent absorption that would again shake the peace of the world, unless the Western nations, particularly the United States, take vigorous measures to forestall it. Again, the German is likely to succeed both because of proximity and colonization; and because his methods are better adapted to the market than those of his competitors. As early as 1907 there were two million persons in Russia whose language was German, not Russian. In the past he made cheaper goods, of inferior quality, because the people among whom he traded demanded low-priced goods. The export bounties enabled the German manufacturers to sell in Russia at lower prices than in Germany. He followed the customs of the country in which he was trading in the matter of extending credits and adapting his catalogs and business correspondence to the language. Those were advantages fairly and creditably won, but the German has never been inclined to stop there. His common device has been to usurp the prestige enjoyed by rivals through fraudulent marking of German goods as "English," "Swedish," and "French."

Through brute force Japan is to-day, he thinks, the menace to Russia that Imperial Germany was yesterday. Mr. Spargo apparently gives credit to the story that in the early summer of 1918, when the sweeping success of the German arms seemed imminent, Japan was secretly planning to join active strength with the Central Powers. The leaders of the military party in Japan, who had been taught in the Prussian school, were stunned by the catastrophic collapse of Germany. In April, 1919, the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference made public an official dispatch from Peking referring to a secret treaty alleged to have been concluded between Germany and Japan. On June 20, 1919, the Soviet Government of Russia



KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL

WILL your Roofs and Sheet Metal Work withstand the ravages of fire and wear? Great conflagrations start from small beginnings—but the flames spread from building to building because the roofs are constructed of materials that ignite easily.

KEYSTONE Copper Steel roofs do not burn—neither do they rust readily. Such roofs are proof against fire, lightning and weather, and afford permanent protection. A sudden deluge, melting snow or cracking ice does no damage. Used in other ways—on the farm, in the home, or in the mill and factory, KEYSTONE Copper Steel Sheets and Tin Plates result in big savings, and give long, continuous service. Impartial out-in-the-weather tests prove conclusively that the addition of copper to high grade steel increases its rust-resisting properties to a remarkable degree.

You will find the Keystone trade-mark on every sheet of genuine KEYSTONE Copper Steel. Look for it. A special descriptive book will be sent upon request. All users of sheet metal should read it.

KEYSTONE
Rust-Resisting Copper Steel

Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work. Write today for our Apollo booklet.

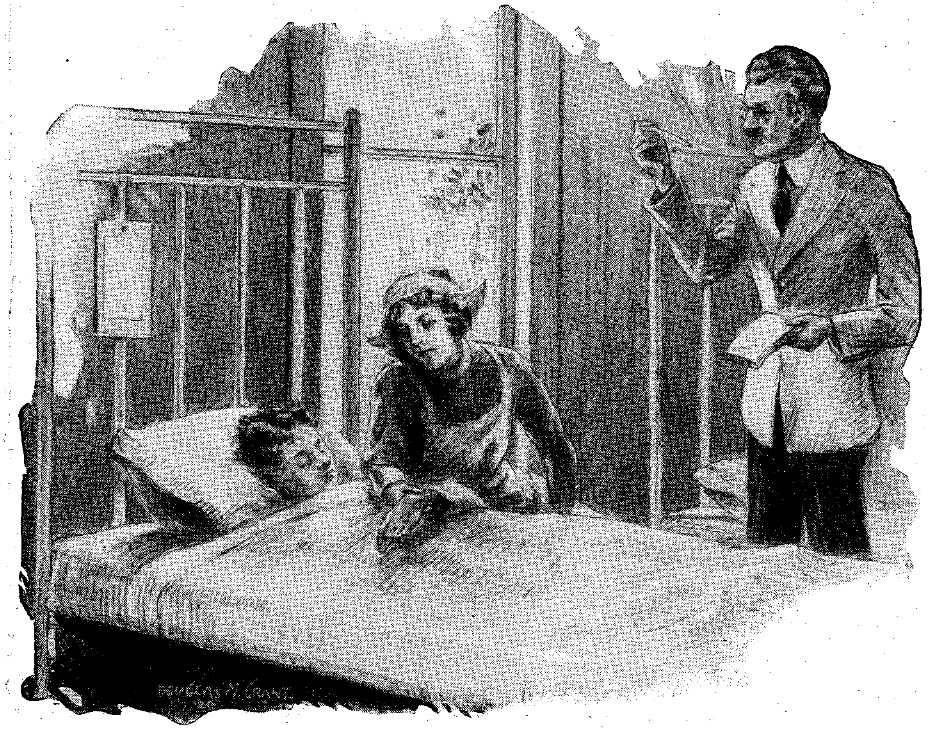
ROOFING TIN
Carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating.

Black
SHEET PRODUCTS
Stove and Range Sheets, Special Sheets for Stamping, Automobile Sheets, Deep Drawing Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Corrugated Sheets, Show Card Stock, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, etc., etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

THE TRAGEDY OF A HURT FINGER

By FELIX ORMAN



ONE day, while at work, Tony caught his finger in the machinery. There was an ugly cut, bleeding and pain. But Tony stoically wrapped a piece of cloth about the injured finger and kept on at his task.

Less than a week later, they brought him to the hospital. My news assignment happened to carry me there that day. The kindly old gray-bearded doctor examined the finger, and the discolored arm, and shook his head sadly.

After a few days I called at the hospital to inquire after him. "He died this morning," said the old physician. "Blood poisoning."

"Died—from a hurt finger!" I exclaimed.

"Even in these enlightened days," replied the veteran doctor, "there are many tragedies of hurt fingers and little scratches. Many do not yet know of germicides, nor of the dangers of such minor injuries. Tony's life could have been saved by the application of peroxide of hydrogen immediately after his finger was lacerated. But the open cut became infected, and when he came here it was too late!"

Then the hospital surgeon told me much of the great benefit to mankind in the development of peroxide of hydrogen, and of the saving of countless thousands of lives through its cleansing, germ-killing and infection-destroying qualities.

The qualities of peroxide were discovered in 1818 by Thenard, a French chemist. The great values of this compound were recognized at once by the French scientist, and by others. But the preparation was not developed into a usable form, because no way of preserving the qualities of peroxide was known.

Sixty years after the original discovery by Thenard, a Scotch chemist, working in New York City, discovered a method of preserving peroxide of hydrogen, and making this preparation available for medicinal use.

Thus, in 1888, in the laboratory of McKesson & Robbins, a boon to mankind was developed, one of the many benefits to the human family that have emerged from the laboratories of this noted house.

McKesson & Robbins placed a pure medicinal peroxide of hydrogen on the market soon after a method for its preservation was discovered in this firm's laboratory in 1888. And the whole medical world quickly grasped the opportunities offered by this great preparation for first aid treatment.

Twenty years after the liquid peroxide was marketed, McKesson & Robbins, after much scientific laboratory experiment, evolved a way of utilizing peroxide in powder form which widened the use of this preparation immeasurably and increased its benefit to mankind.

This discovery came about in an interesting way. An eminent Philadelphia dentist visited the head of the McKesson & Robbins laboratory and said, "You have done so much for mankind in your laboratory here, can you not do one thing more? Peroxide is of large value to the mouth. Can you not develop a dentifrice containing the qualities of this noted medicinal?"

Out of this suggestion grew experiments that produced CALOX, the dentifrice containing peroxide, which is now used by dentists, physicians, nurses and sanitariums throughout the world.

The traditions of McKesson & Robbins go back through 86 years of distinguished service to mankind.

"Peroxide," said this laboratory expert to me, "is the most powerful germ-destroyer ever developed. Its cleansing and purifying qualities have had world-wide demonstration. More peroxide is used than any other medicinal preparation on the market at the present time."

McK&R
McKESSON & ROBBINS INC
ESTABLISHED 1833 NEW YORK

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

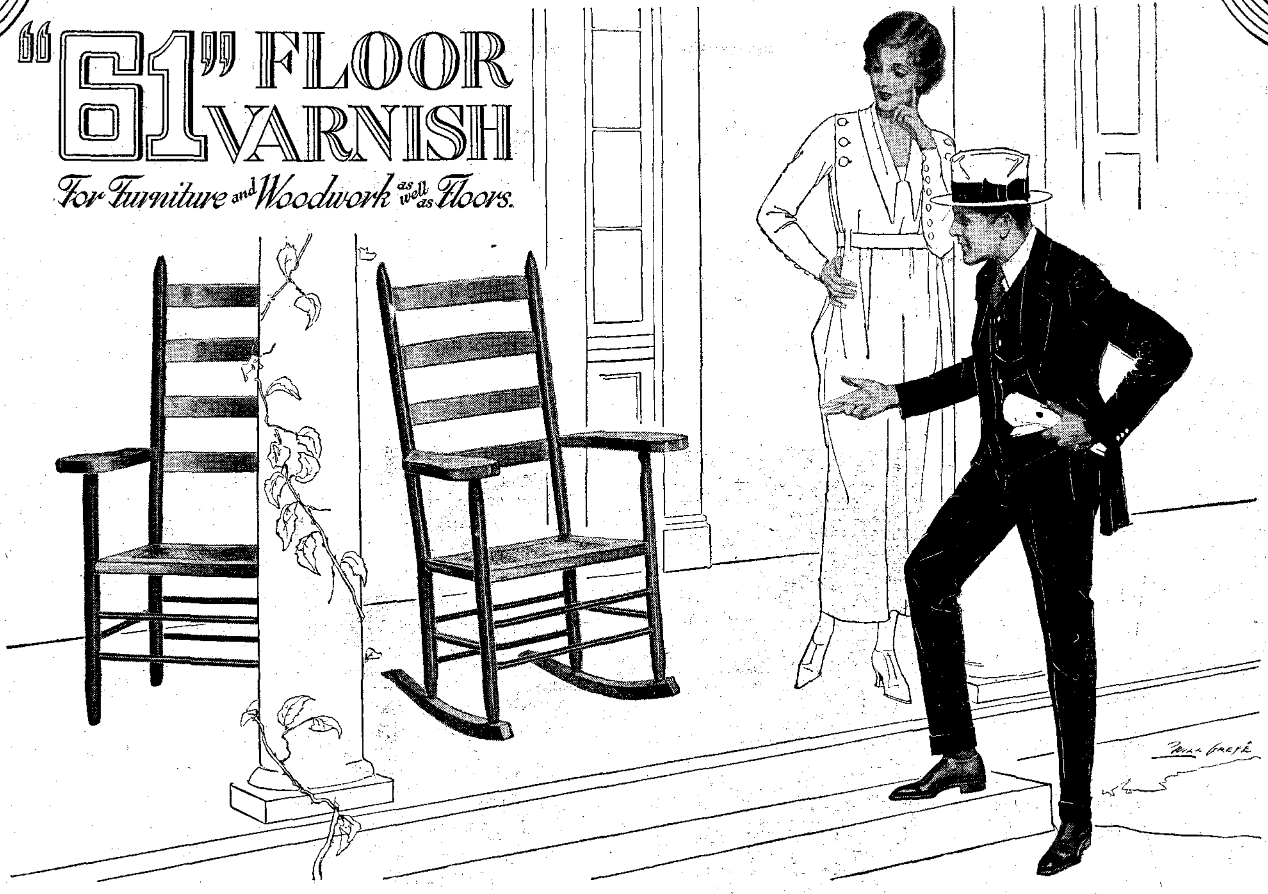
Continued

published an account of this alleged treaty. In October, 1919, *Il Tempo*, of Rome, recognized as the mouthpiece of Signor Nitti, published what purported to be the full text of the German-Japanese treaty, according to which Germany was to have the support of Japan in establishing her paramountcy over European Russia and western and central Siberia, while Japan was to be given military and naval support in establishing her paramountcy in eastern Siberia and China, Germany also undertaking to give military and naval support against Great Britain and the United States, if necessary. Mr. Spargo finds a grim warning for the future in what happened in Siberia in 1919, when the Japanese acted as conquerors, establishing a most oppressive rule over the civil population. Aiming at a free hand, Japan's policy was to make the Allies and America unpopular. The British, French, and American forces were systematically kept from points of strategic importance. The Japanese General Staff had to be informed whenever a soldier or officer belonging to any of the Western nations arrived in Siberia, and no American, British, French, or other Allied officer could move a man without informing that Staff. If, for example, the American commander sent a force to a particular place under the command of a major, the Japanese would send a general there to whom the American officer was subordinate. Every strategic point in Manchuria and Siberia; every caravan route and every port was under Japanese control; nothing could move without passing Japanese inspection and securing Japanese permission. The scandal became so bad that, according to a reliable report, the commanders of the western nations made a strong formal protest. "It is certain," says Mr. Spargo, "that on November 2, 1918, Secretary Lansing very plainly told Viscount Ishii that Japan had gone too far and that she must withdraw as many troops as would be necessary to conform to the letter and spirit of the agreement covering the joint enterprise."

In presenting Russia as an American problem; in pointing out her claim not only to moral recognition, but also to material support; Mr. Spargo sums up as follows: "We have a great nation of more than one hundred and fifty millions of people (exclusive of Finland and Poland) predominantly of the Slavonic race, one of the principal racial stocks of the world. In the recent past this nation has contributed very largely to the prosperity and progress of the world. Its exports of food have helped to feed other nations; its scientists have made numerous and important contributions to the enlargement of man's kingdom in the universe; its literature ranks with the greatest; its statesmen have, upon the whole, in recent times, upheld international order; in the greatest of all the wars of history its armies have fought valorously beside those of the most enlightened and democratic nations, making enormous sacrifices. Russia is a great civilized nation. Within her boundaries she possesses resources of unrivaled abundance, variety, and richness. Her people are honest, peaceful, and industrious normally. Her fertile lands are easily capable of producing food grains enough to feed several times her present population; cattle enough can be nurtured on her

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

For Furniture and Woodwork as well as Floors.



"Since when, Betsy, are we so wealthy as to buy two new porch chairs?"

"Foolish boy! Tommy, those are the old chairs you wanted to sell. I refinished them with Forest Green "61" Floor Varnish."

If you can't have new things you can at least make the most of the old. A good place to begin is with the furniture. Whether it be a piece you are using or an old chair tucked away in the garret, it's really surprising how a small can of "61" Floor Varnish will rejuvenate it.

Some people who do not have "61" on their floors, learn with amazement that "61" presents a perfect surface on floors for two years, three years and even longer, under normal conditions, without renewal or care of any kind.

Imagine then the long-lasting service "61" Floor Varnish will give on furniture and woodwork of all kinds! "61" has become a universal varnish for all household purposes because it is so durable. It is marproof, heelproof and waterproof.

The semi-transparent wood-stain colors of "61" produce beautiful natural wood effects, frequently requiring but one application, as they stain and varnish in one operation. They are easy to use and flow out smoothly without showing laps, streaks or brush marks.

"61" natural wood colors are available in Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Forest Green; also Natural (clear varnish), Dull Finish; and the Ground Color for undercoats where necessary.

"61" Dull Finish produces that beautiful semi-gloss surface when used as a finishing coat, over the Natural or colors. It possesses the same durability as the Natural and the colors.

Send for Color Card and Sample Panel finished with "61." Try the hammer test on the sample panel. You may dent the wood but the varnish won't crack.

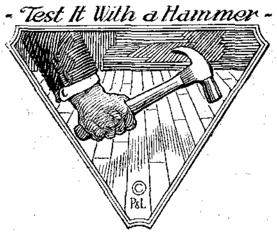
If you are building or decorating, engage a good painter. He knows Pratt & Lambert Varnishes and will be glad to use them.

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes are used by painters, specified by architects and sold by paint and hardware dealers everywhere.

Our Guarantee: If any Pratt & Lambert Varnish fails to give satisfaction, you may have your money back.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 55 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y. In Canada address 45 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.

Test It With a Hammer



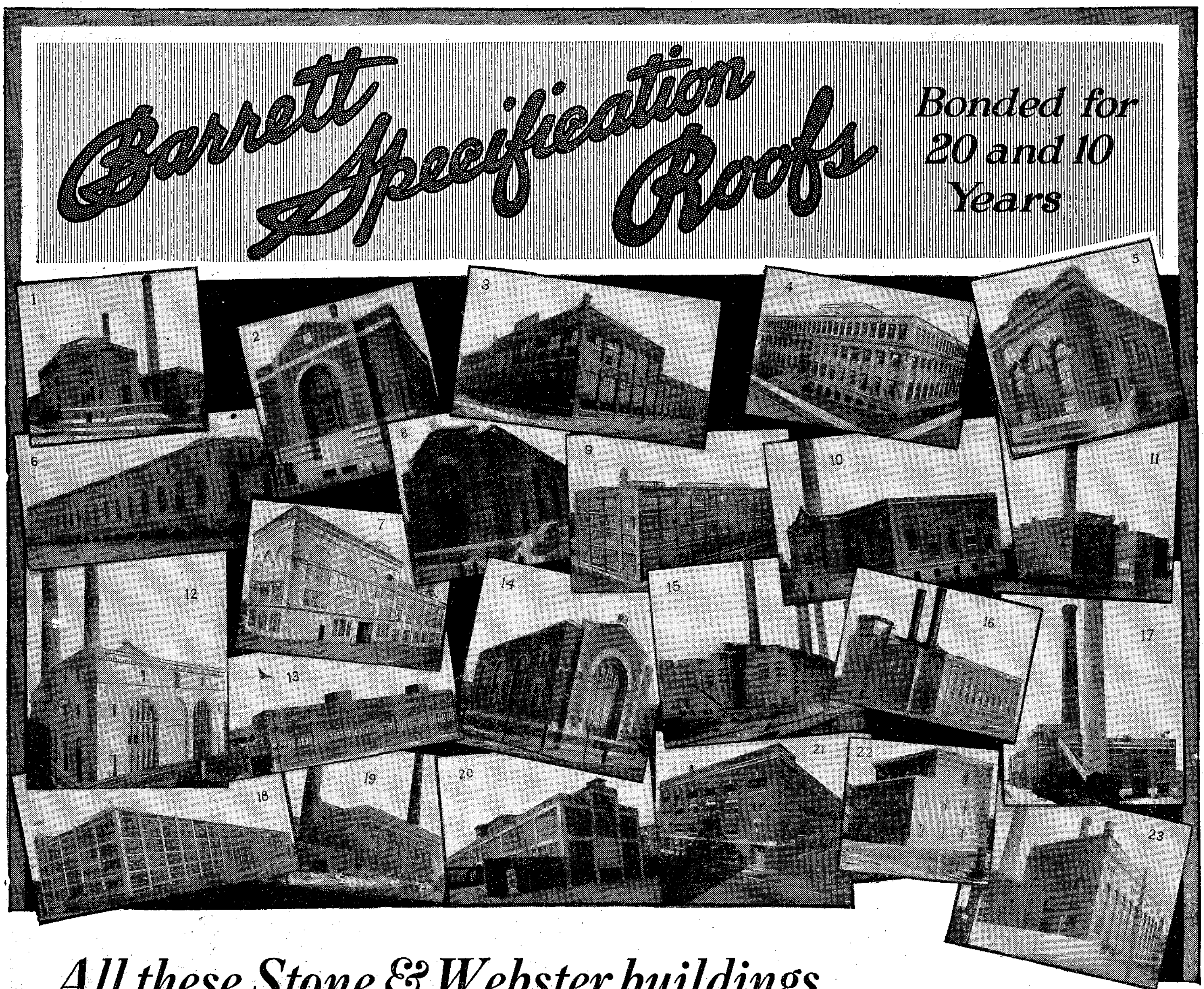
"61" COLORS
Light & Dark Oak
Mahogany
Walnut, Cherry
Forest Green
Natural
Dull Finish
Ground Color

Vitralite
THE LONG-LIFE ENAMEL

Vitralite, the incomparable Long-Life Enamel may now be had in a number of sight-satisfying *Tints*. No thick, dauby colors these! *Tints;* Ivory, Cream and Gray; Chinese Blue and Leaf Green!

"Save the surface and you save all" *Paint & Varnish*

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES



All these Stone & Webster buildings carry Barrett Specification Roofs—

READ this letter from the company which built the 23 buildings shown above:

> **STONE & WEBSTER**
> **147 MILK ST. BOSTON**
>
> June 13, 1919.
>
> *The Barrett Company, New York*
>
> We are sending you a collection of photographs showing the types of structures on which we have used Barrett Specification Roofs. The collection includes industrial plants and buildings, warehouses, power stations, sub-stations, office and monumental buildings, chemical works, etc., and it seems to us that this exhibit is better evidence of our satisfaction with your product than anything we might say.
>
> Stone & Webster

For a great construction company like Stone & Webster to use Barrett Specification Roofs, is convincing proof of the correctness of the Barrett Specification principle of roof construction, and shows their absolute confidence in Barrett materials and Barrett Service.

Stone & Webster, as well as other important construction companies, recommend Barrett Specification Roofs because:

1—From start to finish they are assured of getting just the kind of roof they specify, with no chances for "skimping" or the substitution of inferior materials.

2—They know that all contractors are bidding on an equal basis on a standard roofing of the highest quality.

3—Our "Free Inspection Service" protects them, by placing on *us* the burden of seeing that the owner gets what he pays for and that the materials are properly applied.

4—And last and most important we furnish free a Surety Bond (details on request) which absolutely protects the owner from roofing maintenance and expense.

Is it any wonder that The Barrett Specification type of roof covers more of the prominent structures of the country than any other kind?

Copy of Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams sent free, upon request, to any one interested.

The Barrett Company TRADE B MARK

New York
Cleveland
Birmingham
Seattle
Youngstown
Chicago
Cincinnati
Kansas City
Peoria
Toledo
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Atlanta
Columbus
Duluth
Richmond
Milwaukee
Latrobe
Dallas
Bangor
Bethlehem
Boston
Detroit
Nashville
Syracuse
Washington
Elizabeth
St. Louis
New Orleans
Salt Lake City
Johnstown
Buffalo
Lebanon
Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

1 Harvard Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
2 Kendall Square Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
3 Building of S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn.
4 Office Building, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Ohio.
5 Coolidge Corner Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
6 Power Station, Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Ia.
7 Steam Plant, Columbus Power Co. Columbus, Ohio.
8 Malden Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
9 Factory Building "S," Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co. Passaic, N. J.
10 Riverside Power Station, Minneapolis General Electric Co.
11 Power Station, Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.
12 Lincoln Wharf Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
13 Warehouse, General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
14 Roslindale Sub-station, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.
15 Power Station Extension, Dallas Electric Light and Power Co.
16 River Power Station, Buffalo General Electric Co.
17 Steam Power Station, Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
18 Factory and Boiler House, Westinghouse Lamp Co., Trenton, N. J.
19 Steam Power Station, Lowell Electric Light Corp., Lowell, Mass.
20 Factory Building, The Celluloid Co., Newark, N. J.
21 Factory Building, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.
22 Sub-station, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
23 Charlestown Power Station Extension, Boston Elevated Ry. Co.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

hills and plains to supply all the beef needed by the people of Europe in addition to her own; her coastal waters abound in fish; her forests are the most abundant in the world; she has all the basic minerals and metals in abundance, including coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, platinum, and petroleum. Given such a people, and such assets, there can be no greater security for creditors anywhere in the world."

Granting that Russia is entitled to sympathy and help, and that the extension of such help would be a wise move based on precaution and self-interest, just what is it that Russia needs? According to Mr. Spargo, it is not only capital, credit, machinery, and goods; but also the services of tens of thousands of experts. Even before the war Russia, with a population of one hundred and seventy-nine millions, depended upon a railway service equal in capacity only to that of Canada with eight million people. The war and Bolshevism wrecked the greater part of that inadequate service. The restoration and development of Russian transportation facilities will call for the assistance of numerous engineers and transportation experts. In order to develop the production and distribution of electrical energy for industrial purposes, the services of thousands of technical advisers, supervisors, and managers must be secured from abroad. The rehabilitation of the currency will require the assistance of many financial experts. Other experts will be needed for the development of Russia's mines and forests, the improvement of her agriculture and stock-raising; and for planning and carrying out the numerous municipal enterprises essential to her life and progress. Probably no country in the world will offer so many opportunities for useful and lucrative employment to trained and competent men. With such needs both Germany and Japan are not only ready but eager to cope. Will France, England, and the United States remain coldly blind to the opportunity and the danger?

THE GENTLE ART OF KEEPING HUSBANDS

SAY what you will, the husband question is the one that eternally interests women. Other questions come and go, are answered or cease to trouble, but that goes on forever. As long as there is in the world that triangle, man, woman, and marriage, women are going to keep interested in what other women say about husbands, in how those other women manage those husbands, in the failures and successes that supervene upon the management.

The husband question is the one that makes vital Corra Harris's latest novel, "Happily Married" (George H. Doran Company).

"The test of a woman's quality is not how well she loves her hubsand. Almost any kind of a wife can do that. But it is how she conducts herself when she discovers that he is still 'Pep' to some one else who is evidently and offensively of her own sex and kind."

Mrs. Madden has just discovered that her husband is "Pep" to another woman. Moreover, this other woman is the dangerous siren of Sulgrave, Ellen Skipwith, imported into the town some years ago by Skipwith, who had until that day been "the beloved vagabond of Sulgrave society, a bachelor, who had a large fortune, little wit, good manners, and a generous disposition, one of the most convenient men Sulgrave ever produced." Departing on a vacation, a fishing trip, he had returned with Mrs. Skipwith. "She was small, petite. She had red hair, a great deal of it, and the stuff was naturally curling. She wore it high on her head like a coiled torch. Her eyes were entrancingly blue, baby eyes, that stared into the coolly appraising face of Sulgrave with engaging candor. Her mouth was not a mouth at all except from necessity. Otherwise it was a tremulous, pink, sweet note in a fair countenance. And her nose was as perfect as if she had had it in answer to prayer. Only a man could love such a woman. And there were a great many women in Sulgrave, silent, vigilant, thoughtful women."

There was nothing the matter with Mrs. Madden's own appearance except that she made nothing of it. She was "a wife who performed every duty with scrupulous care and a mother who did her duty the same way." She always wore the wrong kind of hat, and her mirror was a negligible thing with her. A large, calm, Junolike woman, with pale-gold hair. A woman, after all, with possibilities.

There are two familiar ways to a woman of meeting the situation which Mrs. Madden was now facing. "If she has her cry out, then springs like a tearful phenix from her own ashes to adorn herself and make herself charming, you may know that she has either resolved to pay him off with a flirtation of her own, or she is planning to compete with that other woman in the open market for her husband. She will fail . . . because what attracts a man to the other woman never attracts him to his wife. . . . . . .

"If, on the other hand, she paces the floor, if her hair falls down in the very anguish of her wo, if she pauses now and then . . . to consider this wreck of herself in the mirror, if she adds to the image there by wringing her hands and whispering lest the walls hear her, 'O God! that I should endure this, the mother of his children!' then you may know that she will presently fling herself not on the bed but across it . . . and she will weep aloud, so loud that he is bound to hear her when he comes in and finds the door locked. . . . Every woman's instinct under these circumstances is to prove her sorrow by acting it. But it is better, far better, not to do so."

Mrs. Madden follows neither of these well-trodden ways. In fact, for a while, she does nothing. But she thinks. And she treats her husband, Pelham, with a a cool and delicate reserve that he can not quite define, but which puzzles him. He has always known just what she would do and what she would say. For the moment she is somehow different.

Yet Mary Madden does not yet know what to do. It was her nature not to make scenes, not to talk of herself or her troubles. "She did not know how to deal with such a woman as Mrs. Skipwith. She felt that she lacked the right ordnance for this kind of warfare, and she did not know what to do next."

Pelham feels injured, yet guilty. Resentful and innocent. "After all, he had never even kissed the woman." But he is renewing his youth, the pants, he yearns again.

It is Rachel Warren, society reporter on *The Sentinel*, who defines Ellen Skipwith to Mary. A piker Rachel calls her. But Mary does not know what a piker is.

"Ellen Skipwith is one. She belongs to the virtuous light lady class. Never goes

CHASE
Leatherwove
WRITE FOR SAMPLES
L.C. CHASE & CO. BOSTON
NEW YORK – DETROIT – SAN FRANCISCO – CHICAGO
THE UPHOLSTERY OF QUALITY
MADE BY SANFORD MILLS SANFORD, MAINE

LEHIGH
CEMENT

OUR blue and white sign identifies the dealer who sells Lehigh—the National Cement. Behind him are the fifteen Lehigh mills from coast to coast. Your needs will be best served by the Lehigh dealer.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Spokane, Wn.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. Buffalo, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
Newcastle, Pa. Omaha, Neb. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mason City, Iowa Richmond, Va.

Fifteen Mills From Coast to Coast

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

wrong. Always has more good deeds to her credit than the best woman in town. Manages to dispose of her husband without divorcing him and without a scandal. The men like her, defend her. . . . She is the woman who trims another woman's husband of his idealistic sentimentalities, stirs his romantic forces while his wife keeps the home and looks after his comfort. . . . She is the more dangerous because he knows and she knows that she will never go the limit. So he feels safe, so she gets him, his thoughts, his saddest, whitest dreams—and whatever she wants. . . . I say she is a piker because she plays on the sly for small stakes, . . . and she never cares what her little piker game costs the other woman."

It is Mrs. Madden's mother who gives her the guiding sign, and launches her upon the road of victory.

"'You make a cult of your children, of your home, of your husband, but never of yourself. . . . A woman should do that first, last, and all the time. . . . But I never could make you *see*.'

"'See what, Mother?'

"'That a woman can not, can not make a drudge of herself, scrubbing just her virtues all the time without paying the price. . . . Give more attention to yourself. Neglect something. Leave the children alone. They are morbidly well brought up. . . . Find an interest in your own life as Pelham has in the bank. . . . You know what I mean, Mary. We can not talk about it, but you know. . . ."

And now Mrs. Madden knows what to do, and does it.

The first thing she did was to go every afternoon to her mother's house, where a French dressmaker, swept across the seas by the exigencies of the war, fashioned for her a wardrobe. . . . "The kind of frocks and gowns for Mary that Mrs. Darah had always wanted her to wear." Mrs. Darah is Mary's mother, and a wise and feminine person.

And Mary also throws herself, inconspicuously, into real war-work. She is the sort of woman who does what she does thoroughly. She is the sort who becomes an expert.

Pelham nowadays finds her at work over papers and what not when he comes home. It is a relief to him, for he is thoroughly occupied with Mrs. Skipwith. And yet—

One afternoon he comes back earlier than usual. Mary is busy, and merely nods to him. But he is restless. Moreover, he was tired of the casual way in which his coming home was being received of late. Also, Mrs. Skipwith had not been kind. She, too, seemed preoccupied. So he started to stir up something.

"'Mary, where are the children?' he demanded, for it suddenly occurred to him that he had seen nothing of them of late. . . . . .

"'The children?' she repeated vaguely.

"'Yes, where are they?' . . . . . .

"'I have no idea where they are,' she answered.

"He came in at that, sat down carefully with his eyes fixt on her face . . . Never before had Mary failed to know all about the children down to the last track they had made, the last deed they had done. . . . He was alarmed, not so much for the children. He supposed they would turn up

TURBINE LUBRICATION WITHOUT SLUDGE—

Some experiences with Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils

THE bugbear of every turbine operator is Sludge. Sludge is commonly caused by emulsification of an incorrect oil with water and other impurities.

Sludge chokes oil pipes, preventing sufficient circulation of oil.

Sludge is responsible for more shut-downs than is generally realized.

Turbine manufacturers know the damage, bother and expense caused by Sludge. That is why practically all of them today endorse the use of Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils, if properly used, will not form Sludge. This is due to their outstanding ability to separate readily from moisture and other impurities.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A turbine-driven Wisconsin plant experienced frequent clogging of the oil pipes. Change of oil was frequently necessary. Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils were substituted. Formation of Sludge stopped and continuous operation resulted.

The oil used by a Minnesota miller in his turbine showed heavy oxidation. Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils were substituted. Undue oxidation stopped. Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils were used for fourteen months without replacement. Bearing temperature dropped 25°.

A power plant turbine was subjected to excessive water leakage. The emulsification of the oil caused frequent shut-downs. Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils eliminated this trouble.

A metallurgical plant complained about their excessive bearing temperature—180°. They were frankly worried. On using Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils the temperature dropped 40°.

Results like these are not accidental. They come only through the use of the right oil in the right place and in the right way.

Records of 15,000 hours or more have been made with Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils without the necessity of recharging the system—only small addition of "make-up" oil being necessary.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils are high-grade oils, manufactured from the highest grade crudes and especially treated to meet the exacting requirements of turbine lubrication. Results more than justify the use of the best procurable oil in a steam turbine. Cheap turbine oils are nearly always the most expensive in the long run.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils have earned the same world-wide recognition for correct turbine lubrication as Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W has for steam cylinders.

Write our nearest branch for the book on Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils and our paper "The Horizontal Steam Turbine."

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

GARGOYLE BEARING OILS

The following oils are prescribed by our Board of Engineers for the correct lubrication of all types of bearings.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils

The correct oils for circulation and splash systems of Turbines, Diesel, Gas and Reciprocating Steam Engines. These oils separate readily from moisture and other impurities which accumulate in these systems. Recommended for *both cylinders* and *bearings* of *Diesel* and *Gas Engines.*

Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil, Light

Gargoyle Etna Oils

Heavy bodied oils, manufactured for the lubrication of machinery bearings in general:

Gargoyle Etna Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Light

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oils

Medium bodied oils for the lubrication of bearings of light high speed engines, machines and shafting:

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra A
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, C

Gargoyle Velocite Oils

Light bodied oils for the lubrication of textile machines:

Gargoyle Velocite Oil, Bleached
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, A
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, B
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, C
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, D
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, E

Domestic Branches:	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Detroit
	Chicago	Minneapolis	Indianapolis	Kansas City, Kan.	Des Moines

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Van Camp's
Pork and Beans

Van Camp's Summer Dinners

Hearty and delicious—ready-baked

The Van Camp kitchens have perfected the finest Baked Beans ever tasted. They come to you ready to serve, hot or cold. Every can on the shelf means a meal on call.

Learn how folks enjoy this dish. It will change your whole conception of Baked Beans.

The Van Camp Way

Van Camp's Beans have been perfected by new-day methods. The dish is unique, incomparable. Be glad that we bake them for you.

Each lot is analyzed before we start to cook.

The water used is freed from minerals, for minerals make skins tough.

The baking is done in sealed containers, so no flavor can escape.

Van Camp's Beans are prepared in America's finest kitchens. A domestic science expert gives final approval.

You get the beans ready baked. A dozen cans mean a dozen ever-ready meals, hot or cold.

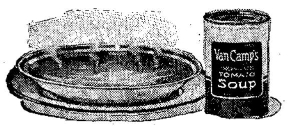
Van Camp's are better and cheaper than meat.

Van Camp's are like no other Baked Beans. They will surprise and delight you. Start now to enjoy them. You will serve them scores of times in Summer when you know.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans
Three sizes, to serve 3, 5 or 10

Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

Other Van Camp Products Include
Soups Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter
Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's Tomato Soup
Based on a famous French recipe, but greatly perfected. There are 18 kinds. Try the tomato.

Van Camp's
Spaghetti

Van Camp's Spaghetti
The prize Italian recipe, but made with ingredients such as Naples never uses.

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk
From high-bred cows in five rich dairying districts.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

presently, but at this astounding change in Mary. . . . . . .

"'You might look into the nursery,' she suggested, still with the casual air of one who has mislaid something not very important.

"He sat for a moment longer riveted to this horrible thought that Mary was different, not only to himself, but to her children. Then he bolted for the stairs. . . . . . .

"She leaned back, clapt her hands over her head, and smiled. It was the first impish thing she had ever done in the course of her married life, and she felt singularly refreshed. Some very good people live and die without ever knowing the strictly human pleasure there is in being a little less good. It affords a sense of freedom, as if some imprisoned spirit of you had capered for a moment in the open. . . . . . ."

Mary continued to let her spirit caper. She, who had always done the expected thing, never did it. She assumed a new relation toward life. "Men do that constantly. They sell out a business for another business, or they add a new branch to the old one, or they go somewhere else and start again. But women rarely ever show this initiative. Therefore, they become singularly uninteresting as they grow older, more dutiful, and more dependable. This is a frightful mistake because . . . a certain advantage is always taken of the entirely dependable person. The one who inspires a gambling doubt is handled with much more care and consideration.

"Mrs. Madden had accomplished this happy uncertainty in the mind of her husband. . . . She noticed how often he approached her now with a studiously interrogative expression. And she made a point of justifying his uncertainty, even in the smallest matters. She knew what he thought she would be doing, and she was never doing it. She knew what he expected her to say on any given subject, and she never said it. . . . She was no longer just a wife. She was some one else in addition, another woman with other interests."

So far Mary Madden had not yet clothed herself in the creations of the French dressmaker. One afternoon Pelham returns home to find Mary on the point of departure. She is off with a woman friend to Washington, where all the State chairmen have been called in relation to work on the Fourth Liberty Bond. Mary, it appears, has been appointed to the Woman's National Committee.

"'You are taking the children, of course,' he suggested smoothly.

"'Mother will keep them. Everything has been arranged. You will have no trouble at all.'

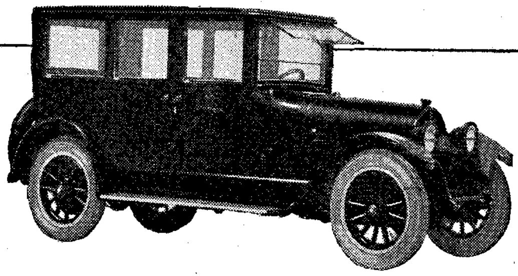
"'How long shall you be away from home?' he asked politely, but adding the word home with intention.

"'I can not tell now. You know how one thing leads to another. . . . I shall almost surely go on to New York.' . . . . . ."

She does. She is away three weeks. Pelham gets telegrams from her, but no letters. Finally a telegram announcing her return on the seven-forty-five.

"Madden was at the station. He saw a tall, smartly tailored woman descend with other passengers from the Pullman coach, and he was still watching for his wife when the tall, smartly tailored woman laid her fingers lightly on his arm and said, 'Pelham.'"

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD



CADILLAC

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

How often you have seen a woman's countenance beam when she spoke of her Cadillac.

She knows that her possession of the car is a tribute to her judgment.

She knows, too, that the others in her circle feel the same keen delight in their Cadillac ownership.

But pride of ownership is only one advantage of that possession.

There is superb beauty of line and finish that immediately stamps itself upon the senses.

Ease of handling and control, are emphasized by an absence of things which distract and annoy.

Driving is an exhilarating tonic rather than an irksome task.

The ultimate in ease and care-free comfort is reserved to those who motor in a Cadillac.

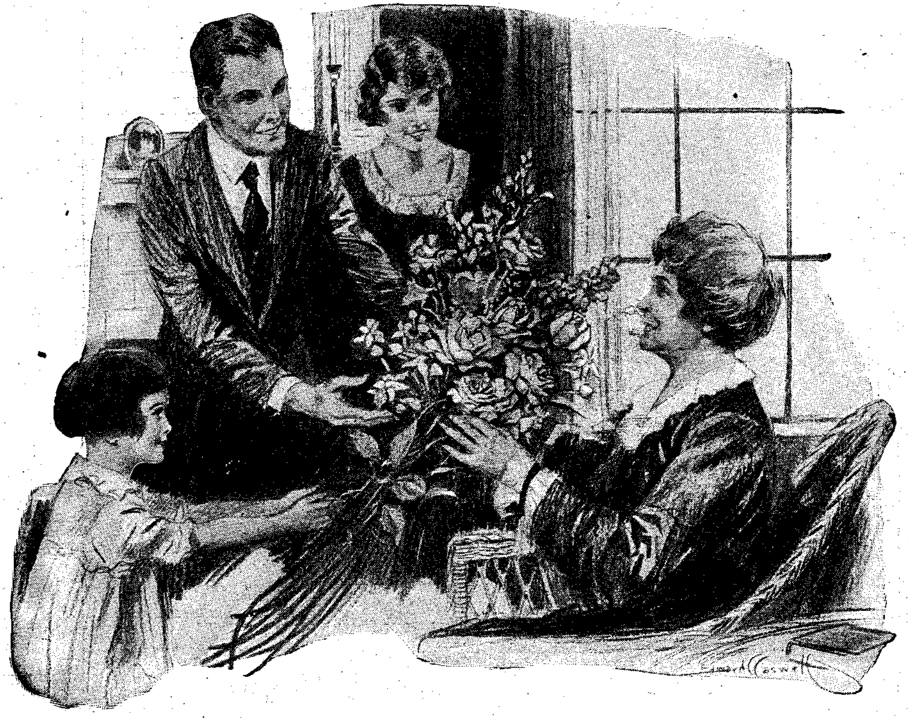
And, finally, there is the peaceful satisfaction that comes to those who do not envy their associates.

In the new Type 59, these outstanding elements, always characteristic of the Cadillac, are even more pronounced than ever before.

The Cadillac is Made in a Complete Line of Open and Enclosed Body Styles

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"Say it with Flowers"



On Mother's Day

Let This Be Your Message

Whose Birthday comes in

1920 MAY 1920 Say it with Flowers

"Mother—to-day we bring you Flowers, in token of our eternal love. We choose them for their beauty and fragrance—emblematic of your tender care. And we wear them ourselves in honor of the one *universal* holiday—*Mother's Day!*"

For every occasion and sentiment—give Flowers. There is no gift more sweetly significant, more subtly welcome, more universally convenient, than Flowers. *For birthdays, they are especially appropriate.* And the home-table should always be graced with Flowers.

Your local florist can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

Florists who display the "Say it with Flowers" sign are members of the Society of American Florists, and can render you exceptional service in your purchase of Flowers.

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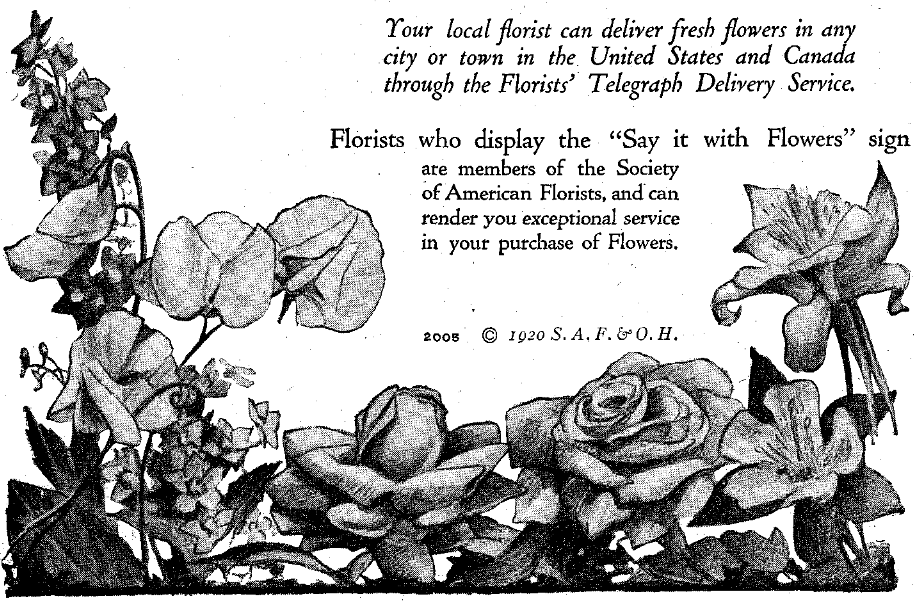


REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

Mary, of course. And that is only the beginning. Mary has gowns now, has "lines," and she wears hats that are signed masterpieces. And Mary continues to have a number of interesting and important engagements without considering it necessary to consult Pelham. She goes away at a moment's notice, makes addresses, is complimented and sought. Pelham does not know that he likes it, but he can't help being interested. Mrs. Skipwith has grown exigent and bores him. He shakes himself free of her.

"In December he was called to New York on business. He persuaded Mary to accompany him. He wanted to begin over again, pay her more attention than he could with the children always about and everybody in Sulgrave looking on. She deserved it.

"One day as they were walking briskly through the streaming crowds of Fifth Avenue he said, 'Mary, I am sorry for these people.'

"'Why?' she asked.

"'Well, they may not be married, a lot of them are not, and a lot more may be unhappily married. . . . It's a great thing, the most wonderful thing in the world, to be happily married,' he announced, giving her arm beneath her furs a squeeze—to make sure she caught his exact meaning.

"'I am glad you feel that way about it, Pelham,' she answered, serenely. . . . . . .

"But Mrs. Madden believed only from day to day in her husband. She was prepared for the renascence of the Pep bachelor in him. But she was prepared."

A woman's fairy-story, perhaps, but fairy-stories are always true stories. And women are going to find Mrs. Madden singularly attractive—a "model woman."

Questions for Candidates.—Any year in which there is no outstanding Presidential candidate is sure to bring out a crop of booms for "favorite sons" and "dark horses." It would be well if a preliminary civil-service examination for candidates could be arranged to weed out lesser competitors. We may suggest the following questions, with a required average of 70 per cent.:

1. Have you been mentioned by at least five persons in addition to yourself?
2. Does at least one person among your supporters live outside your native State?
3. Can you hold your State delegation on the third ballot?
4. Are you really a dark horse or only a "stalking horse" for somebody?
5. Why are you too good for the Vice-Presidency?
6. Are you just "a" governor or "a" Senator, or have you done something really unusual?
7. Would you run on the party platform no matter of what planks it is composed, or have you some other issues besides a pleasant personality and a record of party fealty?
8. Have you been asleep since 1913 or are you aware of certain changes in the world and in the position of the United States which have taken place since that time?
9. Would you appoint a cabinet of men as big as you are, or would you be afraid to have independent and vigorous personalities in your official family?
10. Have you a genuine interest in making the public business as efficient as any private business in the world?—*The Independent.*

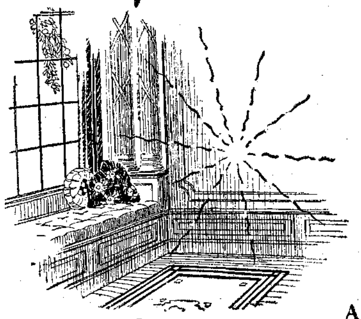
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS

COMMENTING on an article quoted in a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, regarding the stoppage of elevator accidents, Jack L. Howe, an engineer of Stockton, Cal., takes exception to the statement that failure of safety catches and air-cushions are responsible for the majority of cases. He writes to THE DIGEST that fully 80 per cent. of the entire number of elevator accidents happen to persons getting on and off the elevator just as it starts. He goes on:

"Strange to say, on all electric-driven elevators, which are the type in universal use to-day, a very simple device can be installed which cuts off the electric energy to the elevator whenever an elevator door is opened and does not allow the current to reach the controller again, so that the elevator can be operated until the elevator door is shut and locked. With this device the above-mentioned accidents would be made impossible. Several States have passed laws requiring a device of this kind on all new installations, but this does not protect the passenger on old installations, or in States that do not have this law. In the latter States I can truthfully state that the only reason this device is not on the elevators is that building-owners refuse to go to the expense of installing them, as I have first-hand knowledge that for several years elevator-manufacturers have tried to push the sale of this device for the betterment of the elevator industry, but get little encouragement for their trouble.

"The safety catch used on the cage by the largest elevator-manufacturing company in the United States has never failed to act in case the cables broke in the sixty-three years of their existence. Regarding the method of operation of this safety device, this same concern made a safety that operated every time the elevator was started and stopt, and it did not prove satisfactory or as sure of proper adjustment as in the usual way of operating in case of accident only. When one stops to realize that an ordinary elevator will start and stop about twenty thousand times a day, the wear and tear of a safety device operating a similar number of times would be so great that the safety feature would not be as high or as dependable as in the usual method. Regarding the air-cushion, there are not probably over a dozen buildings in the United States equipped with this device. The expense is practically prohibitive. For example, in the Woolworth Building the air-cushion cost over one million dollars. The hatch walls have to be very heavy, the doors heavy and air-tight, and special valves must be installed in the pit to regulate the air pressure caused by the descending car. I agree that the frieght-elevator should have every safety device used on passenger-elevators, and every large elevator concern endeavors to sell the proper equipment, but the average buyer considers a freight-elevator as a cheap proposition and has little regard for lives; and when an unscrupulous elevator concern approaches him with a proposition for about one-half the price of high-class equipment he buys and the people pay the bill in accidents. The only hard feature in freight-elevator safety is the platform size. In passenger-elevator installation the platform size is



Walled up Alive!

A startling truth develops when the new home is all built and folks start living in it.

All the bigger problems of plan and architecture grow daily less vital. The small conveniences, insignificant when planned, become the very means to family comfort.

Indeed, the incidentals in building actually become the requisites to living—and this is never more true than electrically.

That head of stairs switch to insure your footsteps against darkness means more in your daily life than the design of the roof, whether mansard or pitched.

The reading light alongside your bed offers more real human satisfaction than the style of your windows, be they dormer or bay.

And whether you planned the library for the first or second floor doesn't hold half the importance of an arrangement of lights kindest to your eyes.

There's a Niagara of energy running through the walls of your house. But how to tap it? Walled up alive in lath and plaster, this powerful servant is restive, eager to shine and cook and sew for you.

Arrange the necessary outlets and it will emerge to take up the work. Base-board outlets, placed plentifully in every room and hall. In the laundry for washing machine and iron. In dining room for toaster and grill, in bedroom and living room for vacuum cleaner.

Comforts you value but don't always provide. Trouble is, you don't call your electrical contractor in until the building is well along. Then first estimates of cost begin to prove inadequate and common sense seems to say save, do without, cut.

Don't do it.

Remember that you are building a home to live in. That additional electrical equipment costs relatively little, and that a few extra fittings will yield endless convenience and satisfaction.

Talk it over with your architect and your electrical contractor

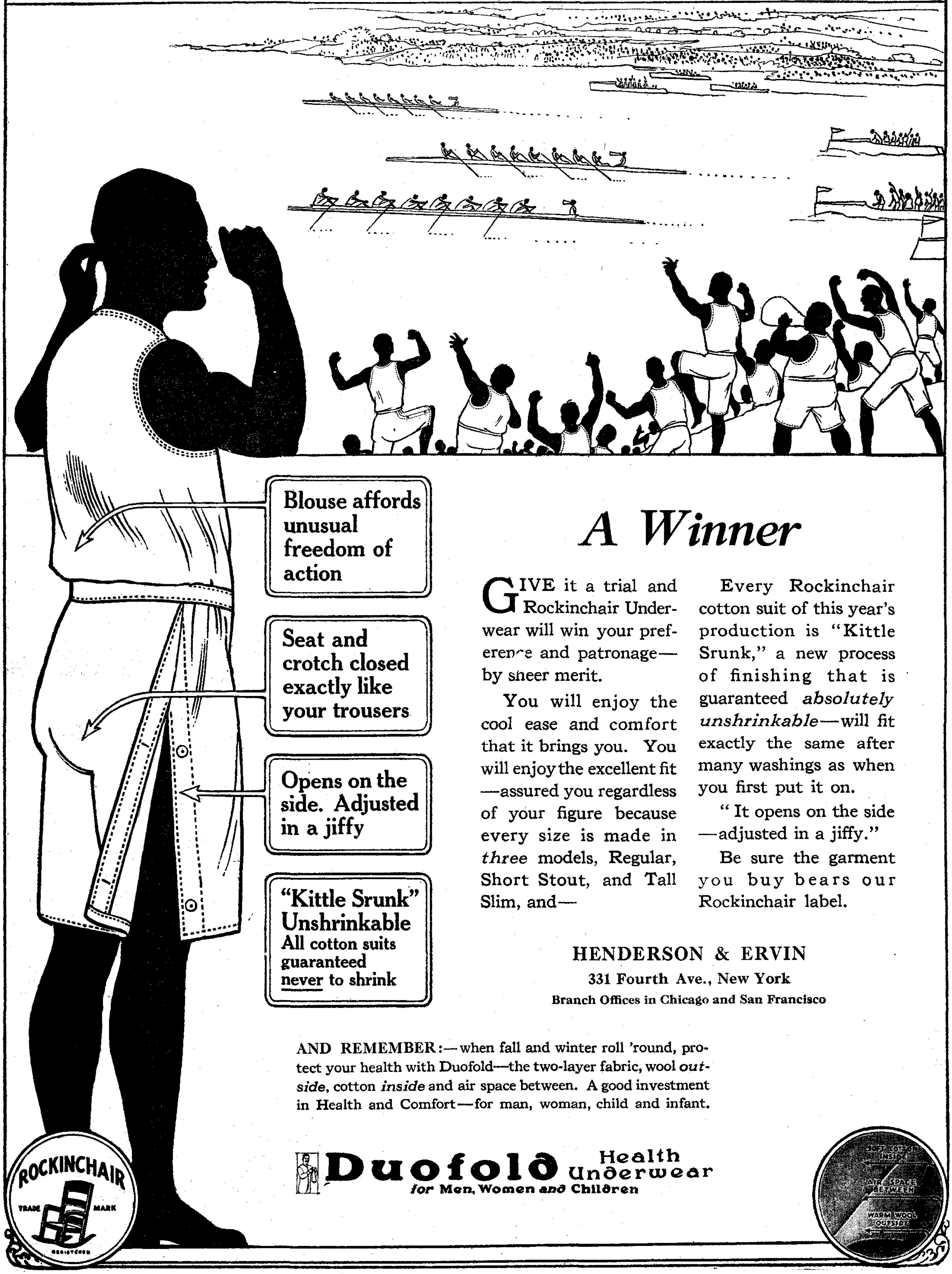
Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 3 *Don't think only of Western Electric as a name on your vacuum cleaner or iron, but also as an organization which serves in street lighting, in safe and rapid travel, in communication by wire or wireless—and in every other field of electrical achievement.*

ROCKINCHAIR

Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys


Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch closed exactly like your trousers
Opens on the side. Adjusted in a jiffy
"Kittle Srunk" Unshrinkable All cotton suits guaranteed never to shrink
ROCKINCHAIR
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED
SOFT COTTON INSIDE
AIR SPACE BETWEEN
WARM WOOL OUTSIDE

A Winner

GIVE it a trial and Rockinchair Underwear will win your preference and patronage—by sheer merit.

You will enjoy the cool ease and comfort that it brings you. You will enjoy the excellent fit—assured you regardless of your figure because every size is made in *three* models, Regular, Short Stout, and Tall Slim, and—

Every Rockinchair cotton suit of this year's production is "Kittle Srunk," a new process of finishing that is guaranteed *absolutely unshrinkable*—will fit exactly the same after many washings as when you first put it on.

"It opens on the side—adjusted in a jiffy."

Be sure the garment you buy bears our Rockinchair label.

HENDERSON & ERVIN
331 Fourth Ave., New York
Branch Offices in Chicago and San Francisco

AND REMEMBER:—when fall and winter roll 'round, protect your health with Duofold—the two-layer fabric, wool *outside*, cotton *inside* and air space between. A good investment in Health and Comfort—for man, woman, child and infant.

Duofold Health Underwear
for Men, Women and Children

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

absolutely regulated by the capacity of the engine. The freight-elevator platform may be any size, regulated by the commodity handled by the owner. For example, a paper concern might want a five-ton elevator and a platform about 8 by 8 feet, while a garage would want a two-ton elevator with a platform about 10 by 20. Obviously, if the engine were made large enough to meet passenger-elevator requirements on a 10 by 20 platform it would cost too much to be a commercial article.

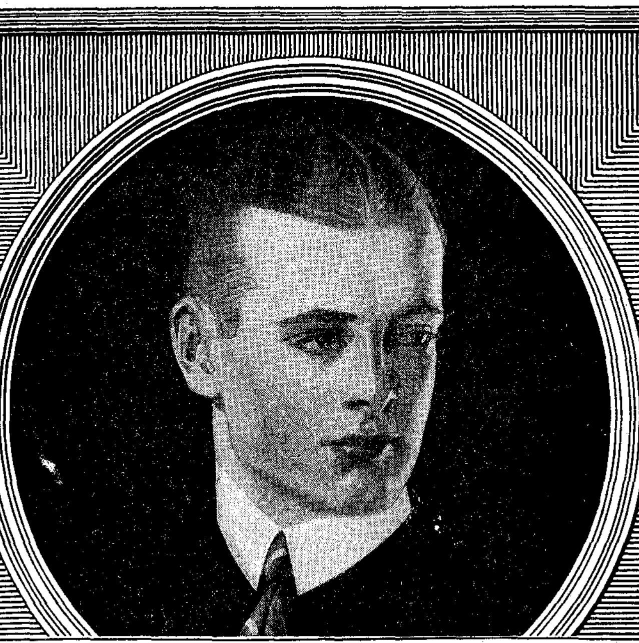
"The writer of the article says that should the drum of the engine get loose on the shaft or a tooth break out of the gear, the cable would hold back the car so that it would fall, but not fast enough to set the safety. On a properly designed elevator the drum is fastened to the shaft by means of an iron spider and is not keyed on, and therefore there is no possibility of its getting loose. Only the cheapest kind of machines have keyed drums and should be prohibited. In either case, if the cables did not break, the counterweights would hold back the car so that a serious accident would not occur. If the cable did break, a fall of ten feet would be sufficient to set the safety. If the general public would educate themselves a little and then insist that certain features be installed on every elevator, new or old, the majority of accidents would be prevented. More people travel in elevators in New York in one day than are carried on the combined elevated railroads, street-cars, and subways. Yet the average person is absolutely ignorant of the first principles of an elevator, altho he has a general idea of what drives and stops a street-car."

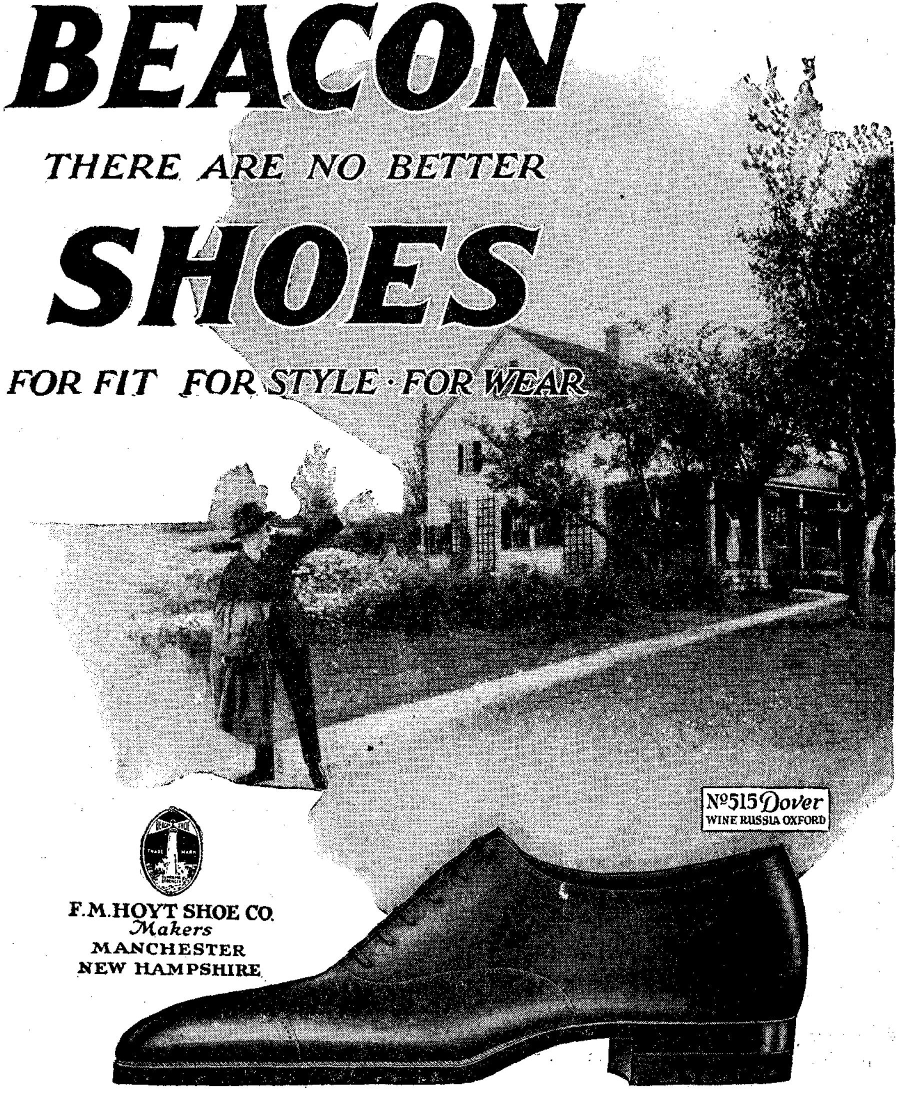
ARE MARTIANS PEOPLE?

WHAT right have we to believe that if there is life on Mars it resembles in any way that which we find on the earth? None at all, answers a correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York), C. Fitzhugh Talman, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Talman calls attention to the facts that in the writings of many *littérateurs* and not a few profest scientists we find glib references to the 'people' of this or that planet, and that the use of this word implies that life has, in each world, developed one, and only one, species more or less like the human race, clearly differentiated from and superior to all the other species. Nothing that we know of the evolutionary process, he says, warrants such an assumption. He goes on:

"The imaginable forms which living matter may assume are infinitely diverse. Look forth upon the myriad species of organic beings—plants and animals—which our own world contains. Where among them can you find an organism other than man which, if placed upon Mars, would be intellectually capable of communicating with us? What success should we have in attempting to telegraph to a race of horses or guinea-pigs, for example?

"On our own planet the development of life apparently entered, at an early stage, upon two diverse roads. The forms subsequently evolved, tho probably of common ancestry, are nevertheless clearly and naturally divided into two great kingdoms,


PRINCE
The ARROW
COLLAR
for Spring
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers, Troy, N.Y.


BEACON
THERE ARE NO BETTER
SHOES
FOR FIT FOR STYLE · FOR WEAR
No515 Dover
WINE RUSSIA OXFORD
F. M. HOYT SHOE CO.
Makers
MANCHESTER
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Don't give
"just candy"—
Give a Sampler!

Whitman's
Sampler
Chocolates & Confections
Stephen F. Whitman & Son

The Sampler is sold by our agents almost everywhere
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

Golden Nuggets that Always Please
Planters
Pennant Brand
Fresh Roasted Whole
Salted Peanuts
Caution

Almost Everybody Likes Peanuts If They're Good

Here are some salted peanuts that are always good. Only the choicest of Virginia-grown peanuts are selected for these packages—big, golden nuggets with the Sun's own color in them. They are wholesome and easily digested. *Always* fresh and crisp in the glass jar. Sold everywhere in the familiar glassine bag with "THE RED PENNANT."

10-oz. jar, 50c. **6-oz. jar, 35c.** **Glassine bag, 5c.**
(IN THE EASTERN SECTION)

TO DEALERS: If you are unable to obtain PLANTERS PENNANT PEANUTS, write to us at once, giving name and address of your jobber, and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. **PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.** **Suffolk, Va.**

Planters
PENNANT BRAND PEANUTS
THE NATIONAL SALTED PEANUT

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the animal and the vegetal. But there is no reason for supposing that the course of events has been the same in other worlds than ours. For example, it may be that on Mars plant life only exists. Now, suppose that, as the speculators on this subject commonly assume, Mars has supported life longer than the earth. In such a case the plant forms would presumably have reached a high stage of development; plants would there exist compared with which our highest plants, such as daisies and asters, are simple and rudimentary. Nevertheless it is not conceivable that any plant, however high in the scale, could hold communication with the human race.

"However, I think it is most reasonable to suppose that, if life has been produced at all upon other planets than our own, it has assumed forms of which we know nothing; forms which may be neither animal nor vegetal, which transcend our experience, and of which we are therefore quite unable to conceive. Given life, plastic and protean, and the laws of probabilities, and such a result would seem to follow as a matter of course.

"Even could we actually perform the journey to Mars, it is not likely that we should be able to communicate with its inhabitants, and if we found existing there a great number of life forms we should probably have difficulty in deciding to which of them, if any, the designation 'people' should be applied."

SHOULD WE HALT HELIUM EXPORT?

AN export embargo on helium has been seriously proposed in order to prevent foreign Powers from accumulating a reserve for balloon uses. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) expresses a doubt whether this will be given much serious consideration, but he considers the principle involved important enough to engage our attention, and he goes on to draw a distinction between conditions that might call for such an embargo and those in which it would be inadmissible. He writes:

"Any natural resource of limited quantity that would be quickly exhausted and our own supplies thereby curtailed through export should be considered as being in a different class from materials such as helium which are being wasted unless developed and used currently. Helium is procured exclusively from the natural-gas supplies which are being developed and used for domestic or industrial purposes without regard to the helium content. If by maintaining a foreign market in such material we are enabled to exploit profitably this resource and develop the art of its recovery and handling to a satisfactory commercial state, we are attaining a very desirable position. Moreover, this development and industrial advantage would be fostered largely at the expense of the foreign purchaser, and thus our industrial independence would be established with small cost to us.

"There is little need to fear that helium or any other similar commodity difficult to store can be accumulated for use to our subsequent detriment. It does not lend itself to storage in quantity except at pro-

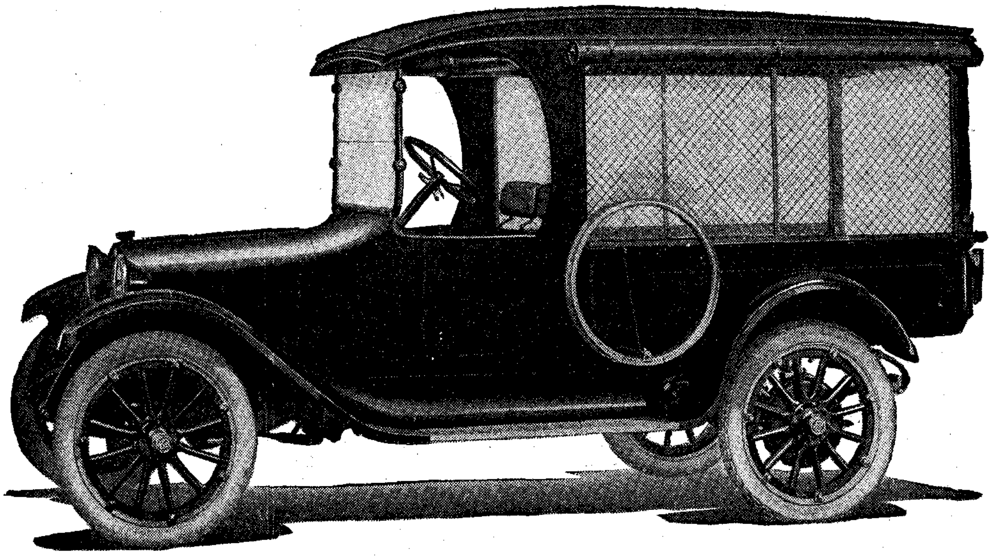
DODGE BROTHERS

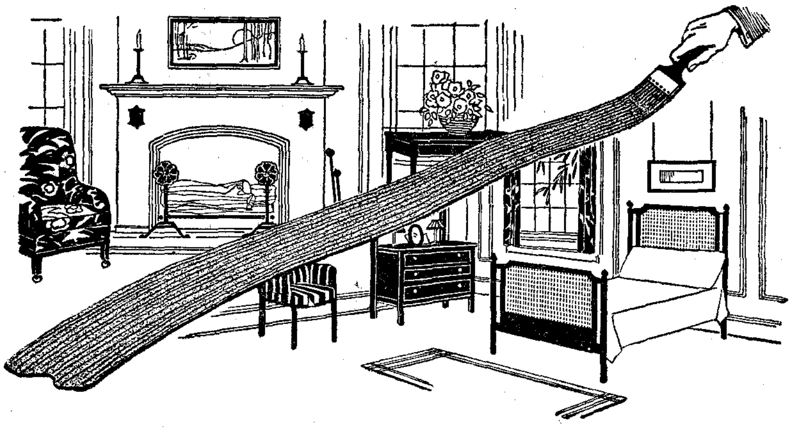
BUSINESS CAR

It is best known for its economy and
its capacity for continuous hard work

With ordinary care it is
seldom out of service
for so much as a day

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT





Lowe's

Your walls
Two ways to treat them

MELLOTONE

For that indescribable soft, dull, velvety effect so difficult to secure, there is nothing quite the equal of Mellotone. Being made in a wide range of choice colors, there is practically no limit to the pleasing effects it makes easily possible. It comes in liquid form. Easily applied.

Send for special Mellotone circular and color card. It contains many help hints.

MELLO-GLOSS

Mello-Gloss, with its satin sheened finish, is a full brother to Mellotone. It is neither dull nor shiny, but between the two. A gloss that is mellowed. It is as washable as a porcelain plate. Comes in a can. Goes on with a brush. Quite as important—it's easy to use.

Send for special circular and color card, showing eight Rest-tones.

Both Mello-Gloss and Mellotone are sold by the one best dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Company
516 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

hibitive expense. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that not more than a current supply will be maintained by purchasers abroad.

"On the other hand, we should not be content to sell all of this material abroad, for if we do we may find ourselves in the unenviable position of knowing how to prepare a material but not knowing how to use it effectively. We should certainly hope to continue in this country a reasonable amount of industrial application in aircraft work and any other lines that may find this gas commercially applicable, so that we may keep pace with foreign development Beyond this, however, we see no reason why the greatest facility for exporting such a commodity should not be afforded our industries.

"The principles thus discust apply in many other cases, tho perhaps not as fully or as strikingly as to helium. It is worth while, therefore, to stop long enough in our consideration of international relations regarding each mineral or other natural resource, and think clearly as to whether or not continued production for export as well as continued development of the arts or application are receiving proper encouragement within as well as without our boundaries."

STAYING ALIVE SEVEN MILES UP

HOW could Major Schroeder live at an altitude nearly a mile higher than the world's balloon record, when those who made that record came near perishing and were saved only by the presence of mind of one of them who pulled a valve at the critical moment? This was Glaisher's experience in making his 30,000-foot record in 1862. Two aviators besides Schroeder have beaten that record. They and he were saved from Glaisher's experience simply by having plenty of oxygen, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Only a few years ago, this writer tells us, this marvelous performance would have been rated as virtually impossible because of the limitations of the human organism at great heights. When Glaisher attained 26,000 feet, he could not read his instruments properly. Shortly after this his legs became paralyzed, and then his arms. Then his sight failed, afterward his hearing, and he became unconscious. In Tissandier's fatal trip of 1875, all began to suffer before an altitude of 23,000 feet was reached, and two of the party died. We read in *The Journal:*

"The baneful effects on life in the rarefied air of higher altitudes usually makes itself manifest at a barometric pressure considerably lower than that represented in the classic instances just cited. In a review of the medical aspects of aviation, the experts of the Medical Research Laboratory of the Division of Military Aeronautics assert that mountain sickness befalls some persons at a lower, others at a higher altitude; but it is also certain that no one who proceeds beyond a certain elevation—the critical line for him—

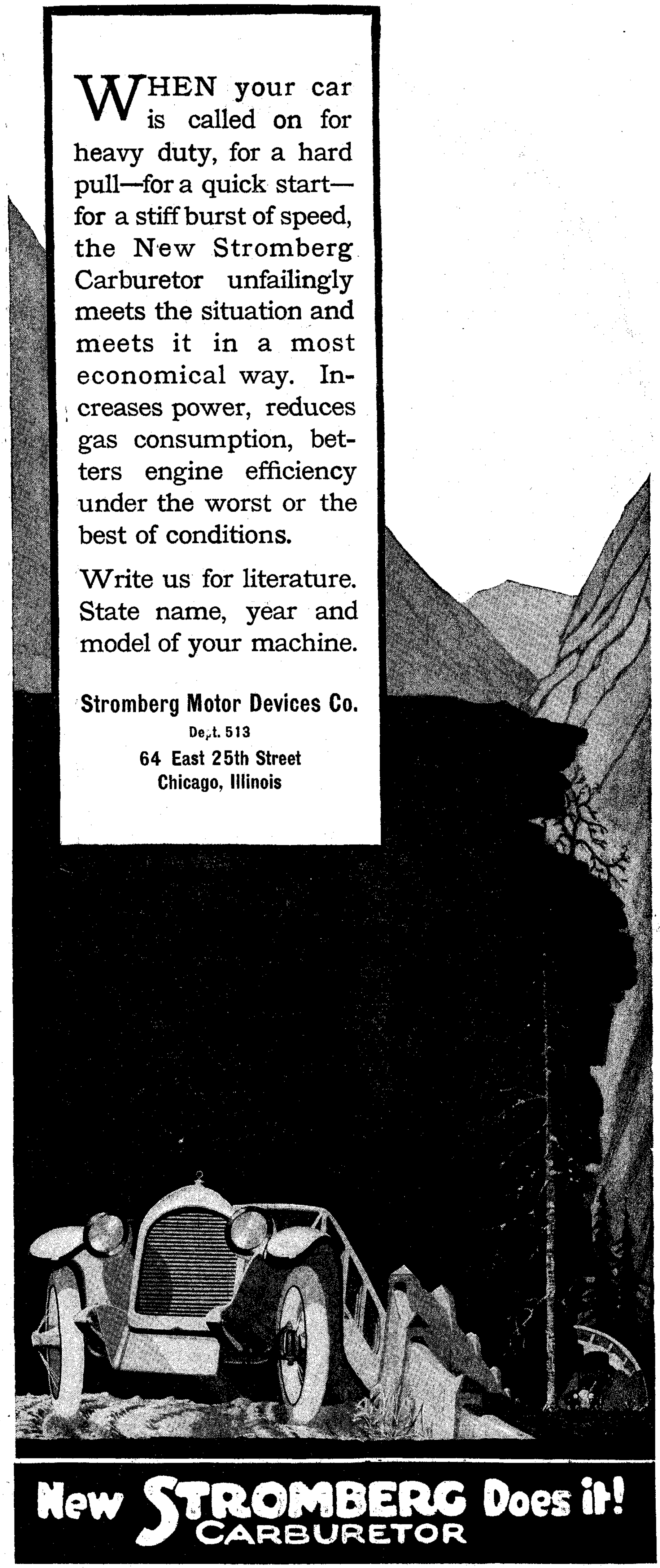
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

escapes the malady. An elevation of 10,000 feet or even less might provoke it in some; others may escape the symptoms up to 14,000 feet, while only a very few, possest of unusual resisting power, can without much distress venture upward to 19,000 feet. We are further reminded that the symptoms of mountain sickness depend not only on the nature of the individual and his physical condition, but also on various intricate contingencies, especially on the amount of physical exertion made in ascending; that is, on whether the ascent is performed by climbing or by passive carriage on horse, on railway-train, or in an airplane.

"What has made possible the penetration of the higher reaches of the atmosphere in these newer flights of man, including Rohlf's ascent to 31,000 feet and Casale's unofficial record of 33,000 feet last year, and culminating in the splendid achievement of Schroeder in rising nearly seven miles above the earth? It has been the scientific demonstration that the predominant physiologic upset at high altitudes, whether it be exhibited as mountain-sickness or aviator's disease, is primarily due to the deprivation of oxygen in the rarefied air. As long ago as 1878 the eminent French physiologist, Paul Bert, furnished clear experimental proof that the abnormal symptoms and dangers experienced under conditions of lowered barometric pressure are those of want of oxygen. Despite the various attempts to invoke other factors, the accumulated scientific evidence to-day supports Bert's conclusion that the essential cause of altitude sickness is lack of oxygen. Consequently, he who would attempt the conquest of the air several miles above the earth must be supplied with oxygen in sufficient abundance.

"The adaptation of man to life at altitudes has occasionally been discust in *The Journal.* Important as they undoubtedly are for the mountaineer and, latterly, for the aviator under ordinary circumstances of flying, these adaptive responses can not satisfy the needs of the organism in those record flights represented by Schroeder's attainment. Accordingly, it is significant that his failure to ascend even higher in the world's record flight was due, according to the press dispatches, to the exhaustion of the aviator's oxygen tanks which supplied the needed respiratory gas. It is this failure, we may assume, in the absence of official information, which robbed him of consciousness and thus was responsible for the spectacular fall of several thousand feet which almost cost Schroeder his life.

"The glowing accounts of the new conquest of the upper air have been replete with praises of the superior motors, the dependable air-compressors, the unique recording instruments, the heating devices that made it possible for man to endure a polar climate of 67 degrees below zero, and other mechanical features. It is more than likely that the record will again be broken; not, however, merely because these devices have been made more perfect and efficient, but also because science will have taught the aviator how to secure an unfailing supply of the indispensable oxygen. After the enforced consideration during the last few years of the abomination of noxious gases, it is a relief to return to the consideration of one that is truly beneficent."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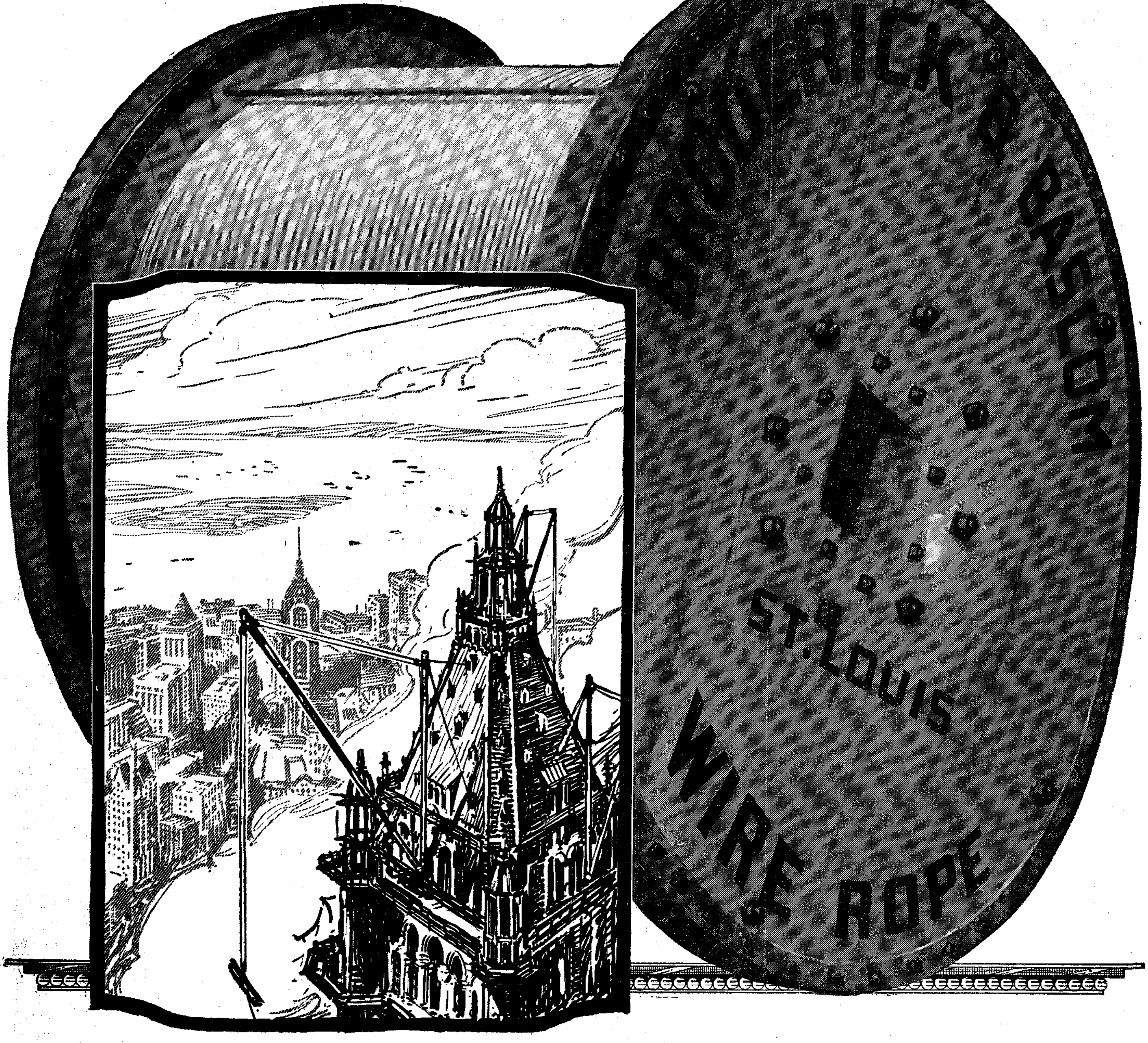

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C486

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

A PLATINUM MONETARY STANDARD

RUSSIA is the chief platinum-producer of the world, and between 1828 and 1845 she actually used platinum coinage, altho it was later withdrawn. Now it is reported that the Soviet Government plans to make platinum the basis of its currency system. An editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York) mentions a dispatch from Germany stating that the Bolshevik Commission of Finances has published the plan with the understanding that it will be acceptable by foreigners in the expected foreign trade. A new type of credit note will be issued, based on a reserve of platinum. The issue will be limited to 65,000,000 rubles in notes of 50, 100, 500, and 5,000 rubles, and will be backed by reserves of platinum to the value of 37,500,000 gold rubles. The writer continues:

"The Government will be ready to convert the notes on call into platinum coin. Those notes will be used for foreign purchases, whether made by the Government or by citizens, and will, in any case, be exchanged only for commodities that are of vital importance to the welfare of the people, who are in need of machinery, tools, and metals for agriculture and manufacturing interests, which must be reestablished with as little delay as possible.

"This program calls for a platinum reserve, at the present prices, of around 125,000 ounces. While it is doubtful whether Russia has that much on hand, it is probable that she can accumulate it, as she is the principal platinum-producer of the world. Tho she produced only 50,000 ounces of the metal in 1917, 63,900 in 1916, and 124,000 in 1915, her normal production in previous years was between 250,000 and 300,000 ounces. . . . . . .

"This report may not be dismissed as altogether improbable, therefore, and, indeed, it is quite natural that, as money is a commodity of exchange of intrinsic value and easy to handle, a country which has an advantage, in its platinum, over the rest of the world should so employ it. Have we the greater portion of the gold in the world, and do we expect by virtue of it to continue indefinitely as the world's bankers? If England or France were in the position of Mexico, in being great silver-producers, doubtless they would use silver as current money wherewith to purchase commodities and sustain their currency; but the United States controls more silver-production than England, whereas England controls more gold-production than the United States; therefore, this is not likely to happen.

"What of the case of nickel, however? Nickel is one of our common coinage metals. The British Empire—that is to say, specifically, the Sudbury district in Canada—produces 85 per cent. of the world's nickel, and the reserves of ore are enormous. France, with 11 per cent., possesses most of the rest; the United States has practically none. Suppose that Great Britain would decide to use nickel as a basis for her currency, would it not be natural to use her greatest metallic resource as security, and would not that affect the relative

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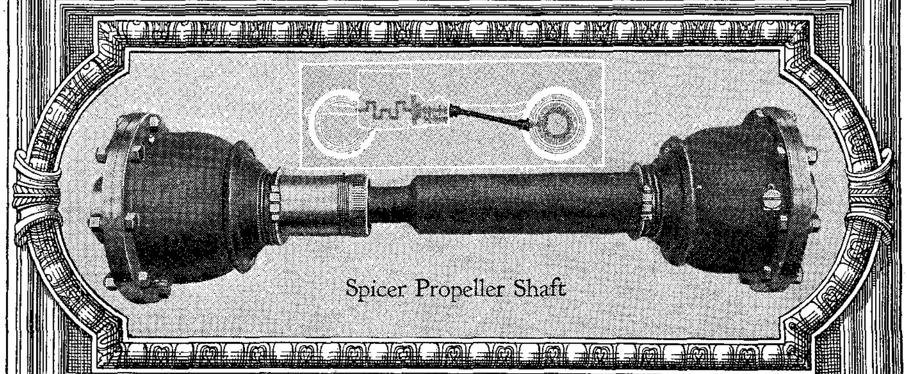

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

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HUNTING THE TYPHOID-CARRIER

FIFTY-SIX typhoid-carriers are under observation in the State of New York alone, outside of New York City. These persons do not suffer from the disease, but can give it to others. They harbor the germ, but have themselves acquired immunity to it. The discovery of the first recorded carrier, "Typhoid Mary," as related some little time ago in these columns, alarmed the health authorities so much that she was practically kept a prisoner for some time. The subject having been studied and being at present better understood, carriers are now merely watched and given instructions to avoid infecting others, which instructions they are usually only too glad to regard. Epidemic typhoid is rare nowadays, and a large number of sporadic cases are caused by carriers. The carrier, we are told by Dr. F. M. Meader, of the New York State Department of Health, in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago), is by far the most difficult source of infection to trace and the most baffling to control; and a systematic study of methods for the cure of carriers is greatly needed. We read:

"The efforts now to control this disease should be placed upon a larger unit of area than has hitherto been done. We have been accustomed to investigate the cases of typhoid fever in single municipalities. It now seems best to investigate typhoid fever by counties, selecting first those counties in which, during the year, the largest number of cases have appeared. When this is done, it is possible to trace the connection between sporadic cases occurring in the various municipalities. The person who investigates these cases must be particularly well trained in laboratory procedures, so that he can apply promptly methods which will aid him in deciding the usefulness of the various clues which his detective instinct presents to him. The epidemiologist is a detective whose duty it is to discover the hidden lair and paths leading thereto, for the infectious agents of communicable disease.

"The epidemiologist, in his search for sources of infection of typhoid fever, realizes that the cases have their source of infection in either a case or a typhoid-carrier. It, therefore, becomes necessary for him to find out the possible cases or carriers with whom the patient has come in contact just before the incubation period of the case in question. The first information of value to determine is the date of onset. He then knows that his patient

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

was infected from seven to twenty-one days before the onset."

It is often found, Dr. Meader tells us, that unreported cases have existed in such mild form that the presence of the disease was not suspected. It is then essential to determine whether or not a given person did have typhoid fever, which may often be determined by testing a sample of the blood. Often these missed cases prove to be the connecting link between a patient and the case or carrier for whom search is made. The writer continues:

"The association of the case with persons who had typhoid fever the previous year will be investigated. If this work is carefully done with these obscure cases, it will in a large proportion of the cases be possible to show an association with a person who complains of symptoms of gall-stones, jaundice, or recently infected with typhoid fever.

"It is of the greatest importance, when possible, to obtain all information from the patient himself rather than from friends or relatives; however, if the patient is very ill, he should not be bothered with questioning upon this subject. If the information given by friends is not sufficiently definite to locate the source of infection, the matter of questioning the patient should be deferred until he is able to give the desired information. . . . . . .

"When there are received from the laboratory reports which indicate that a certain person is a carrier, it then becomes necessary to take up the question of what to advise the person who is a typhoid-carrier.

"At the present time we have about fifty-six typhoid-carriers under observation in the State of New York, exclusive of New York City. A report blank is sent quarterly to the health officers of the municipalities in which these cases are located.

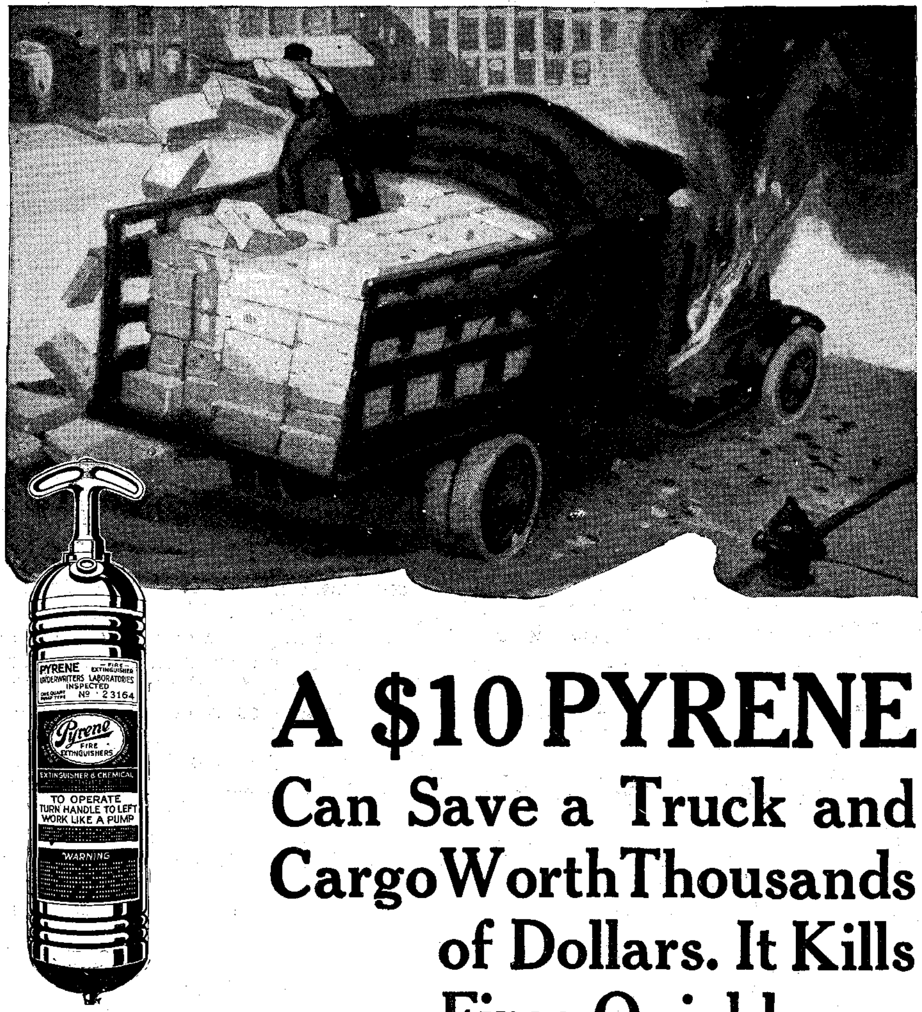
"1. The patient is notified that he or she is a typhoid-carrier. This is probably one of the most effective measures to take, as intelligent persons who realize that they are carriers are able to take care of themselves in a way that they will not become a menace to other people of the community.

"2. Typhoid-carriers are not permitted to have anything to do with the handling of milk- or food-supplies or public consumption. Where this restriction is such a hardship that the person is deprived of a livelihood, the State Department of Health, through the county poor officer, gives an allowance monthly to supplement the earnings of the patient who can not engage in work which will endanger food-supply. Housewives are permitted to continue the preparation of foods for their families, but not for public consumption. The remaining members of the families are expected to be immunized with typhoid vaccine.

"3. Sanitary conditions of the place are so arranged that access of flies is impossible, and drainage into water-supplies is prevented.

"4. The patient is advised to have a disinfectant for the hands always easily available, and that thorough cleansing and disinfection of the hands be done several times daily.

"5. It is not deemed necessary that the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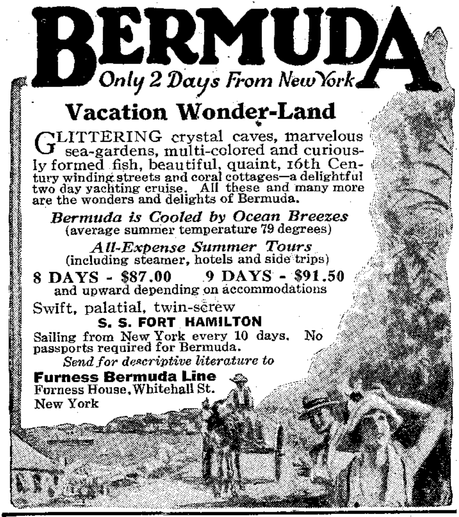

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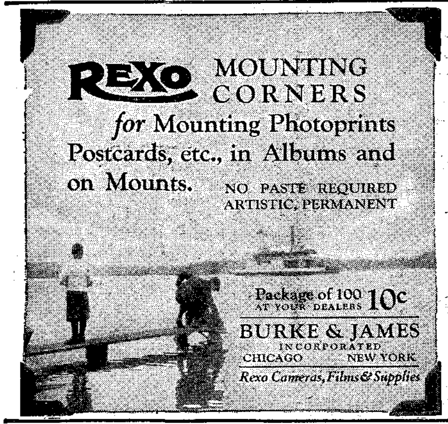

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

information that a person is a carrier should be given to more than the health officer, the physician, the patient, and some other member of the family. The withholding of this information from the public by the health officer is of great assistance in enforcing regulations should the patient be inclined to be careless, as all carriers, of course, will do almost anything to keep this knowledge from their friends.

"6. Often the Department sends a letter to the patient explaining the condition, outlining the procedure mentioned, and asking for their cooperation. This then is followed by a visit from the health officer. . . . . . .

"The matter of treating these carriers is one which has received some attention by this department. Three or four carriers have apparently been cured by the use of typhoid vaccines, but so many others have not been cured by the use of vaccines that its value as a general measure is problematic. The removal of the gall-bladder is probably the best method of curing typhoid-carriers. It will not always cure the carrier, but in many instances apparently it does. In our opinion, the methods for the cure of typhoid-carriers are among the most needy of research problems. As the number of carriers is certainly very large, the establishment of a recognized method for their cure would be of great benefit."

HOW TO INVENT

SCIENTIFIC experts do not make the best inventors, we are told by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). The scientist must proceed step by step, whereas the inventor occasionally jumps. The ones who land somewhere are the successful ones; the others go down into obscurity by thousands. In other words, successful invention is often the outcome of a sort of inspired guess. Under these circumstances, we are reasonably told, it is somewhat difficult to lay down rules for inventing. Nevertheless, the writer offers us two or three, which are given in the paragraphs quoted below. The difference between the mental processes of scientists and inventors, he thinks, is precisely the same as that between those of philosophers and theologians. Namely, scientists and philosophers reach their conclusions by a skilfully constructed train of thoughts proceeding from cause to effect, while inventors and theologians arrive at their destination by an exercise of intuition. He continues:

"This is probably most apparent in various aspects of religion. The infinite evidently can not be comprehended by the finite mind; it must be accepted meekly as an act of faith. Intuition may not so clearly be the main characteristic of an inventor. But if a scientist (bred in the bone) and an inventor (by divine right) both start from a certain point and travel in a certain direction they will proceed side by side closely in step until they reach a wide chasm across which lies their goal. On the edge of this abyss the scientist sits down and starts to think. The inventor, however, lifts his eyes from the abyss, and seeing his destination on the far side, arrives there with one stupendous leap. That is to say, his leap is long enough if he is a successful inventor; others land just short of the farther bank and drop into oblivion!

"And a curious thing about it is that after the scientist sits and ponders and builds a substantial bridge of thought across the gap, he ultimately arrives at the same destination. But it is sometimes a long and discouraging task interrupted by as many false starts and failures as bridging the St. Lawrence. Meantime, if he asks his inventor friend how he did it, the inventor (almost prophet) speciously exhibits a fantom bridge as unsubstantial as a monkey-span across the great gray-green, greasy Limpopo. And the surest way for scientist and inventor to become estranged is for the former to point out the perfectly obvious faulty links and actual gaps in the chain of argument. As a parting shot, the prophet will exclaim against the obtuseness of men who are not awed by the unusual, saying: 'Why are you so blind that you can't see it is thus and so?' Trying to justify a fact is so obviously foolish when you know it exists!"

One rule would be: Don't become discouraged because others have failed. One or more men may have recorded failures in attempting the same path you plan to follow. But it would be as bad to turn back as it would to abandon an expedition on arriving at the first obstacle. He continues:

"A case in point is the recent development of a commercial process for electrolytic white lead by Krejci and his associates. Electrolytic white-lead had never been taken beyond the experimental stage, but good practical technology (otherwise known as common sense) eventually solved the larger applications. Yet these men are frank enough to say that had they known of the failures of the earlier experimenters before their successful attempt instead of after, it is doubtful whether the trial would have been made.

"The late William Thum was fond of pointing out how this was accomplished in his now almost universally used process for parting gold and silver. In all former experimentation it had been found impossible to refine gold bullion successfully in a tank, because the silver deposited from nitric acid solution would always (no matter what dodges were tried) deposit in a discontinuous mass of needles, which played havoc with electrical conditions and would not adhere to the vertical anodes. Yet—and it seems so simple that it took one of those flashes of genius to discover it—if the bottom of the tank were made the anode, the insurmountable difficulty of a non-coherent deposit became the chief advantage. Thus, in placing the impure cathode bars horizontally in the tanks, the loose crystals of pure silver collecting in quantity under the diaphragm at the bottom of the tank could be shoveled out quite easily. . . . . .

"Instances might be uselessly multiplied. After all is said and done, inspiration can not be explained! But in directing it the best captain is sound theoretical ground work, and the best lieutenant is wholesome common sense."

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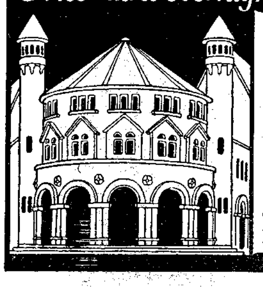

FOR over 30 years U.S.N. Deck Paint has so splendidly stood extreme wear on vessel's decks, that it is bound to prove exceptionally durable anywhere around your home. Easy to apply, thoroughly washable, a wide variety of attractive colors.

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Send TODAY for Special Factory Price on 12,500 Rapids!

Rapid FIRELESS COOKER

Be one of the first 12,500 women to write me. Get my new special rock-bottom price on a Rapid. I've made these special offers before like the department stores do. The big difference is you get the lowest factory-to-kitchen price from me. Here's your chance to save money. Aluminum lined throughout—full set high-grade aluminum utensils with each cooker. 30 days' free trial before you decide. Saves 2-3 to 3-4 fuel costs, 1-2 the work. But you must write soon! Get my big Home Science Book Free—gives you all the details of my low price offer. Send post card NOW. **Wm. Campbell, Pres.**

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PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

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Doesn't Miss a Single Rat

When you use "Rough On Rats" you use the surest method of exterminating this dangerous, destructive pest. "Rough on Rats" gets them all in two or three nights. Mix it with one food the first night; change the kind of food the next night; use an entirely different food the third night. No more rats after that. Occasional use of "Rough On Rats" *keeps* them away. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats". Send for our booklet, "Ending Rats and Mice". Mailed free to you.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City, N. J.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

ROUGH ON RATS

CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

April 14.—The long-smoldering revolution in Sonora bursts forth when a force of Federal troops estimated at six hundred is routed by a smaller force of Sonora state soldiers near Lfurte.

A report from Mexico City says that Lieut.-Col. Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, has fled from the capital. It is believed he will take a hand in directing the Sonora revolution.

It is reported that during the last forty-eight hours 3,600 recruits have joined the ranks of the new Sonora army.

April 15.—Military forces of the new "Republic of Sonora" cross the state line of Sinaloa, capture two towns, and continue toward Culiacan, the capital of the neighboring state, thus taking the aggressive in the state's fight against the Carranza Government.

Reports to military headquarters at Agua Prieta say that President Carranza plans to send thousands of troops against Sonora in efforts to put down the uprising. Leaders of the Sonora movement declare that this plan means a new revolution.

According to official announcements, Mexican emigration authorities in Juarez refuse to permit Mexicans except those having homes in El Paso to leave Mexico for the United States. It is said the Mexican Government contemplates conscription.

April 16.—Francisco Elias, a leader in the Sonora revolt against Carranza, says that the state of Sonora will appeal to the United States for recognition as a belligerent.

Mexico asks permission from the United States to move troops through American territory so as to attack the rebellious state of Sonora from the north. No action on the request has yet been taken.

April 17.—According to information reaching Washington, General Obregon has made his way to Cuernevaca, capital of the state of Morelos, where the entire Federal garrison, numbering 2,000 men, have renounced their allegiance to Carranza and joined Obregon.

According to reports from Hermosillo, General Gonzales, a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, has inaugurated a movement to remove President Carranza and put in his place a Provisional President who would guarantee fair elections in July. Leaders say that if Carranza were removed the Sonora movement would cease immediately.

General Flores, with a force of 6,000 Sonora troops, captures Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa and proceeds to Mazatalin, accompanied by practically the entire Federal force based at Culiacan, which deserted the Carranza standard.

The State Department refuses permission to the Carranza Government to move troops through the American border territory to the Mexican state of Sonora.

April 18.—According to a war-bulletin issued by the Mexican Government, a revolt is announced in the state of Michoacan, engineered by General Rubio, governor of the state and a strong supporter of Obregon.

April 19.—The Obregon revolt is gaining strength, according to reports reaching Washington. A battle which will menace the lives of American citizens in and around Mexico City is regarded as probable.

April 20.—Confirmation of an official nature has been obtained, reports Washington, of the secession of the Mexican state of Guerrero, with 8,000 Federal troops.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY

April 14.—Berlin newspapers publish sensational details of alleged preparations for another revolution along the Kapp lines. They say the mainspring of the conspiracy is in Pomerania, East Prussia, and Silesia, where the landed proprietors are assisting the reactionary troops.

Information from Geneva says the Bavarian separatist move is reported as progressing. The people are against the Berlin Government and demand independence with Allied support.

April 15.—The German Government decides to place guards about the government and other public buildings because of rumors of a new attempt to overthrow the Government for the purpose of forming an alliance with Soviet Russia to declare war on France, according to advices from Berlin reaching Paris.

It is reported from Berlin that the Polish Government has informed the Allied Supreme Council that it intends soon to occupy German territory should Germany fail to carry out her engagements with the Poles.

A Paris report says that the Allies reach an accord concerning the execution of the Versailles Treaty, thus removing one of the causes of friction between France and Great Britain. The agreement aims particularly at obtaining from Berlin strict execution of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty. If Germany refuses it is proposed to cut off her food supplies.

April 18.—According to dispatches from Berlin to Zurich the German Government has ordered the Reichswehr to evacuate the neutral zone in the Ruhr region by April 24.

April 20.—Russia and Germany sign a treaty in Berlin for the exchange of war-prisoners, of whom 200,000 are still in Germany. The treaty is practically the same, reports Berlin, as that signed by Great Britain and Russia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

April 14.—Reports from Dublin state that the eighty-nine hunger-striking Sinn-Fein prisoners have been released, apparently unconditionally, from Mountjoy Prison, and as a result the general strike is considered off.

A Stockholm report says the Pan-Russian Communist Congress at Moscow has decided to abolish the Soviet system in the management of industrial concerns and to replace it by "fully competent managers."

It is reported to Washington that an armistice between the unionists in Guatemala and the forces of President Cabrera has been signed and the proposal made that Cabrera leave the country.

Tokyo dispatches say that the Japanese casualties in the fighting between Russian and Japanese forces on April 5 at Khabarovsk totaled eighty-four killed, while the Russians lost 400 killed and 1,500 prisoners.

April 15.—The head of the revolutionary régime in Khabarovsk issues a statement in which all Allied nations are held responsible for the "tragic results" of the Japanese attack which ousted the Russian revolutionary Government from control in that city.

The members of the British Miners' Federation by a majority of 65,135

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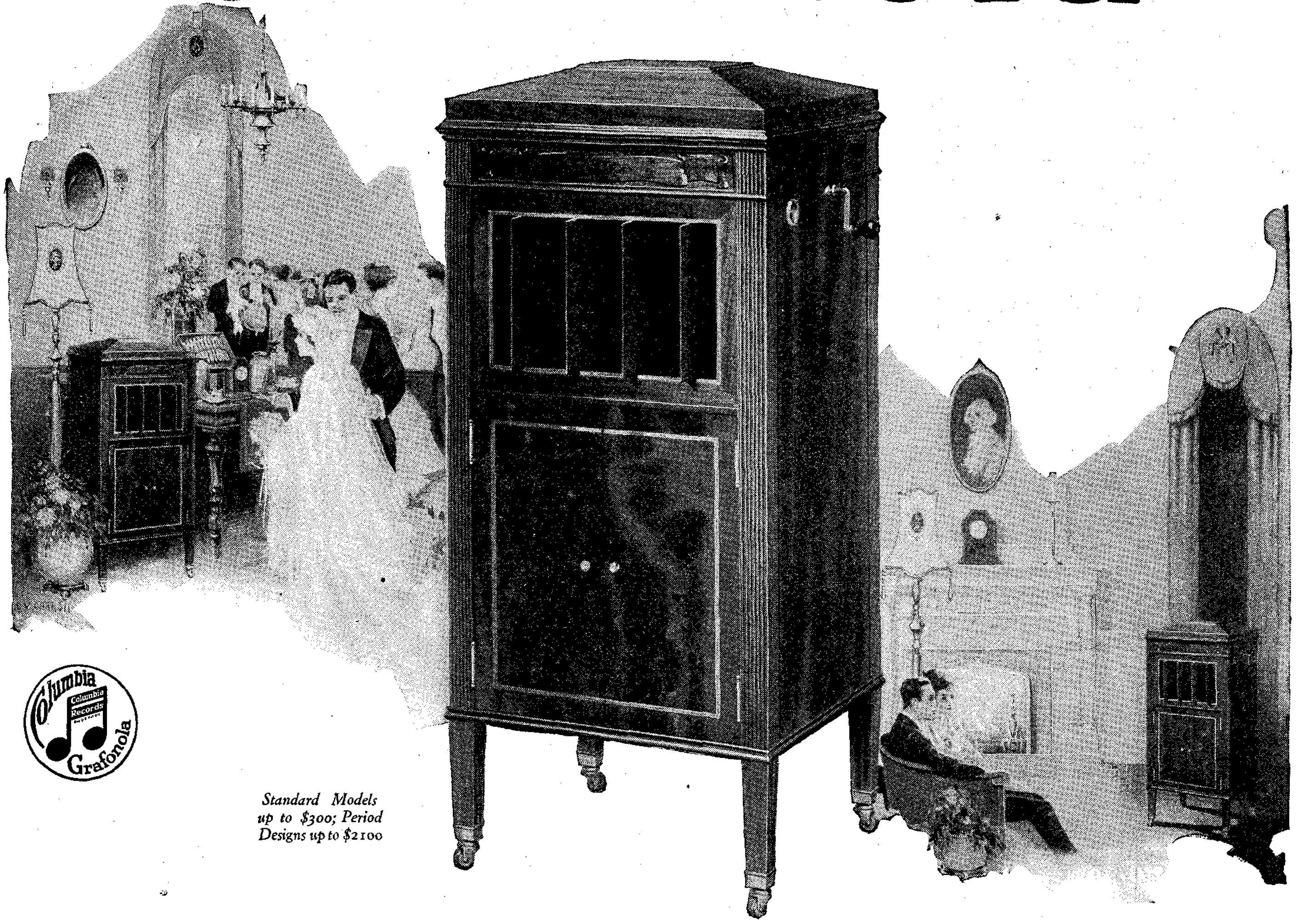

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For a Lifetime of Musical Happiness

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Cabinets of exquisite beauty. Pure, unmuffled richness of tone. And last, but by no means least, the new Grafonola models are equipped with the Columbia Non-Set Automatic Stop, the only automatic stop that requires absolutely no setting. Invisible, built right into the motor, it operates on any record, long or short. There is nothing to move or set or measure. Just put on your record and listen to the music.

To make a good record great, play it on the Columbia Grafonola

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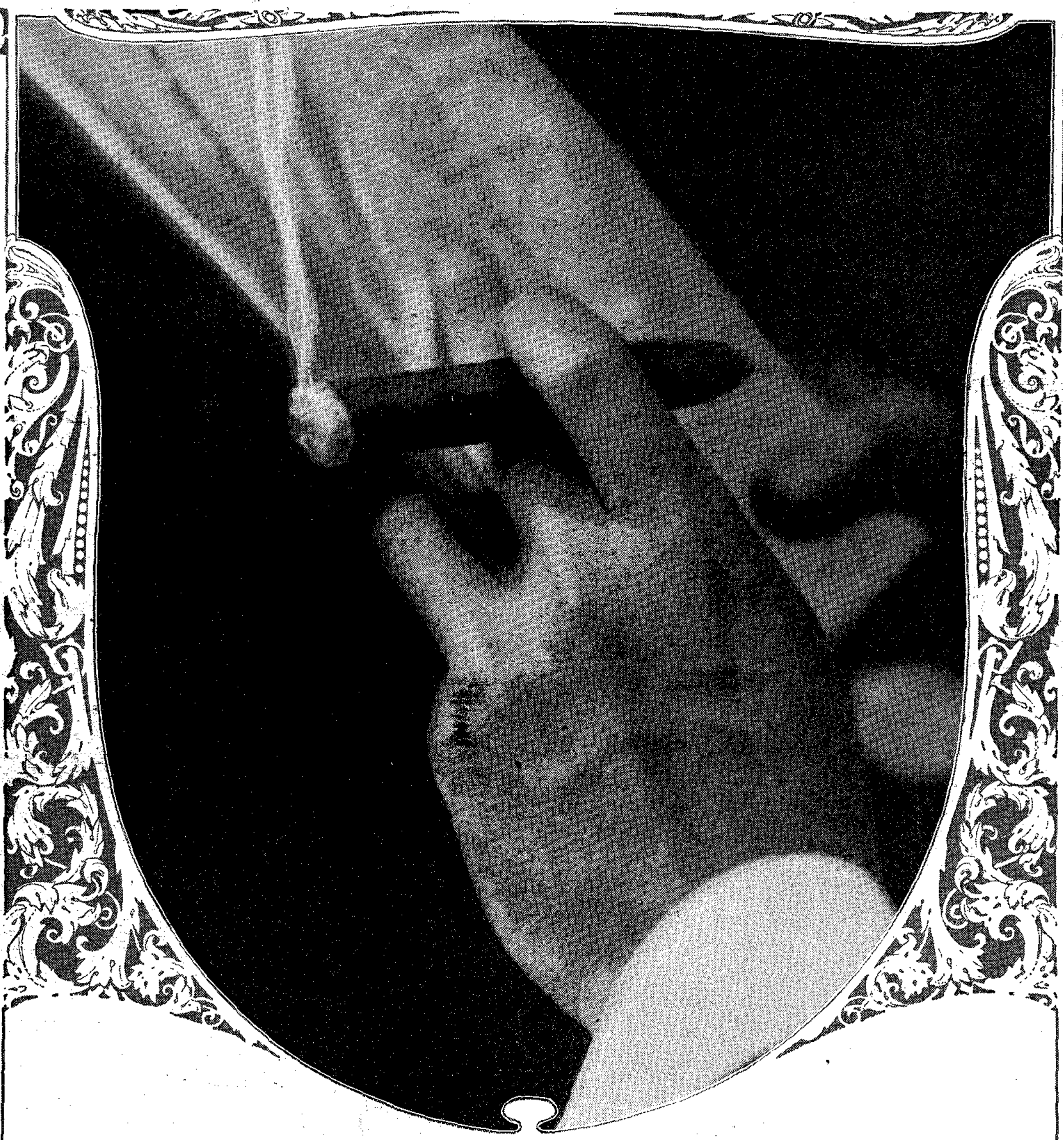

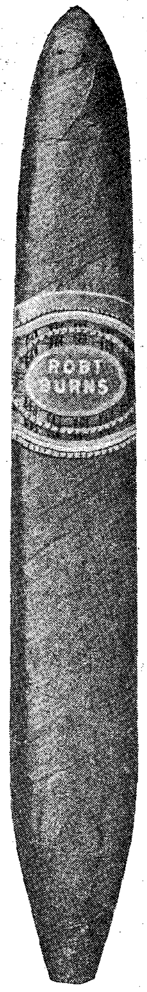

Good news about Full Havana Filler

ROBT. BURNS is "good news" all the way through, from his *full Havana filler* to his imported Sumatra wrapper.

He's still being made according to the "good faith" formula which means so much to modern smokers. Here it is:

Robt. Burns' Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. His neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

The better class of dealers gladly testify to Robt. Burns' high standing in their several communities. They'll tell you (from their own experiences) how unwise it is to offer "just-as-goods" to men who have an understanding with this modern full-Havana-filled cigar.

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ROBT. BURNS
Invincible
(Actual Size)
2 for 25c
(13c for 1)
Box of 50—$5.75

Robt. Burns Cigar
HAVE YOU TRIED ONE *LATELY?*

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

decide to accept the Government's offer of a 20 per cent. increase on gross earnings, thus obviating the danger of a strike.

Military forces carry out many raids in Dublin and arrest about a hundred persons. Aside from the activity of the military, Dublin is normal, the general strike having been called off after the release of the hunger-strikers.

A republic is reported to have been formed in Anatolia of a Soviet character with Arif Bey, former President of the Chamber at Constantinople, as chief of the Council of Ministers.

April 16.—Bolshevik uprisings in northern Italy, blocking railroad traffic and combated by the Rome Government with troops, are reported to Paris. The dispatch said the peasants in the Ruvo region had seized more than a thousand acres of land and planned to distribute it communistically.

The Zionist organization in London announces that it is reliably informed from Palestine that the Arabs had demanded the suppression of the Zionist commission in Palestine within five days.

April 17.—President Cabrera, of Guatemala, capitulates to the revolutionary forces of Carlos Herrera at La Palma. The President agreed to surrender, the revolutionists guaranteeing his personal safety and retention of all the property legally obtained by him.

A report from Cork says that a jury in the inquest into the death of Mayor MacCurtain, of that city, assassinated last month, brought charges of wilful murder against Premier Lloyd George.

April 19.—Gabriele d'Annunzio forms an Anti-League of Nations, consisting of minority elements in all countries of oppress peoples, which will be called the League of Fiume.

The first business of the Allied Supreme Council at their conference at San Remo was a reply to President Wilson's note on the Turkish settlement. It is in the nature of a tentative refusal to heed Mr. Wilson's suggestions, the principle of which proposed the expulsion of the Turk from Europe.

Bandits attack a train on which Queen Victoria is traveling from Madrid to Seville.

April 20.—The Allied Conference, says a report from San Remo, is divided on a policy toward Turkey, Russia, and Germany.

Bolshevik representatives in Copenhagen have failed to reach an agreement with representatives of the Allies, according to a report from the Danish capital, because of "Soviet Russia's negative attitude toward the financial obligations contracted under the Czarist administration."

RAILWAY STRIKE

April 14.—Three of the big railroad Brotherhoods, the trainmen, engineers, and firemen and enginemen, refuse to take part in any conference with governmental or railroad officials at which representatives of the newly formed yardmen's associations are present, on the ground that they will not recognize the existence of these organizations.

Attorney-General Palmer makes public documents showing the desire of the International Communist party to work through the "outlaw" railroad strike for the purpose of forming a

Button One, Troubles Done
ONE BUTTON
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UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914

FIVE years ago the public heard for the first time of the

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UNION SUIT

Now people everywhere would much rather have underwear with one button than with nine. Already hundreds of thousands of men know the daily satisfaction that comes with freedom from gapping and wrinkling, with time and trouble saved. They appreciate the comfort of one smooth even fit from neck to knee or ankle.

And the wearer himself is not the only one to enjoy this garment. The fact that there is only one button saves somebody else all the bother of keeping a whole row of unnecessary buttons and button-holes in repair.

The Hatch One-Button Union Suit comes in the finest of combed cotton materials, and in lisle and pure mercerized garments, silk trimmed. An illustrated catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's Garments: $2.50, $4.00 and $5.00
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THERE are two ways of traveling. One is to start blindly out into the world knowing only in a vague way where one is going, ignorant of where and how to find the things worth the seeking. It is a long and tedious path that one enters under those conditions, and necessarily a slow, unsatisfactory and expensive one.

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Ten years without a corn

Countless people boast that record now.

Years ago they started using Blue-jay. Never since has a corn pained twice. And never has a corn stayed a week.

You can quickly prove that corns are needless. Millions have already done it.

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No more paring, no more unsightly pads. Dainty shoes without unhappy hours.

Apply a touch of liquid Blue-jay or a Blue-jay plaster.

The corn pain will end. And soon the whole corn will loosen and come out.

The action is gentle but sure. Blue-jay is the scientific method, created by this world-famed laboratory.

It is not like the methods which are harsh and crude.

Try Blue-jay on one corn. Buy it tonight from your druggist. Live the rest of your life without corns.

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Plaster or Liquid
The Scientific Corn Ender

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

workmen's Soviet in the United States, similar to that in Russia.

The Communist party sends out an appeal to the outlaw strikers urging them to stand fast and promising them support. The appeal suggests that the strike "is a part of the great class struggle of the workers against the capitalists."

James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, charges that the outlaw railroad strike is caused by Bolsheviki and anarchists "boring from within" and that responsible labor-leaders or union men have no part in the walkout.

All reports coming to Chicago indicate that the railroad strike is subsiding, and that there is a gradual resumption of business throughout the Central West.

April 15.—Twenty-four leaders in the insurgent strike of railroad switchmen are placed under arrest in Chicago charged with violating the Lever Food Act. Government agents said two hundred other warrants will be issued later.

Managers of the railroads operating in New York issue an ultimatum giving the railroad Brotherhood heads until noon April 18 to get such of the outlaws as are acceptable to the railroads back to work.

April 16.—All striking employees of the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads in the Philadelphia district are ordered to resume work at once following a conference between the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mediation and officials of the railroads.

The details of the origin and causes of the railroad walkouts, particularly in New Jersey, will be investigated by the Federal grand jury at Newark. Subpenas have been issued to forty of the strike-leaders.

April 17.—It is announced that 50 per cent. of the strikers in and around New York have returned to work at the end of the first twenty-four hours following the issuance of the railroads' ultimatum.

It is reported from Chicago that the railroad-strike situation throughout the country is improving rapidly.

April 18.—With the expiration of the railroads' ultimatum the company managers announce that by far the greater percentage of the strikers have reported for duty and the strike in and around New York is considered a thing of the past at least so far as passenger service is concerned.

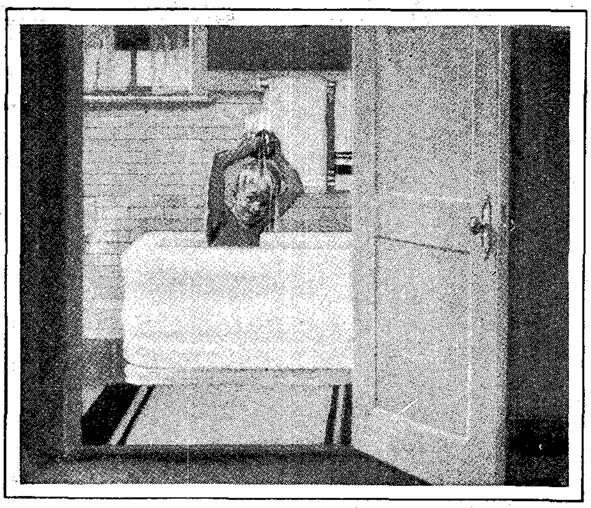
April 19.—The Federal Railroad Labor Board refuses flatly to "receive, entertain, or consider" complaints from striking railroad employees. It announced it would only hear those who were adopting every reasonable means of avoiding interruption of traffic.

April 20.—Applications of unauthorized strikers for hearings on their demand for a living wage are denied by the Railroad Labor Board, reports Washington.

OTHER DOMESTIC EVENTS

April 14.—President Wilson presides over the first Cabinet meeting held at his call since September 2, 1919.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Ambassador of the Russian Soviet Government to the United States, is found by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be an alien enemy. An



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PRODUCTS OF *AN IDEAL*

Throughout the forty-seven years of our experience in making enameled plumbing ware we have steadfastly adhered to the ideal which inspired the founding of this business: to make our products merit the trust and confidence of the public.

This ideal has been absorbed by our organization in what we believe to be an unusual degree, and, combined with their skill, with scientific processes and modern machinery, results in products worthy the wide acceptance accorded them.

Whether bathtub, lavatory or kitchen sink, each piece of Kohler enameled plumbing ware is an expression of beauty, utility and durability. The armor of glistening, snow-white enamel insures and reinforces the preservation of these qualities.

And the generous recognition bestowed on Kohler ware serves only to increase our fidelity to this ideal to the end that our products shall be increasingly worthy of the public's regard and merit the mark "Kohler," which appears inconspicuously, but as an everlasting guarantee of excellence, on each fixture.

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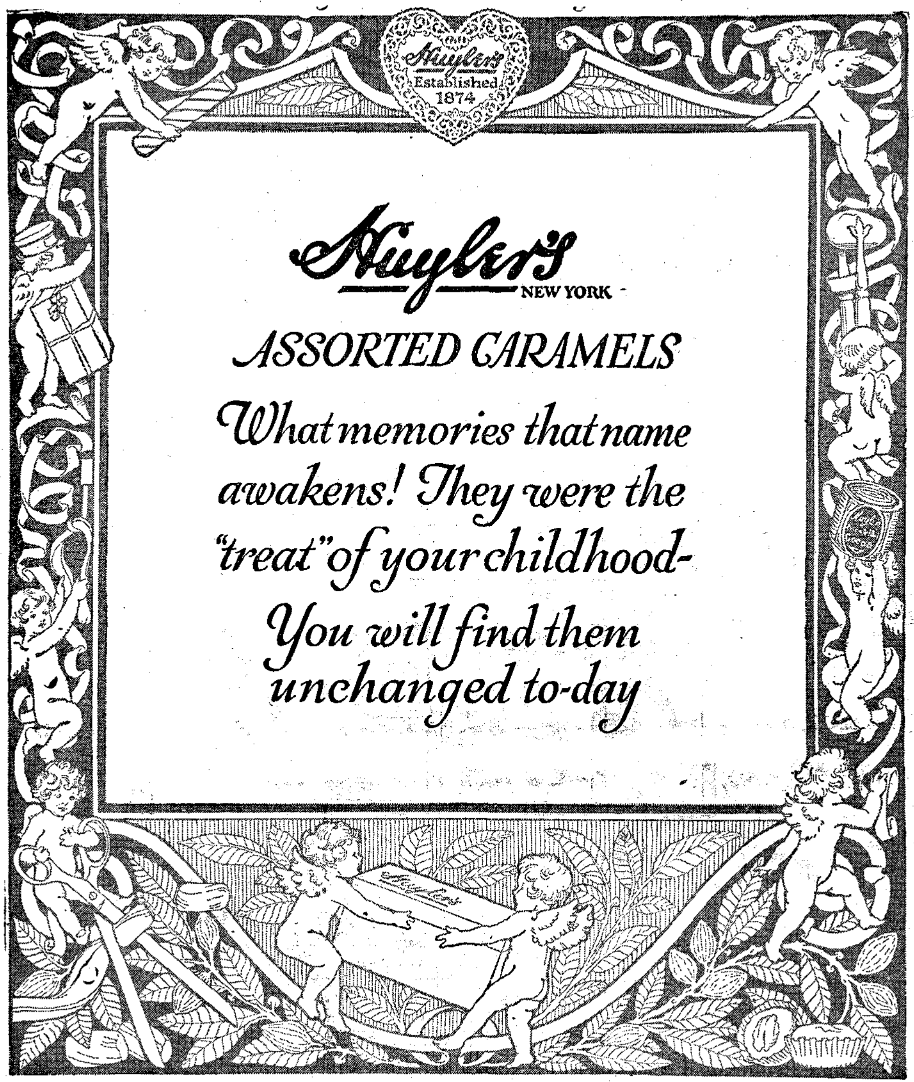

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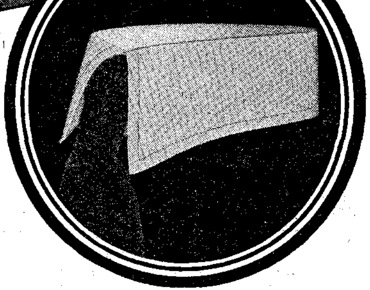

Popular collar styles of 300 years ago as painted by Rembrandt—The Master Craftsman.

Men of Today—

who require value-apparel of accepted design that is comfortable, are more and more demanding

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Made by Troy's Master Craftsmen
in all the leading Shapes and Sizes — Both the Starched and SOFT SLIDEWELL models are made by the same skilled operators.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

action against him by the Department of Justice is demanded.

The number of officers authorized by the Army Reorganization Bill is reduced in the Senate from 18,000 to 16,993.

Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic leader of Cook County and prominent in State and national politics for thirty years, dies at his home in Chicago, aged fifty-nine.

Dr. James Roland Angell, formerly Dean of the University of Chicago and a scientist of international reputation, is elected president and chief executive officer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Senator McCumber (Republican, of North Dakota) introduces a resolution in the Senate to restore to their prewar status commercial relations between the United States and Germany.

April 15.—Representative Hoch (Republican, of Kansas) introduces a resolution in the House calling for investigation of the charges against Lewis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, for alleged failure to deport radicals rounded up by the Department of Justice. The resolution contains instructions to have impeachment proceedings brought if the charges are substantiated.

An army of 175,000 men and 16,000 officers during the year beginning next July is approved by the House in considering the military appropriation bill.

April 19.—At least twenty persons are known to have been killed and many more injured in two tornadoes sweeping through four counties in northeastern Arkansas, according to Little Rock dispatches.

Sir Auckland Geddes, recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States to succeed Viscount Grey, arrives in New York from Southampton.

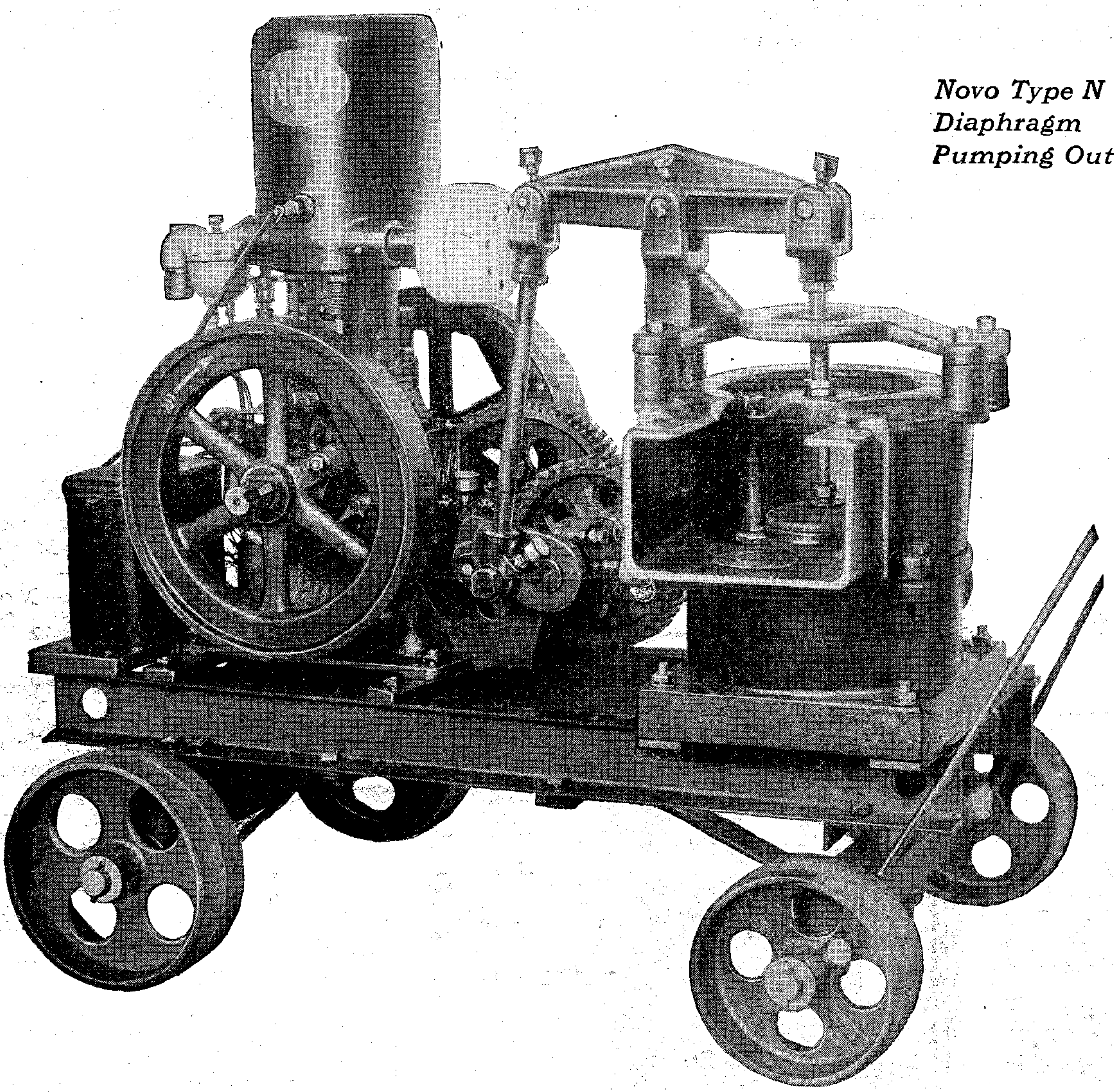
Republican leaders tentatively agree to present a soldier-relief measure to the House about May 1.

The House Appropriations Committee estimates the total loss to the Government growing out of Federal control of the railroads at about $1,375,000,000. This includes the $225,000,000 estimated as guaranties to the roads under the terms of the transportation act.

BRINGING BACK SUNKEN TREASURE—Untold millions in gold and silver and other precious commodities have been sunk during the war by submarines and otherwise. Naturally, men at once set their brains to work to try to recover some of this treasure, particularly in those waters where sunken ships are strewn the thickest. *Bradstreet's* reports that sunken treasure worth $200,000,000 has now been raised around the British Isles. It continues:

The *Restorer* and the *Reliant*, two salving vessels that were bought by a British concern from the American Navy, have a new device, an oxyacetylene flame, which is worked under water for cutting holes in the sides of submerged vessels.

Each ship has twenty-five electric pumps capable of pumping one million gallons of water an hour, and carries two divers, search-lights, line-throwing guns, electric welding plants, rock drills, and other accessories. Each diver is equipped with a telephone.



Novo Type N Diaphragm Pumping Outfit

As Mahomet went to the Mountain—

So Novo Outfits go wherever there is work for them to do. Novo Portability means almost as much, to many power-users, as Novo Reliability.

Novo Engines, 1½ to 15 H.P. Outfits for Pumping, Hoisting, Air Compressing, Sawing. Furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, natural or artificial gas.

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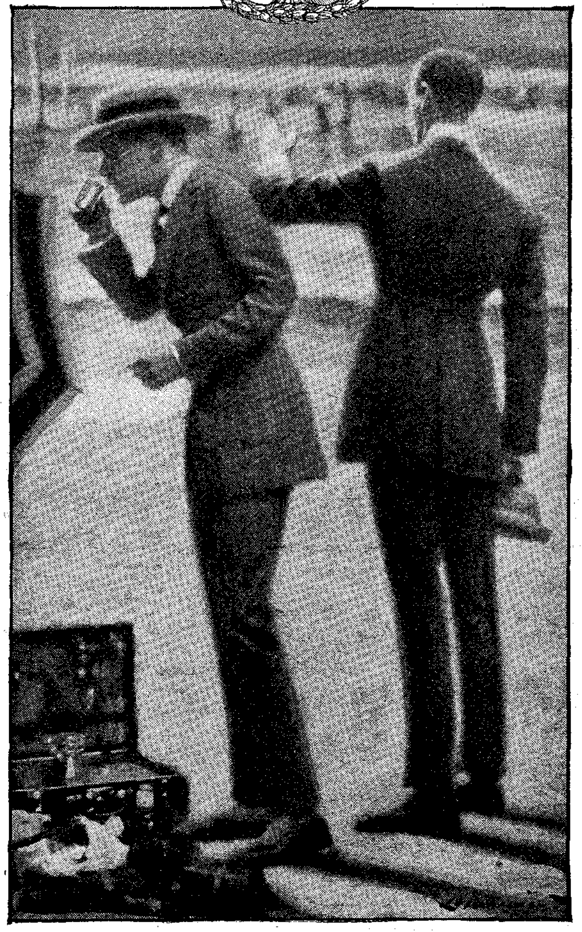

*T*ODAY *the well dressed man realizes that the necessary advances in price have increased the responsibility of the makers of better clothes.*

More and more he bases his choice on the repute of the institution that stands back of his selection.

To the jealous guarding of a reputation for maintaining the highest standards, every last worker of the organization that makes ADLER-ROCHESTER *Clothes contributed the best that is in him.*

Send for Style Book to L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Campaign Note.—Wet planks are slippery material for platforms. — *The Independent.*

More for the Money.—" It costs twice as much to live as it did fifty years ago."

" Well, I'd rather be paying double now than have paid half then."—*Life.*

The Greater Need.—Some day the Gideons, who see to it that there's a Bible in each hotel guest-room, are going to fix it so that the man who makes the hotel rates has one, too.—*Detroit Times.*

Too Late.—" Why, as a locksmith you earn more in a month than I do as a university professor."

" Well, you missed your chance when you were young ! "—*Die Muskete* (*Vienna*).

In Round Numbers.—MOTORIST (arrested for speeding)—"A fine morning, isn't it, Judge? "

JUDGE—"It is. Ten dollars, to be exact."—*The Home Sector.*

Emergency Rations.—LADY OF THE HOUSE—" You say you haven't had anything to eat to-day? "

TRAMP—" Lady, the only thing I've swallered to-day is an insult."—*Pearson's Weekly* (*London*).

Disillusioning Drought.—" Prohibition," said Uncle Bill Bottletop, " has brought disappointment to a number of wives who had nursed the idea that their husbands' unreasonableness was entirely due to licker."—*Washington Star.*

Ready Recruit.—RECRUIT—" Shall I mark time with my feet, sir? "

LIEUTENANT (sarcastically)—" My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with your hands? "

RECRUIT—" Yes, sir; clocks do it."—*The Christian Register.*

Son's Pulchritude. — FATHER — " Well, now that you've seen my son, which side of the house do you think he resembles? "

FRIEND—" H'm; of course, his full beauty is not yet developed, but surely you do not suggest that he looks like the side of a house ! "—*London Tit-Bits.*

Such Is Fame.—" It might interest the esteemed LITERARY DIGEST to know that Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet and Mr. William Ross Benet are not the same person," says F. P. A. in *The Tribune.* Is this William Ross Benet any relation of William Rose Benèt, the poet, otherwise Old Bill Benèt of the New York *Evening Post?—Don Marquis, in the New York Evening Sun.*

Experienced.—Sweeping his long hair back with an impressive gesture, the visitor faced the proprietor of the film studio, according to a current story. " I would like to secure a place in your moving-picture company," he said.

" You are an actor? " asked the film man.

" Yes."

" Had any experience acting without audiences? "

A flicker of sadness shone in the visitor's eyes as he replied, " Acting without audiences is what brought me here."—*The Christian Register.*

The Worm Turns.—English paper—"Wanted, loud second-hand gramophone—for reprisals."—*Macon Telegraph.*

Classified.—"What kind of golf does Grabber play?"

"Worst I ever listened to."—*Life.*

Prepared for a Long Separation.—MRS. GAWLER—"I expect your baby will be much larger when I see her again."

MRS. SHARP—"I hope so."—*Macon Telegraph.*

Yo-Heave-Oh!—"Where did you get these cigars?"

"A friend of mine sent them up from Cuba."

"Your friend certainly knows the ropes down there."—*The Siren.*

Trouble Ahead.—CLERK—"We can't pay you the twenty-five dollars on this money-order until you are identified."

MAN—"That's tough. There's only one man in town who can identify me, and I owe him twenty."—*Boston Transcript.*

Thoughtful Child.—"Have you said your prayers?" asked Willie's mother.

"Of course!" replied the child.

"And did you ask to be made a better little boy?"

"Yes, and I put in a word for you and father, too."—*London Tit-Bits.*

An Unqualified Indorsement.—"Are you in favor of votes for women?"

"Why ask such a question at this late day?" inquired Senator Sorghum in return. "How can a statesman hope to get 'em if he isn't in favor of 'em?"—*Washington Star.*

Consolation.—From the Agony column: "Young man, recently rejected, desires apartments adjoining those of young couple possest of a baby that cries all night, causing father to promenade in pajamas; good, loud swearer preferred."—*Boston Transcript.*

Traps and Trappers.—TOURIST—"My good friend, do you earn your living by simply trapping and skinning animals?"

TRAPPER—"Yep! It runs in the family. I got a brother in Philadelphia in the same business."

TOURIST—"In Philadelphia?"

TRAPPER—"Yes! He owns one o' them apartment-houses."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Power of Suggestion.—The critic seemed struck with the picture. "This snow-storm painting is very fine, indeed," he said to the artist. "It almost makes me feel cold to look at it."

"Yes, it must be realistic," admitted the other. "A fellow got into my studio one day in my absence, looked at the picture, and unconsciously put my fur overcoat on before he went out."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Gritty Girl.—Jenkins and his best girl were motoring a considerable distance to see one of the last-round Cup-ties, and the margin of time was very short.

With about twelve miles to go, he bade defiance to all police traps and, turning to the girl of his heart, exclaimed: "We're going at fifty miles an hour. Are you brave, dear?"

The girl, as she swallowed a quantity of dust, replied with emotion: "Yes, dear; I'm full of grit!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

It hasn't been very long ago when the old wash bench and tub were in vogue. In those days they heated their water in copper kettles on top of the wood range.

How do you heat water on wash-day?

SOME women still use the old method of heating water on the gas range, dripping it from stove to tubs. Most of their day is spent in heating and handling water.

Their more fortunate neighbor, with a Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater in the cellar, does her wash in half the time, with half the worry and work, and at half the expense.

Nothing cheers up washday like the Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater. You can begin early and get through early. A turn of the faucet and it delivers fresh, rust-free hot water—as much as you want and right where you want it.

And the beauty of it is, the Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater doesn't profiteer. It charges only ONE CENT *for ten gallons* of this hot water convenience. For your own or baby's bath, for washing a big day's dishes, for the sick room, day or night this hot water boon is yours at only ONE CENT for every ten gallons.

This is only possible because the gas meter is forever being watched. Not a penny goes in but you get its equivalent in hot water.

We have made arrangements so that no one need be deprived of hot water comforts any longer. Your gas company or plumber will install a Pittsburg Automatic Gas Water Heater in short order, and you may pay for it in ten easy monthly payments. Write us and we'll tell you all about it.

Architects see Sweet's Architectural Edition, Pages 1294 to 1297

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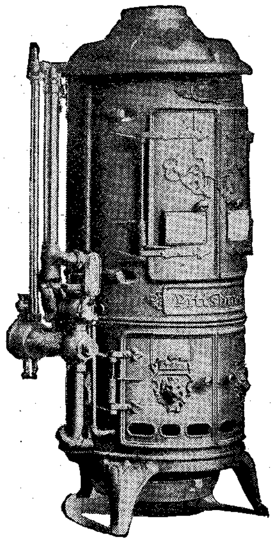
Pittsburg
Automatic Gas Water Heaters



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THE HOME DESK FOR LEISURE AND WORKING HOURS

THE "BUDDIE" DESK is more than a sturdy, attractive, compact, convenient piece of home furniture. It's a real companion and friend to any man or woman who reads, writes or studies at home. You can work with "Buddie" for hours without eye strain or back strain because "Buddie" is designed to help you sit in the easiest, most comfortable and correct position, and because "Buddie" can be moved anywhere as easily as an ordinary chair, you can always have just the right light on your work. Therefore, "Buddie" guards against eye strain and insures correct posture.

The desk top is adjustable for height, also tilts from level to a 45 degree angle, so when you write, read or draw "Buddie's" top not only can be tilted to the right angle, but also moves in closer or pushes further away to accommodate you. Your envelopes, paper, pens, reference books, everything, are right at hand in the big drawer under the seat. Furthermore, "Buddie" can be used at odd times for Telephone or Typewriter desk.

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W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

WHEN ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE "THE BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES" FREQUENTLY HAD TO WHEEL LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM TOWN IN A BARROW, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWO MILES

W.L.DOUGLAS NAME AND THE RETAIL PRICE IS PLAINLY STAMPED ON THE SOLES OF EVERY PAIR OF SHOES BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE FACTORY. THIS PROTECTS THE WEARER AGAINST HIGH PRICES AND UNREASONABLE PROFITS

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W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W.L.Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W.L.Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W L Douglas
President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. H.," Ingram, Wis.—"Kindly tell me whether we should say, 'Two times two *are* four,' or 'Two times two *is* four.'"

Whether we should say, "Two *times* two *are* four" or "Two *times* two *is* four," "Seven *and* five *are* (or *is*) twelve," depends upon whether the numbers are regarded as made up of so many factors, or simply as an aggregate. The verb should agree with its subject in number and when plural nouns are used a verb in the plural should be used also.

"W. G. C.," Washington, D. C.—"Can you tell me where I will find the expression, 'Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow ye die'?"

See *Isaiah*, chapter 22, verse 13: "Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we shall die." *I Corinthians*, chapter 15, verse 32, where the word "shall" is omitted.

"W. W. R.," Omaha, Neb.—"Please tell me if 'Make dinner' is good English. I am contending *that it is colloquial, while a friend insists it is* correct."

"*Prepare* dinner" is the common and accepted usage, not "*Make* dinner."

"W. S. S.," Omaha, Neb.—"Can you give me the origin of the word *Creole?*"

The word *creole* is derived from the French *créole*, through the Spanish *criollo*, diminutive of *criado*, servant, through *criar*, bring up, through the Latin *creo*, create.

"A. S. B.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Please tell me when *it is proper form to use the word woman* and when to use *lady*."

Why not consult your dictionary? The use of the word *lady* as "a mere distinction of sex is sheer vulgarism," Never say, "A man and his *lady*," but "a man and his *wife*," or preferably, by name, "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith." Where *woman*, as indicative of sex is intended, say *woman*—not *lady* or *female*. A female is equally female, whether person or beast. In the United States "woman" is preferable; in England "lady" is used chiefly when the term is not preceded by a qualifying adjective. The word *woman* best expresses the relation of the female sex to the human race.

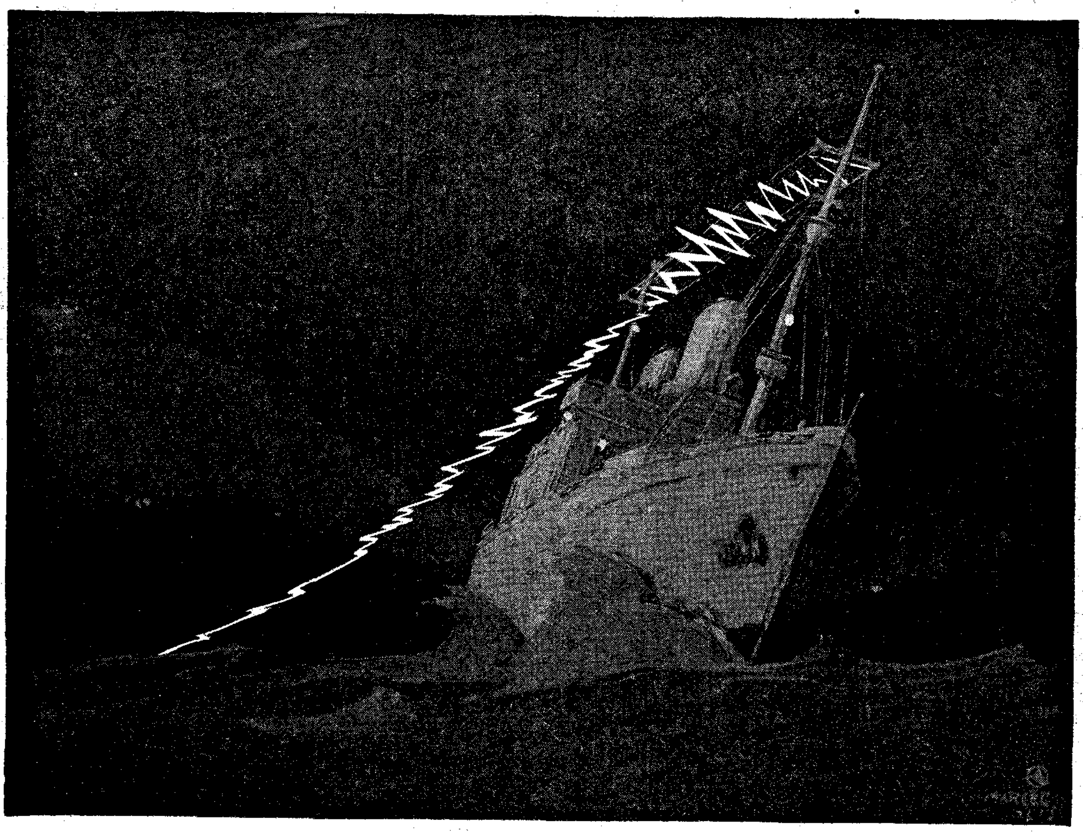
Lady, as the feminine of *lord*, meaning, according to Max Müller, "She who looks after the loaf," the mistress, has always been a title of superiority, all ladies being women, but not all women being ladies. In England it is a title of rank. The use of *lady* for *woman*, by those who wrongly suppose that the latter term is derogatory, is often ludicrous, as in such expressions as *saleslady*, a form as objectionable as *salesgentleman* would be. Even in the drawing-room usage of the English aristocracy, where the word *lady*, in its use as a title, implies high rank or birth, *woman* is always preferred when distinguishing sex.

"H. E. F.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly advise me the plural of the word *shovelful*, and the rule for the same."

Nouns having the suffix *-ful* form the plural by a terminal *s;* as, *cupfuls*, *pailfuls*, and denote *one* cup or *one* pail. The forms *cupsful*, etc., are erroneous, not being in accord with the rule for the formation of plurals. *Cups full* is the correct form when more than one cup, each being full, is meant. Both *shovelfuls* and *shovels full* are correct, depending upon the thought in mind.

"A. H.," Casper, Wyo.—"Please give me some information concerning the meaning and origin of the name *Hemingway*."

The name *Hemingway* is of Anglo-Scandinavian origin, meaning "dweller at Heming's way," from *Heming*, plus Old English *weg*, meaning road *Heming* is derived from *hem-*, covering, dress, plus the suffix *-ing*. The name is common in England and may be met in *Hemingbrough*, a village on the Ouse in Yorkshire; *Hemingby*, a village in Lincolnshire; *Hemingford*, a village in North Huntingdonshire; *Hemingstone*, in Suffolk, and *Hemington* found in Northamptonshire, Somersetshire, and Leicestershire. The name *Heming* dates back to the *Rotuli Hundredorum* or the *Hundred Rolls*, A. D 1274.



Across 8000 miles of sea, radio sparks leap from two copper plates, whose huge *firing surface* makes possible this magnificent air-lane.

So also does *firing surface* explain the potency of Fyracs. Seven days a week, powerful, dependable Fyrac hisses ignition from its *one inch of firing surface.*

It is good to hear the hiss of the blue sparks that jump from the *one inch of firing surface*— Fyrac.

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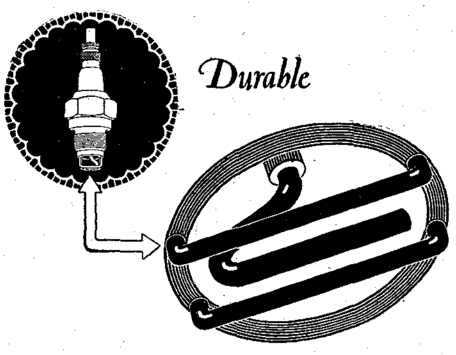
FYRAC *Spark* Plugs



ONE INCH
FIRING SURFACE

This shows the central electrode, from whose *one inch firing surface* sparks leap the gap to the stout right and left wires, made to live long. *One inch firing surface* insures reliable power, and prevents gasoline-formed carbon.

Your Dollars Have Normal Purchasing Power in Buying Municipal Bonds

Practically everything you buy now costs you twice as much as in pre-war times, with the exception of high-grade investment securities. One thousand dollars still buys a thousand dollar bond, although the bond yields a higher rate of interest than prevailed in pre-war times.

A man who buys municipal bonds now invests his surplus in a way which enables him to extend over a long period of time a higher rate of interest than he could obtain a few years hence.

Never in this generation was there such great inducement as exists to-day for the purchase of high grade municipal bonds. Although the yield is higher than in normal times, the security is still 100%, and the income tax exemption features make the net return from municipal bonds equivalent to a much higher return from taxable investments.

The experience of the Compton Company extending over a quarter century of extensive dealing in high-grade municipal bonds will be invaluable to you in selecting your high-grade securities.

Our offices in St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans and our own system of private wires, keep us in constant touch with the financial markets, and enable us to serve you unusually well.

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6% NET For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investors.
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Hay fever unknown. One thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes and Timagami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, etc. Write for free illustrated literature.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC MEANING OF THE RETURN OF ALSACE-LORRAINE TO FRANCE

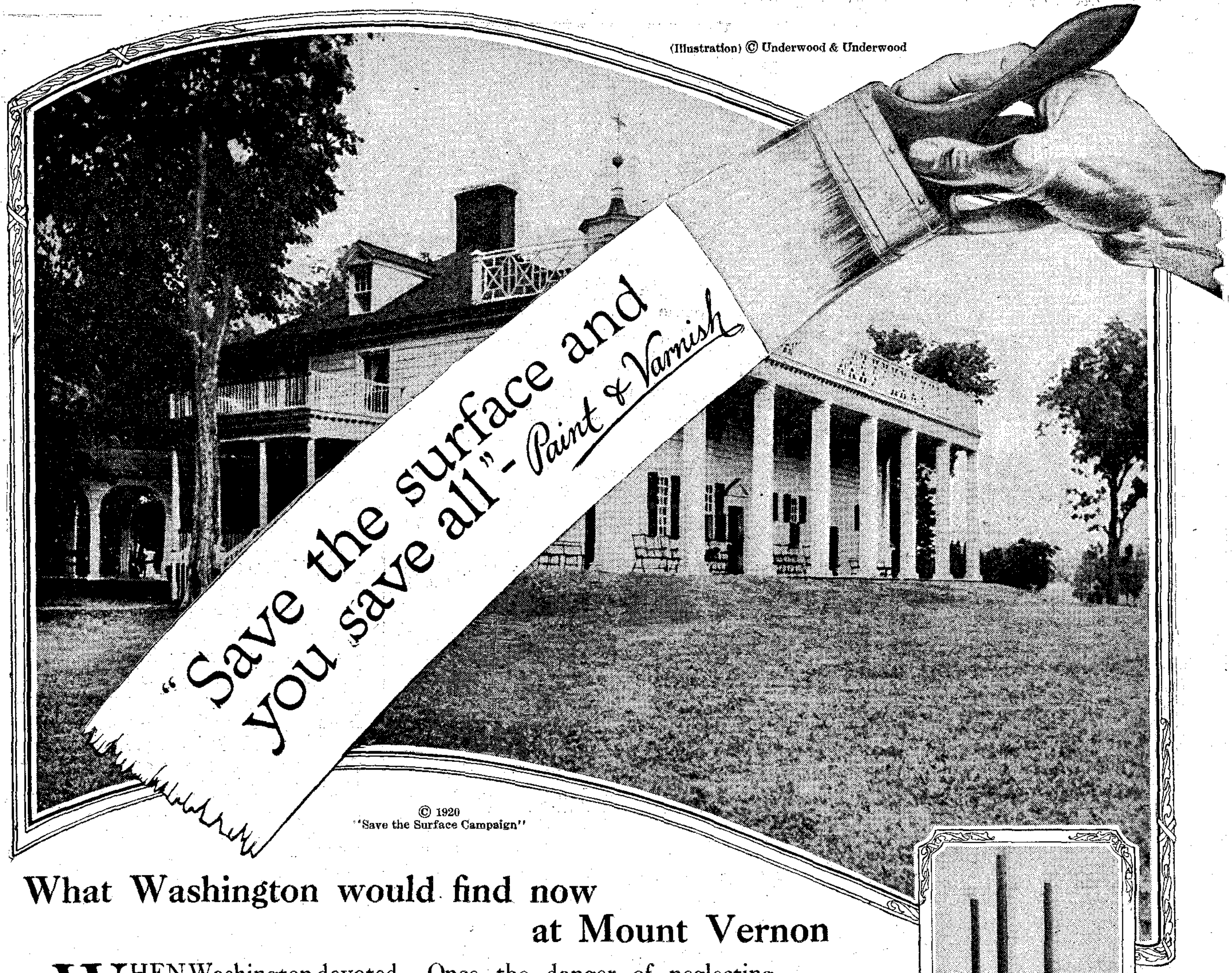
FRENCH national sentiment was highly pleased at the return of Alsace-Lorraine, but the actual value involved in the redemption of this naturally rich area is of more immediate and practical importance. The additional store of minerals now placed within reach of France will have a great effect on her industrial life and on the development of the country as a whole. Alsace-Lorraine is rich in iron ores and potash, the latter being more in demand than before the war. Extensive salt deposits and an oil-well are also found in the newly acquired territory, and the spinning and weaving industries, in regard to machinery, quality of goods, and expertness of operatives, are said to be in excellent condition. In the year before the war the iron-ore production in France reached 21,918,000 tons, practically all coming from the Department of Meurthe and Moselle (basins of Briey, Longwy, and Nancy). In the same year, the basin of Thionville, in Alsace-Lorraine, produced 20,536,000 tons. Of the 282,250 acres of ore- and coal-lands situated in Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, France, and Luxemburg, nearly half are in Alsace-Lorraine, we are told by a writer in *The Protectionist* (Boston), who adds that if the prewar production be maintained, the mines of Lorraine belonging to France will produce 40,000,000 tons of iron ore a year. Before the war a great part of the ore mined in Lorraine was consumed in Lorraine itself, 11,177,000 tons of the total production of 1913 being consumed on the spot by various metallurgical industries. The balance was exported to Luxemburg, to Westphalia, to Belgium, and to France. What the redeemed provinces bring back to France the writer shows in detail:

> Before the war the metallurgical industries of Lorraine owned sixty blast-furnaces, eight along the frontier of Luxemburg, twenty-five between Thionville and Fontenoy, and twenty-seven to the south and southeast of Thionville. The blast-furnaces and steel-mills of Lorraine produced in 1913 4,165,000 tons of pig iron, 2,100,000 tons of Martin steel, and 682,000 tons of semifinished steel and iron products, and 1,240,000 tons of rolled metal. France's production during the same year did not exceed 5,207,000 tons of pig iron and 5,092,000 tons of steel. Alsace-Lorraine, therefore, alone furnished a pig-iron tonnage equal to four-fifths of France's production, and about 50 per cent. of her steel production. France's output of semifinished steel and iron products was inferior to that of Alsace-Lorraine, and was not greatly over 400,000 tons. The metallurgical industries of Lorraine owned and operated immense mills and plants with the most modern machinery and appliances, and certain of which it had cost over one hundred million francs to build.
>
> Now that Alsace-Lorraine is embraced in France again, that country has taken first place in Europe in the production of iron ore, pig iron, and steel, and is the second country in the world in that production. The disadvantage suffered before the war in the lack of coal is overcome, for the temporary acquisition of the Sarre Basin will permit the French to make good their lack to a certain extent. In 1913 France produced 41,000,000 tons of coal, but consumed 63,000,000 tons, being dependent upon importation for one-third of her consumption. The coal reserves of the Sarre Basin were placed by the Geological Congress, in its Toronto session, at sixteen and one-half billion tons, as against seventeen and one-half billion tons of all the mines in France. However, the French ownership of the Sarre Basin is to continue only through fifteen years, under the Versailles Treaty, after which a plebiscite must be taken to determine the permanent status of the provinces. But this doubt as to the future is remedied by the fact that the southern portion of the Sarre Basin, situated in Alsace-Lorraine, has been definitely returned to France. This section produced 3,785,932 tons in 1913.

As to other sources of wealth, formerly controlled by Germany and now in French hands:

> Near Mülhausen in Alsace are the most important potash deposits in the world. These deposits have been placed at 750,000,000 cubic meters of exploitable salt, containing over 300,000,000 tons of pure potash. The present production is 400,000 tons per annum, but it will be increased progressively to 2,500,000 tons within four years.
>
> Prior to the war France consumed very little potash. In 1913, she imported only 42,000 tons. The war, however, has caused an enormous increase in demand, and within the next few years France will consume 1,200,000 tons of pure potash per annum, leaving 1,300,000 tons for export. The prewar world consumption of potash was 850,000 tons.
>
> Alsatian potash can easily compete with the potashes of Stassfurt, the average percentage of pure potash varying from 15 to 20 per cent., and the processes of refining being very simple.
>
> Important salt deposits are to be found all the way from the valley of the Sarre, along a more or less straight line to the Meurthe and Moselle near Nancy. The Treaty of Franklin placed in German hands 6,331 hectares of land containing salt deposits. In 1913 eight salt-mines produced in this region 75,000 tons of refined salt and 128,000 tons of bicarbonate of soda. The principal mines are at Dieuse, Vic, Château-Salins, Sarralbe, Chambrey, and Saltsbronn. The production of these salt-mines is greater than that of the basins of Alsace, which furnish only 29,000 tons per annum, 17,000 tons of fine

(Illustration) © Underwood & Underwood


"Save the surface and you save all"- Paint & Varnish

© 1920
"Save the Surface Campaign"

What Washington would find now at Mount Vernon

WHEN Washington devoted himself to his home nearly 150 years ago, who knows what he may have thought about the length of time it would survive him?

How do you feel about your own home—so valued by you now?

Mt. Vernon is a monument to the gospel of long preservation through surface protection. The country is dotted with similar great examples. Your home can look forward to belonging to the same illustrious company through the same means—surface protection. The care you devote to it now, while you are here, you can control. The care which those who survive you will *habitually* take after you are gone, will largely be determined by the example you set them. At Mt. Vernon the care is habitual; a standing order exists for painting the house at periodical intervals.

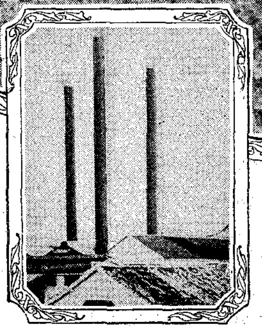
Preservation of all surfaces—wood, metal, stucco, cement—resolves itself into a *state of mind*. Once the danger of neglecting surfaces is understood and appreciated, a convert becomes an earnest advocate.

Think of it! Every attack of decay and rust must necessarily begin at the *surface*. These insidious enemies are completely checkmated by surface protection. With renewal habitual, and before the previous coat actually goes to pieces, the property is invulnerable.

The Dutch say that paint and varnish cost nothing because they save more than they cost by preventing repairs and replacements. Are the Dutch not right?

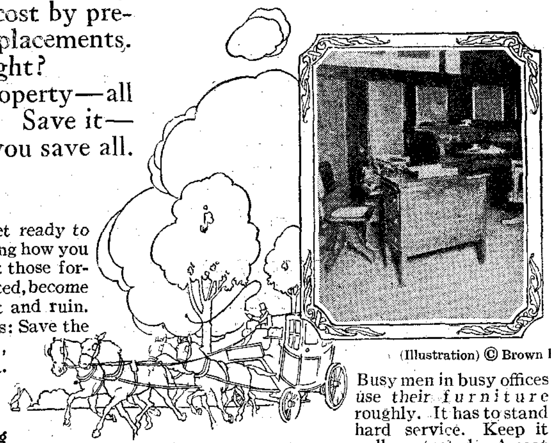
Look over your property—all of it, and do it now. Save it—save the surface and you save all.

There's an illustrated booklet ready to be mailed to you at once, showing how you can save money by hunting out those forgotten surfaces, which, if neglected, become the starting places of rust, rot and ruin. Send for this booklet. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.



(Illustration) © Underwood & Underwood

Every storm beats upon the iron mill stack and leaves it streaming with moisture. No harm if the stack is kept properly protected with a surface coating; much harm if it is not. Save the surface and you save all.



(Illustration) © Brown Bros.

Busy men in busy offices use their *furniture* roughly. It has to stand hard service. Keep it well protected. A coat of varnish now and then means long life as well as fine appearance. It pays.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"- Paint & Varnish

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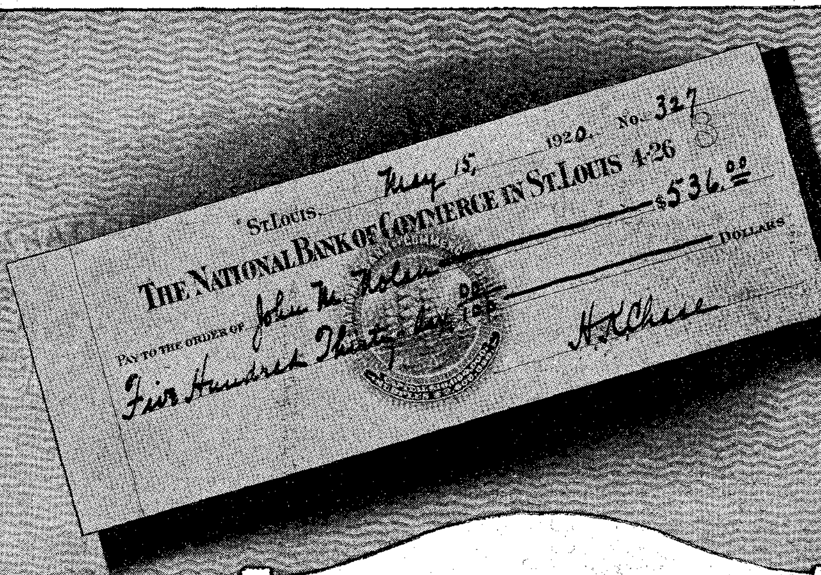

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The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis 4-26
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Five Hundred Thirty-six 00/100
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Are your checks safe?

Large sums are lost every year through the fraudulent alteration of checks. To most of the victims "it never happened before." It probably never happened to you; but don't let that put you off your guard. Make sure your checks are printed on fraud-proof paper.

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protects *all* the writing on *both sides* of a check against fraudulent alteration—amount, payee's name, date and endorsements. The protection is built into the paper chemically, and the slightest change with acid, eraser or knife produces a glaring white spot, instantly exposing the crime. If your checks are on National Safety Paper, no check-changer, no matter how clever he may be, will ever dare to alter them.

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Perhaps you buy your checks. Then specify National Safety Paper to your printer. You can identify it by the *wavy lines* shown in the border of this advertisement.

Write for our book "The Protection of Checks"

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway New York
Founded 1817

salt, and 6,000 tons for agriculture and industry.

There is an oil-well at Pechelbronn, about fifty kilometers northeast of Strasbourg. This well was exploited by the Germans during the war, and in 1918 furnished 51,193 tons of oil. This modest production will but aid France in a small way, as her actual imports in 1918 reached 741,000 tons.

The textile industries of Alsace-Lorraine are of great importance. They employ over 78,000 persons. The mills of Alsace include those of cotton, wool, silk, and jute, but it is particularly the cotton industry that is important.

The cotton-spinning mills of Alsace possest 1,900,000 spindles before the war, producing 60,000 tons of thread per annum. Further, there were 46,000 looms, consuming 52,000 tons of thread, and producing 53,000 tons of cloth. One hundred and sixty spinning-machines were owned by the same companies. The return of Alsace, with its cotton industry, will permit France to increase her cotton production 30 per cent. and her export production from 46,000 to 92,000 tons.

The wool industry is not so highly developed as the cotton industry, but there are over 566,000 wool spindles in Alsace, producing 11,500 tons of wool thread, which 10,000 looms turn into 17,700 tons of material.

Textile manufacturers have centered their factories in the cotton- and wool-producing centers. The silk industry of Alsace possesses 2,000 looms for pure silk only, and 13,000 spindles which produce "*chappe.*" Silk production in Alsace in 1913 was worth from thirty to thirty-five million francs. At Colmar and at Bischweller, are situated jute-mills which produce 14,000 tons of jute per annum.

WORLD-WIDE PRICE-TREND STILL UPWARD

BOTH in England and elsewhere in the world the rise in the cost of living, "instead of abating, seems only to gather momentum as the weeks pass," the London *Statist* observes. A question in the House of Commons brought out a statement recently showing "the rise since 1913 in the average level of wholesale prices in the countries specified, as measured by index-numbers compiled in the countries concerned." *Bradstreet's* takes the figures from the London *Economist* and presents them as follows:

Country	*Averages of Monthly Figures for 1919*	*Rise*	*Latest Figures Available Date*
United Kingdom Board of Trade index	154	205	Jan., 1920
United Kingdom *Economist* index	135	188	Jan. 31, 1920
United Kingdom *Statist* index	141	188	Jan. 31, 1920
France Statistique Générale de la France	258	324	Dec., 1919
Italy Riccardo Bachi index	248	286	Oct. 31, 1919
United States Bureau of Labor index	114	138	Dec., 1919
United States *Bradstreet's* index	102	121	Jan. 1, 1920
Japan Bank of Japan's index	135	180	Nov., 1919

Americans may extract some comfort from the fact that prices are ascending more rapidly in other countries. As *The Economist* comments:

"Chief, I have the Solution of our Building problem. We'll use a Libco Building"

"We don't have to bother with architects' plans or contractors' estimates. We don't have to worry about possible labor troubles. LIBCO Buildings are shipped ready to erect in a matter of hours or days. The only help needed is common labor."

LIBCO Sectional Steel Buildings do away with worry, delay and uncertainty. They consist of fabricated steel units carefully and soundly constructed at our plant. They are shipped to you all ready to be erected into a complete, strong, fireproof, durable building. The only help needed is common labor, the only tools monkey wrenches.

LIBCO Sectional Steel Buildings are fireproof and element proof. When erected they are so strong that line shaftings can be carried on the trusses without additional bracing. Standard type furnished in 10, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 30 foot widths; with side wall sections 8 or 10 feet high. Heavy type furnished in 20, 24, 30, 32, 36 and 40 foot widths; with side wall sections 10, 12 or 16 feet high. Any length in multiples of 8 feet. Special heavy type buildings in 50 and 60 foot widths.

It will pay you to investigate LIBCO standardized construction in these days of uncertain building operation. Our advisory service is free. When writing for quotations please indicate the use to which the building is to be put, the width and length, also height of side walls.

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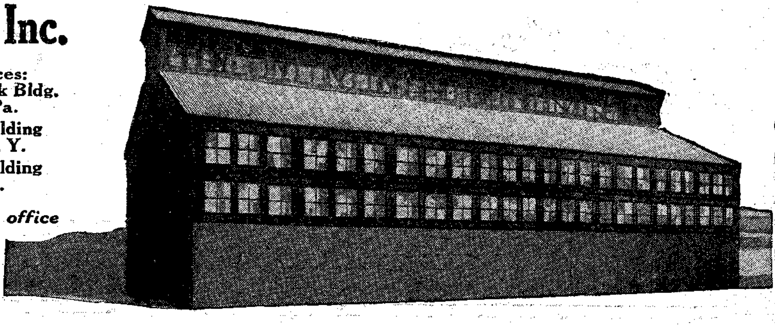
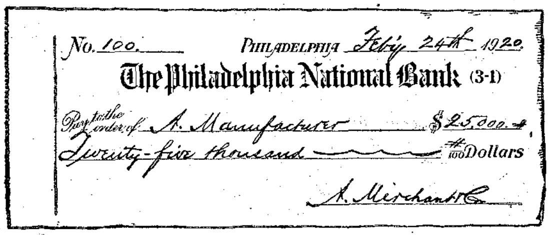


THE MEANING
OF
A BANK CHECK



No. 100. PHILADELPHIA Feby 24th 1920
The Philadelphia National Bank (3-1)
Pay to the order of A. Manufacturer $25,000.00
Twenty-five thousand 00/100 Dollars
A. Merchant & Co.

A BANK CHECK is a living instrument which may represent the toil and planning of months and years. It is the finished product of a business transaction.

FOR 117 years The Philadelphia National Bank has been giving satisfaction to its depositors. During this period of time the bank has grown to world-wide proportions while serving the interests of city, state and nation.

WHEREVER a Philadelphia National Bank check is sent, it carries with it the responsibility, prestige and influence of one of the oldest banks in the country.

THE
PHILADELPHIA
NATIONAL
BANK
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FORGING *for* PROGRESS

FROM the mines and mills of the Middle West come the metals and machinery which are used in doing much of the world's work.

IN the financing of the steel industry of the Middle West, the Continental and Commercial Banks have contributed service fully commensurate with the vast importance of the interests involved.

The CONTINENTAL *and*
COMMERCIAL
BANKS
CHICAGO

INVESTED CAPITAL MORE THAN 50 MILLION DOLLARS.
RESOURCES MORE THAN 500 MILLION DOLLARS.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

France easily leads the way with a rise of 324.9 per cent., Italy coming second with 286.5. The advance in Japan appears to have been slightly less than in Great Britain, and the United States shows by far the smallest advance.

PAYING WAGES IN BANK CREDITS

WHAT American concern, the Boston *Transcript* wonders, will be the first to try in this country a new method of paying wages which has been put into practise by Lord Leverhulme, of Port Sunlight, in Great Britain? The Lever Brothers, the firm headed by Lord Leverhulme, are now paying their employees not in cash but in credits in any local bank chosen by the employee. Each week, instead of receiving his pay in money, the employee finds that his account at the bank has been increased by the amount due him for that week. In his last annual report to the Board of Directors, Lord Leverhulme says of this new arrangement:

> I am confident our staff will find it so much easier to leave money in the bank than to take it to the bank. It will be more convenient to leave it there than to draw it out and spend it, as they no doubt would do if they had it in their pockets. This will all tend to facilitate in the direction of saving and will be hindrances in the direction of spending, and this will all make for success of each member of the staff.

The Transcript comments as follows:

> All true, unless the employee is altogether bent on spending his wages as fast as he earns them; and even at that, there is nothing to restrain his liberty; the money is at his disposal. He receives regular notice of the amount credited to him, and any errors can be corrected. It is hard to see how the Port Sunlight workers can object to this method of payment. At one stroke it makes them bank-depositors and substantial citizens. And Lord Leverhulme is undoubtedly right in assuming that the plan will be a deterrent to reckless spending. Not only will it be inconvenient for the employee to draw his money out of the bank in order to spend it at the public-house on his way home, but he would be ashamed to adopt any such course, and in nine cases out of ten must be proud to keep his bank-account at its practicable maximum. If it is human nature to spend foolishly, it is also human nature to be proud of a prudent reserve fund, especially after the trouble has already been taken to establish such a fund in the bank.

Fair Warning.—" Nigger," warned one, " don't mess wid me, 'kase then yo' do yo' shuah is flirtin' wid de hearse."

" Don't pesticate me, nigger," replied the other, shaking his fist. " Don't fo'ce me to press dis upon yo', 'kase if I does, I'll hit yo' so hard I'll separate yo' from amazin' grace to a floatin' opportunity."

" If yo' mess wid me, nigger," cried the first, showing the whites of his eyes, " I'll jes' make one pass, and dere'll be a man pattin' yo' in de face wid a spade to-morrow mornin'."—*Everybody's.*